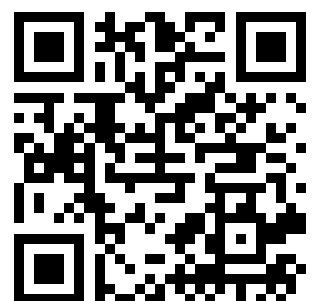

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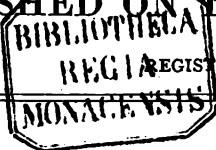
Mail

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.



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No. 1,444.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.

The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 12; Madras and Allahabad, June 10; Calcutta, June 9.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending June 1 state that rain was plentiful in British Burma and Mysor, and general in Assam, Bengal, and Madras. In Bombay, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Punjab, the rain that fell was slight and more or less partial. In Bengal cultivation has been impeded in places by rain. Autumn sowings are progressing satisfactorily. Agricultural prospects and the public health continue generally good. Later telegrams to the Meteorological Reporter appear to show that the monsoon had set in on the Malabar coast, in Burma, and at the mouth of the Hooghly by the 2nd June.

THE general health reports for the same week are:—Bombay: Health good. Bengal: Small-pox and cholera still in places, and fever in Chittagong Hill Tracts; public health otherwise good. North West Provinces and Oudh: Cholera continues in Benares, and has reappeared in Parthagarh, but decreasing in Gorakhpur and Allahabad; health otherwise good. Punjab: Health fair. British Burma: Small-pox abating; general health good. Mysor and Coorg: Fever continuing. Hyderabad: Fever and small-pox in one taluka only. Rajputana and Ajmere: Health good. Kalmandur: Cholera still prevalent.

WE have received the following telegram from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JUNE 26.—From Cabul, reported Muhammed Jan in Logar, but collection with him small. No opposition anticipated to Gough's brigade in Lughman. Ghazni field force returns (to?) Logar owing to difficulty of supplies near Cabul for so large a force. Principal religious leaders said to be now working in favour (of) British to disperse gatherings of Ghazis, which are nowhere formidable. Brother of Jellalabad Governor being hard pressed by Mulla Fakir in Lughman. Force moved to assist him. Object effected without fighting. No further disturbance in Khyber. Malcontent leaders quarrelling among themselves. Wali Kandahar at Girishk. All quiet in province, but rumours of early movement of troops from Herat in Kandahar direction. Quetta report, country generally quiet. Only few gang robberies on Hurnai route."

THE reply of Abdul Rahman, which has been received at Cabul, assumes that, the plainest statements on our part notwithstanding, he has been offered the whole of Dost Mahomed's dominions. This has occasioned bitter mistrust of his intentions. The recent telegram states that the Ghilzais have attacked our convoys. A gang of dacoits which have infested the line of railway in Pishin has been dispersed. We may expect important news from Kandahar, and an uneasy feeling is said to prevail at Simla with regard to Afghanistan.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram, dated yesterday, conflicting accounts have been received at Simla as to the number of the enemy in the Maidan, Logar, Kohistan, and Kohdaman districts, but on the whole the country is reported quiet. The hostile parties in Lughman have been dispersed.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed yesterday that Ayoub Khan, with eleven regiments of infantry, thirty-six guns, and a strong force of cavalry, has arrived at Furrab. His advanced guard of cavalry, which is commanded by the former governor of Turkestan, is some way ahead of him on the Kandahar road. Ayoub tells the troops that the British have spent millions of rupees in Kandahar, which will all be their property after they have driven out the English. A Kandahar telegram

states that a column comprising all arms moves on Girish directly to support the Wali.

THE rebellion of the Nyungoke prince has collapsed, although last week reported as having gained a success, and being on the advance he has been completely defeated and driven back. In crossing the frontier he was taken charge of by the British police at Thayetmyo, and is probably now on his way back to Calcutta.

NOTWITHSTANDING the official repudiation of the rumour, which recalls similar experiences as to the Turkoman victory, there can be little doubt that the story brought by Khokandis from Ura Tepe to Cabul, and telegraphed on Wednesday from Simla, of the defeat of the Russian army in the Teek Pass, is true. The retreating Russians were pursued and again attacked at Kizil Kurghan and forced to retire to Osh. As a comment on this we read in the *Daily News* a St. Petersburg telegram of Wednesday as follows:—

"Intelligence from Cronstadt reports that the cruiser *Russia* will leave to-day for Vladivostock, calling at Port Said, Singapore, and Nagasaki. She carries two torpedo boats and seventy-six first class and 1,200 third class passengers. Amongst the first, we understand, are four generals, eleven colonels, and about sixty officers. The remainder of the complement is mostly composed of sappers and miners, artilleryists, and other men of the scientific branches. A large number of non-commissioned officers have, I am informed, already started to form the cadres of the regiments. Considerable preparations are evidently being made to meet all contingencies. The Pacific fleet altogether comprises twenty-six large vessels, thirty torpedo boats, and a number of transports. General Lessofsky's appointment as commander of the Pacific squadron, although not gazetted, is quite recognised. He will leave for his post *via* Odessa."

THE Indian papers state that although there were no large public demonstrations during the journey of H.E. the Marquis of Ripon to Simla reports agree in saying that the Viceroy made as favourable an impression on the people of Khundwa, where he accorded a private interview to his Highness Maharaja Holkar, of Cawnpore, and other places as he created in Bombay. His Excellency was received with all the accustomed ceremonial at Simla, the chiefs of Pattiala, Jheend, and Nabha being present among the other dignitaries, and was duly installed on June 8. A telegram states that Earl Lytton and family left Bombay this morning by mail steamer.

THE Marchioness of Ripon has allowed her name to be added to the list of vice presidents of the National Indian Association.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN has been summoned to Simla to confer with the Viceroy respecting the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

WE hear that it is the intention of the Marquis of Hartington to visit India during the recess.

IN reference to the statement that the Right Hon. W. Adam would probably be the next Governor of Madras we have received the following:—"The announcement in some of the papers that the Right Hon. W. Adam has been appointed to the Governorship of Madras is altogether premature. No arrangement has yet been decided upon as to the successor of the Duke of Buckingham, whose term of office will not be completed until November."

WE give elsewhere an extract from General Stewart's despatches reporting on the recent actions near Ghuzni. The Viceroy conveys his own and the Government of India's sincere and grateful thanks to Sir Donald Stewart and his troops, stating that their services will be submitted for recognition by the Crown.

A HOBART TOWN paper says that Lieut. Col. Angelo, of Latrobe, will be appointed to the command of the volunteer forces of Tasmania. The commandant elect is a retired Indian officer; he is about forty years of age, and has seen active service both in India and in the Crimea.

OUR contemporary, *Life*, asserts emphatically that, not-

withstanding the telegrams from St. Petersburg and Berlin, the Marquis Tsing, Chinese Ambassador at the Court of St. James, has not only not gone to Berlin on his way to St. Petersburg, *incognito* or otherwise, but that his Excellency has not even left London, and has no present intention of doing so. He has accepted social invitations in London for this evening. No doubt he intended some time ago to visit St. Petersburg in the hope of effecting a reconciliation between his Government and that of the Czar on the great Kuldja Question, but the march of events in Eastern Turkestan has been too rapid for diplomacy.

THE resignation of her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service by the Hon. Louis Jackson, C.S.I., is gazetted. Mr. C. D. Field is appointed to the judgeship in the Calcutta High Court vacant by his retirement.

THE Government of India have accepted the offer of Mr. E. Buck, C.S., president of the Melbourne Exhibition Committee, to visit Melbourne while on furlough in the interests of Indian collections. Mr. O'Connor also represents Government. Mr. D. A. Sibthorpe goes "to represent tea interest." Mr. J. Inglis, author of "Maori," a well-known sporting book, has, it is said, accepted the duty of writing an official report on the Indian exhibits.

A GOVERNMENT resolution of some interest to engineers is published in the *Gazette of India*. In order to restore promotion to the former standard, but on a more satisfactory basis, it has been decided, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that an addition shall be made to the permanent number of officers in each of the higher grades of executive engineers and the first grade of assistant engineers, so as to allow of the promotion of a number of officers from the junior grades of those classes corresponding to the normal number of officers on furlough. It is added that the numbers to be added in the several lists to the grades indicated will be published in a separate order.

THE Government of India have recently issued a resolution to the effect that for the present, and until further orders, all officers serving beyond the North Western frontier shall be allowed the privilege of remitting their salaries, either in whole or in part, by means of transfer receipts at par, to any Presidency town in India. The Comptroller General will issue the necessary instructions to the Treasury officers at Quetta, Peshawar, and Kohat, or any other treasuries which may be established to the westward of these stations.

TELEGRAMS report that the P. and O. mail steamer *Venetia*, which left Suez on June 25, grounded on the 29th in thick weather on the north side of Tebel Zooghur, the largest island in the Red Sea, lat. 14 deg. N. The mails and passengers were brought on to Aden by the *Princess Amalia*. The *Venetia*, after jettisoning coals, floated off and proceeded to Aden, where she re-embarked the passengers and mails. She started yesterday for Bombay.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, due to the motion of Sir George Balfour, contains the instructions given by the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India, directing the cost of the frontier railways and other charges to be entered as part of the war expenditure. The continuation of the Punjab Northern Railway from Jhelum to Rawul Pindi is considered to be a work of a permanent character, calculated to be of material benefit to the surrounding population. The Government of India wished to consider the "railways towards Kandahar, Kashalgarh, and Peshawar" as State railways, to be charged as such. The Secretary of State insisted on their being debited to war charges, with the exception of the Rawul Pindi extension.

THE sum of £3,661 has just been forwarded from India to the Princess Alice Memorial Fund, being contributed chiefly by native princes and gentlemen. The fund now amounts to over £7,000.

THE list of presentations to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at

Wednesday's levee included the following. By the Secretary of State for India:—

Major O. Barnes, 10th Bengal (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers; Col. H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding 4th Sikhs Punjab Frontier Force; Col. T. W. R. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 30th Regiment Punjab N.I.; Major J. Browne, C.B., on appointment; Khan Sahib Inayat Ali Khan; Major Graham Mayne, assistant agent to the Governor General at Baroda; Lieut. A. R. Porter, 28th Punjab Native Infantry; Surg. Gen. G. H. Ray, Bengal Army; Major B. G. Vyvyan, 7th Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. Mahomed Hameed Ullah; Mouvi Sameeulla Khan; Lieut. Gen. Montgomery, C.S.I., on promotion and return from India; Major James Waterhouse, Bengal Staff Corps; and Lieut. Col. E. F. H. Armstrong, Madras Staff Corps, by his father, Gen. Edward Armstrong, C.B.; Mr. Isaac Swinburne Bond, member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; also Lieut. E. B. Coke, R.F.A., on return from active service in Afghanistan, by the Deputy Adjutant General, R.A.; Lieut. Col. E. Tanner, 8th (The King's) Regiment, on promotion and return from Afghanistan, by Major Gen. G. W. Powlett Bingham, C.B.

THE recent reports from Darjiling state that the tea gardens were suffering not only from the "red spider" but from the "green blight." The Indian Government, at the request of a number of planters, has determined to institute a thorough inquiry into the nature and the best preventive of the former pest of the tea industry. As the causes of this blight are not well understood, it has been resolved to send Mr. Wood Mason, curator of the Indian Museum, to visit the tea districts and investigate the circumstances under which it appears. He will afterwards go to Europe to study the recent discoveries whereby fungi are used to extirpate the phylloxera.

THE Banks of Bengal and Madras, at their meeting on June 10, reduced the rate of interest 1 per cent. all round.

THE value of merchandise, including Government stores and treasure, imported from foreign ports into India in April last was Rs.5,10,64,068, as compared with Rs.4,55,09,286 during the corresponding month of last year. The total value of the exports to foreign ports was Rs.7,52,18,866, against Rs.6,64,64,283 in April 1879.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—Mr. T. E. Vaughan, Bengal S.C.; Mr. J. Paul, agent of the Indian Gold Mines Company; Mr. R. Hammond, M.R.C.V.S.L.; Captain John Dixon.

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.

THE Queen held a Court at Windsor Castle yesterday to receive his Excellency Chow Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tiboditi Phraklang, the Siamese Ambassador, accompanied by the members of the Embassy. After presenting his credentials his Excellency presented to her Majesty a letter from the King of Siam, and delivered a short address, of which the following is a translation:—"Your Majesty,—His Majesty the King of Siam, my august Sovereign, desiring to give a proof of his Majesty's high esteem and regard for your Majesty, has appointed me, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to offer to your Majesty in his Royal name and person the most exalted and distinguished Royal Order of the White Elephant of Siam. Your Majesty,—It is the wish of my Sovereign that the amicable relations so happily subsisting between the kingdoms of Siam and of Great Britain and its dependencies under your Majesty's rule should be fostered and perpetuated in increasing happiness and prosperity. As Ambassador of my august Sovereign to your Majesty, duly charged to convey his Majesty's high sentiments of respect for your Majesty, I beg permission to offer the expression of my profound respect and good wishes for your Majesty's increasing prosperity and happiness." Her Majesty returned a gracious answer. His Excellency then, in the name of his Majesty the King of Siam, presented her Majesty with the insignia of the Order of the White Elephant, which was borne by the Secretary of the Embassy on a cushion. The Queen then invested his Excellency with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. Her Majesty also conferred the honour of the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Prince Prisdang, the secretary of the Embassy, Sir Albert Woods, Garter King of Arms, bearing the insignia of the two degrees in the Order on the cushion. The following members of the Embassy were then presented to her Majesty by the Ambassador—viz., Prince Pr

dang, secretary and interpreter; Phra Sri Dhramasa, attaché; Phra Sutam Maitri, attaché; Hluong Kosa Nukarn Swatdi, attaché; Nai Sanbha Vichai, attaché; Chamun Vichit Chai Sakdawoot aide de camp to the King of Siam; Lai Sa interpreter; and Mr. Thomas Windsor, interpreter. Phya Ratua Kosa, first secretary of the Embassy, was prevented by indisposition from being present. Mr. W. A. Cockerell, who is specially appointed to attend upon the Embassy, was presented to her Majesty by Earl Granville. The Ambassador and suite then retired.—*Court Circular.*

THE BATTLE OF AHMAD KHEL.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of space in the *Gazette of India* is occupied by the despatches of Sir Donald Stewart and General Macpherson on the actions near Ghuzni. They are prefaced by the following appreciative notification:—"His Excellency the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has high gratification in directing the publication of the following despatches from Lieut. General Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B., reporting the success of her Majesty's arms at Ahmad Khel on April 19, and in the neighbourhood of Ghuzni on April 23, 1880. The Governor General in Council fully appreciates the enduring value of these successes, which are no less attributable to the skilful direction and decision of the commander than to the courage and endurance of the troops under his orders. It will be the Viceroy's pleasing duty to bring the services of Sir Donald Stewart and his force to the marked notice of her Majesty's Government, and to request that they may be submitted to the Crown for that full and gracious recognition which her Majesty never withholds from loyal and brave service. Meanwhile, on his own part and on the part of the Government of India, the Earl of Lytton tenders to Lieut. General Sir Donald Stewart, and to all who served under his orders, his sincere and grateful thanks for the distinguished and valued service they have rendered to their country." The Commander in Chief likewise, through the adjutant general, expresses his sense of the admirable manner in which the operations under Sir Donald Stewart, including the march to Ghuzni, and the engagements now reported, had been conducted:—"The whole of the arrangements for the march which has terminated so successfully were excellent; and in a country deserted by its inhabitants, where supplies are scarce and transport difficult, everything proceeded with a regularity which showed how well and carefully the preparations had been made. In regard to the engagement at Ahmad Khel, Sir Frederick Haines feels sure that the Government will concur with him and Sir Donald Stewart that the conduct of the troops was beyond praise, and will consider that great credit is due to Sir Donald and to the officers under him for the judicious dispositions and successful handling of the men under their command in circumstances of exceptional difficulty, when attacked by a large number of desperate men entirely reckless of their own lives." Sir Donald Stewart concludes his despatch referring to his action as follows:—"The casualties during the engagement amounted to—killed, seventeen; wounded, 124, of whom nine are officers. More than 1,000 dead bodies of the enemy were counted on the field, and their loss is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. Taking into consideration the character of the attack, led as it was by swarms of fanatics determined to sacrifice their own lives, the conduct of the troops engaged was beyond praise. I now desire to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief and of the Government excellent service performed on this occasion by Brigadier Generals R. J. Hughes and C. H. Palliser, C.B., on whose brigades the brunt of the action fell. The resolute firmness with which the key of the position was held by the 2nd Sikh Infantry and the 3rd Goorkha Regiment under Brigadier General Hughes' direction, when the right of the line was pushed back, is evidence of that officer's soldierlike qualifications. The judicious and vigorous manner in which the cavalry was handled in the open country on the right of the line reflects the highest credit on Brigadier-Gen. Palliser, C.B. I am much indebted to Brigadier Gen. R. Barter for the rapidity with which he brought up his brigade, a distance of six miles from the rear. To Lieut. Col. E. F. Chapman, deputy adjutant and quartermaster general, I am much indebted for the able assistance which he uniformly affords me in his responsible office. My thanks are also due to Major A. G. Handcock, assistant adjutant general; Capt. A. Gaselee, assistant quartermaster general, and Capt. L. T. Bishop, deputy assistant quartermaster general; whose zeal and activity merit high commendation. At the most critical period of the action I observed Capt. Gaselee encouraging the retiring line, and I believe that the gallant example he set the men by advancing towards the enemy and calmly shooting down some of the most forward of them had the very best effect on the soldiers. I have to thank Col. A. C. Johnson, Royal Horse Artillery, commanding the Royal Artillery, for the amiable disposition of the batteries under his command. The arrangements for the immediate care of the wounded reflect the highest care upon Deputy Surgeon General A. Smith, C.B., the principal medical officer with the force; and the exertions of the subordinate medical staff deserve my

warmest acknowledgments. To Capt. E. M. Larminie, R.E., officiating commanding royal engineer, Major C. Cowie, R.A., commissary of ordnance, and Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, deputy judge advocate, I am much indebted for the ready assistance they have always given me in their respective departments. Capt. Tytler, has, moreover, been most useful to me as an orderly officer in action. My aide-de-camp, Capt. N. R. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction; and I desire to thank him as well as Lieut. J. E. Dickie, R.E., superintendent of army signalling, for their services in conveying my orders. To Capt. W. V. Ellis, provost marshal, as well as to Capt. W. A. Lawrence, general transport officer, and his assistants, I am under special obligations; for it was by their unremitting attention that the enormous mass of transport animals and followers was kept under control during the action. As the baggage and trains were massed within a short distance of the fighting line any confusion among them would have been most calamitous, and would probably have led to a serious disaster. Owing to Capt. C. F. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, having been incapacitated by an accident, the duties of principal commissariat officer with the force devolved on Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps. My thanks are due to him and the officers temporarily employed with the Commissariat Department for their exertions in supplying the force under very difficult circumstances. To Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., the chief political officer with the force, who was in attendance on me during the action, I am under the deepest obligations. The tact displayed by this officer in his relations with the chiefs and people with whom we were brought into contact calls for my warmest approbation. Major Smith was ably assisted in his important duties by Major R. C. R. Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, an excellent and energetic officer of great merit, who also acted as my orderly officer during the day. The attentions to the wounded of the Rev. T. L. J. Warneford and the Rev. Father J. Allen, Roman Catholic chaplain, deserve special mention; it affords me much pleasure to bring their services to notice. I would submit, for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the names of the following officers commanding batteries and regiments, whose services have been brought prominently to notice by their respective brigadier generals:—Major H. de G. Warter, commanding A-B. Royal Horse Artillery; Major Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., commanding G-4th Royal Artillery; Major J. A. Tillard, commanding No. 6-11th, Royal Artillery; Major N. H. Harris, commanding No. 11-11th Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. C. S. Maclean, commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry; Col. T. G. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. Col. J. J. Collins, commanding the 2-6th Rifles; Lieut. Col. G. R. Hennessy, commanding the 15th Sikhs; Lieut. Col. J. W. Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. J. Boswell, commanding the 2nd Sikh Infantry; Col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., commanding the 3rd Goorkha Regiment; Lieut. Col. A. Copland, commanding the 19th Punjab Native Infantry; Capt. L. F. Brown, R.E., commanding No. 10 Company Sappers and Miners; Lieut. P. Haslett, R.E., commanding No. 4 Company Sappers and Miners; Lieut. A. Davidson, 2-6th Rifles, commanding the lieutenant general's escort. The following officers are also favourably mentioned:—By Brigadier-Generals commanding brigades:—Major M. H. Nicolson, Bombay Infantry, brigade major 2nd Infantry Brigade; Lieut. F. Stevenson, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, Capt. E. B. Bishop, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, orderly officers to Brig.-Gen. Hughes. The gallant behaviour of Lieut. and Adjutant S. Watson, 59th Foot, and of Sub-Lieut. H. M. Twynam, 59th Foot, is brought specially to notice. Major G. C. Bird, 1st Punjab Cavalry, brigade major, Cavalry Brigade; Lieut. W. E. G. Forbes, 2-6th Royals, Lieut. A. C. Batten, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E., orderly officers to Brig.-Gen. Palliser, C.B.; Major J. R. B. Atkinson, Captain D. S. Cuninghame, Lieut. H. A. Deane, Rosaldar MacAlam Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Major F. Lance, Capt. J. H. Broome, Capt. J. R. Campbell, Kasalgar Lahrassal Khan, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Capt. G. M. Abbott, Lieut. E. Bruce, Ressaldar Jowahir Singh, Jemadar Mahomed Khan, Jemadar Gulab Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers; Capt. R. Corbett, Royal Horse Artillery; Capt. H. T. Lugard, Royal Artillery; Capt. C. F. Call, Royal Engineers; Capt. R. Chalmer, 2-6th Rifles, brigade major, 1st Infantry Brigade; Lieut. C. Hope, 2-6th Rifles, Lieut. R. E. W. Copeland Crawford, 2-6th Rifles, Lieut. R. E. Golightly, orderly officers to Brig. Gen. Barter."

A nominal roll of killed and wounded is appended. The number of British soldiers killed was four, namely, Private George Rutherford, 59th Foot; Colour Sergeant J. H. Chessum, Private W. Blake, Private H. Ward, 60th Rifles. Among the wounded were Captain Richard Corbett A-B Royal Horse Artillery (dangerously); Gunner Peter Woods (severely); Gunner William Middleton (slightly); Col. P. S. Yorke (slightly); Lieut. E. A. Young (dangerously); Lieut. Harry S. Massey, Lieut. Stewart D. Gordon (slightly);

Capt. J. H. Broome (slightly); Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart (severely); Brevet Lieut. Col. Lawson (severely); Lieut. and Adjutant S. Watson (slightly); and Private J. Wood (mortally, died 20th).

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

THE following general order by his Excellency the Commander in Chief has been issued at Simla:—"Instances having been brought to the notice of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief of officers being reported on War-office Form 1,114 (now Army Form B 194), as having qualified professionally and educationally for promotion, without due care having been taken to ascertain that they have passed all the requisite qualifying tests, the Commander in Chief in India has been desired by his Royal Highness to instruct commanding officers to report specially, and as early as possible, the time and place of the examination and the subjects in which each officer has passed, or quote the general orders in which the result was notified, so as to remove doubt and obviate the references which very frequently create much inconvenience. The reports in duplicate, in form attached, to be sent as early as practicable to the office of the Adjutant-General in India, whence the necessary communication will be transmitted to the Horse Guards for the information of his Royal Highness. A report in similar form, showing the qualifications of all officers, not shown as fully qualified in previous reports, and accepted as such in this department is to be submitted on January 1 annually. His Excellency has been further desired to invite the attention of commanding officers to the number of officers in their regiments, many of considerable standing, who, having had opportunities afforded them, have not yet qualified for promotion. It should be pointed out to all such that, whenever doubt exists as to officers being qualified, promotions are not made without reference to the director general for information on the point: it is merely as an indulgence that his Royal Highness recommends the provisional promotion of unqualified officers to the Queen, instead of selecting their juniors who have qualified for advancement."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SOLVENCY OF INDIA.*

IT is a noteworthy fact that the magazines of the month, with scarcely an exception, deal in one way or another with the finances of India. Mr. Hyndman describes her as bleeding to death. Others take a more hopeful view. Mr. Probyn has contributed not an article, but a pamphlet, which is worthy of perusal. Taking the true test of the solvency of a Government to lie in its ability without oppressive taxation to pay interest on its debts and keep its liabilities from increasing, he discusses the twofold question whether India will stand this test, and, if not, whether the preventing causes are temporary or permanent. He does not regard the taxation as oppressive, but carefully examines the increase in Indian liabilities, which in seven years have increased nearly seven millions. He shows that this is due to exceptional causes—the famine, loss by exchange, and, in a very small degree, to the war. He further argues that the actual increase of liabilities almost exactly corresponded with the loss by famine, which must be considered as exceptional, and, even if famines recur in their predicted regularity, is not likely to be at all as heavy. For his views, sensible and practical, about the expansiveness of the revenue and the question of exchange we refer our readers to his pamphlet. One suggestion is worth quoting, in reference to the apportionment of the Afghan war charges between England and India. "It seems a fairer and more equitable way of England and India balancing their accounts would be if England would advance money herself for the prosecution of public works in India either directly or by a guarantee." He refers to the Suez Canal shares as admitting the principle of such an investment.

* "Is India Solvent?" By L. C. PROBYN. London: Effingham Wilson.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.*

THE monopoly of salt in India is attacked in this month's Journal by Mr. U. Dutt as retarding the development of manufactures, among which he specifies soda, soap, and paper. He will watch Messrs. McCorquodale's enterprise with interest and instruction. As to his arguments about the glass trade, India is scarcely in need of Crystal Palaces and plant-houses. A review of Sir Salar Jung's administrative reforms, though only a sketch of his work, is good as far as it goes. The members of the Northbrook Club have inspired Miss Dora Greenwell with some pretty domestic lines. The elder Niebuhr's account of Bombay is continued, and the Professor of Sanskrit at St. Petersburg describes his impressions of the points of strong resemblance between the religious institutions of Russia and India, which must be read to be appreciated.

* "Journal of the National Indian Association," No. 115, July. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COL. WHITE'S "REMINISCENCES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—For the honour of the Divine Founder of the Christian religion I am most desirous to set you right on one most important part of your review of my "Indian Reminiscences." I allude to the following passage:—"Col. White certainly contrives to demonstrate that a sincere Christian may be intensely uncharitable and unforgiving." Now, my dear Sir, it is quite impossible that I should be both a sincere Christian and intensely unforgiving; because love and forgiveness are the essence, yea, quintessence, of the religion of Christ, who, in his first recorded sermon, declared "But if ye forgive not men their trespasses neither will your Father forgive your trespasses" (Matthew vi., xv.). If, therefore, I am intensely unforgiving, it is then quite clear that I cannot be a Christian at all, but that I must be a self-deceiver, if not a downright hypocrite. But allow me to ask, Have you not jumped rather hastily to a conclusion on this point? Surely the mere recording in my autobiography a faithful account of my wrongs does not necessarily imply that I still feel bitterly towards the wrongdoer. I am, at all events, very sorry if this has been the impression conveyed thereby; for I can truly say that I do not feel any resentment whatever to any who either hindered my professional advancement, or who wrongfully occasioned me the loss of hundreds of pounds, or who endeavoured to get me expelled from the service. But since my book is a kind of history of India in a narrative form, at least from the Sikh campaign to the suppression of the great Sepoy revolt, I therefore claim my right, as an annalist, to censure the dead according to their merits. There is only one inadvertent passage in my book which seems to give some colour to the present entertainment on my part of a little soreness of feeling. It occurs at page 174, in the following remark on my sentence to be cashiered in December, 1857:—"I have no patience, even at this distance of time, to speak of the hard-heartedness of several officers composing the minority of the members of the court who, by declining to join in the recommendation to mercy, condemned an innocent man as far as they could to temporal ruin. I consider their conduct worse than the bitterest enemies I have ever had in my whole lifetime." This passage, which had better have been left out, betrays, I must candidly confess, a certain degree of dislike. But at all events these officers, for all I knew to the contrary, may be yet alive at the present time, and assuredly were they to ask my forgiveness I should frankly accord it without a word of reproach.

Secondly, Are you not putting the case too strong, are you not subjecting my statements to a magnifying process, in saying that I have attributed the deaths of brave men to their having taken part against me in some petty quarrel? Referring to the statements in my book, I find I have not said so; but there is merely a remark at page 55 that I could not help regarding it as "a remarkable circumstance" the deaths of two officers from cholera who had taken part against me; and there is another at page 174, where I speak of the extraordinary deaths of four officers who were concerned in bringing me to a court-martial in December, 1857, within a few months afterwards, as being "very remarkable." But all that can be legitimately drawn from this is that I regard it as a very remarkable coincidence, which I certainly do. But it is not right, it is not logical, to deduce a fact from one or even two coincidences.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

S. DEWE WHITE, Colonel,
Late Bengal Staff Corps.

Southsea, June 23.

[We gladly give Colonel White the opportunity of assuring our readers, who may or may not also be readers of his work, that he would, if asked, have forgiven any surviving opponents. His letter is a valuable appendix to his book, as his views of unforgetting forgiveness would be to a work on casuistry. With regard to an unpublished portion of his letter, we readily assure him that we did not seriously imagine him to have represented the "Protestant," or any other martyrs, as mad dogs, and beg to call his attention to the meaning of the verb "seems," and the context of the passage which he controverts. We must add that we did not deduce a fact from Colonel White's "remarkable coincidences," but an opinion as to his own meaning, which his own words justify to any ordinary readers, and which we congratulate him on having repudiated.—ED. A.I.M.]

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The passage in the blue-book mentioned by your correspondent "T." drew my attention at the time, and I concluded from it that the influences which had caused the Carwar Railway scheme to be recommended by the Governor General's Council during the interregnum in 1872 had again been at work. I cordially join in your correspondent's "protest against civilians, unacquainted with war, being permitted to pooh-pooh the construction of works upon which the existence of our Indian Empire may depend;" but I also protest against State money being expended upon costly works, on the plea of their

usefulness in a military point of view, until the military authorities responsible for the safety of the country have recognised and declared that the works are needed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. DACOSTA.
June 29.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE COTTON FRAUDS LEGISLATION.

THE object of the various cotton frauds Acts was not especially to protect the exporting merchants, but to "guard the country from the misfortune of losing one of its most valuable export trades." This argument, however, like many old saws, cuts both ways. It is clear that if the establishment of the Cotton Frauds Department was not maintained for the particular benefit of the Bombay merchant that there could be no just reason in saddling him with the cost, which, in this instance—as Bombay cotton alone was taxed—could not, like other taxes, be passed on to the consumer's shoulders. Protection against fraud, although the right of the merchant, so far as the law can secure it, is not so much needed by him as it is by the ryot, who finds the value of his produce falling because his neighbour has taken to swindling. Adulteration may be, in fact, a source of positive gain to the purchaser, who buys for a price diminished in a greater ratio than the loss of value resulting from the adulteration. When, then, it is said "why should not the grower be allowed to mix his cotton when he deceives no one, and only succeeds in getting a much lower price for his mixture than he could have done for the staples in their natural state," the answer is plain. Because he, by his attempted fraud, also depreciates the value of his more honest neighbour's produce and helps to drive away trade from the country. The adulteration of cotton cannot serve any useful end, it can only be intended as fraud. The fact of the fraud being generally unsuccessful, as far as the swindler's own interests are concerned, does not tend to make the swindle less. We therefore consider the Secretary of State's reasoning sound, when he declines to permit the repeal of all special legislation in the Bombay cotton trade. In India particularly, as in other more advanced countries, morality often follows the law. The abolition of all legislation in this matter would have been understood by the ryots as an intimation that fraudulent practices might in future be carried on with perfect impunity. The result would have been certain. The permanent welfare of the many would have been in this matter, as it has been in others, sacrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few. However, all fraudulent practices are still to be forbidden by law. A bill is now being prepared for introduction into the Bombay Legislative Council to repeal the last Cotton Frauds Act No. VII. of 1878, and re-enacting the substance of Bombay Act IX. of 1863, with the omission of the provisions relating to the export fee and the special establishment. By this arrangement the objectionable provision of the last Act, by which cotton found adulterated might be seized at any time and in any hands, and by which injustice might be easily inflicted upon innocent purchasers who had already suffered, will be repealed. The law will still render fraud and adulteration penal, and action may be taken either by the injured party or by the magisterial authorities. No objection can be taken to this except by those who argue that the penal code as it stands provides sufficiently for cases of fraud of all kinds, and that special legislation is therefore superfluous. Whether in practice this would be found to be the case is another question which is open to discussion. If the clauses of the penal code relating to fraud are not sufficiently comprehensive they might be made so, and thus the necessity or the pretext for special legislation would be obviated. The great scandal against which we always protested was the maintenance of a special department which, under pretence that it looked after the interests of the merchants—who declared that they did not need its help—mulcted the trade of two annas on every bale of cotton. That grievance is at an end. Since a new Act is now to be passed continuing the provisions against the adulteration of the raw material, it is almost a pity that the opportunity is not to be taken to render the adulteration of manufactured goods illegal as well and to prohibit the importation of adulterated piece goods from abroad.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE INDIAN TEA TRADE.

THE Indian tea industry has reached a point when, the supply exceeding the demand, prices naturally fall. Hitherto, the more limited quantity has been taken off by the mixing market and at enhanced rates. When, however, Indian tea from sheer quantity has to be put on the ordinary market—level with China and Japan—the prices realised are so low that there is little or no margin for profit left. To this Indian teas are rapidly coming, and unless they can be sold at a profit at eight annas a pound all round, it is to be feared production must be curtailed. This, however, with labour at its present price, is impossible. Of all the items of cost that demand attention that of "labour" is the most important; indeed, it immensely outweighs all others combined. With a view to its reduction the

chief desiderata appear to be:—1st. The removal of the many obstructions that exist in the way of local recruiting in Bengal, and the opening out of districts at present closed to recruiters. 2nd. The minimising of Government interference *en route*, so as to enable coolies to be landed (in Upper Assam say) at Rs.20 or Rs.25 per adult, which, if private passengers can go for Rs.18, as we are assured is the case, should be enough. 3rd. The substitution of five for three years' contracts, which would not only save the planter a large sum in bonuses, but give the new coolie a greatly enhanced prospective value in the eyes of importers. 4th. The issue of rice at cost price, the saving from which alone would almost equal a dividend (some estates lost last year Rs.20,000 under this head.) These are matters deserving the attention of Government. There are others, however, which more specially call for that of planters, proprietors, and agents, such as the need of a tea committee, authorised to offer high rewards for the cure of blights. It seems to us that, until some handsome sum is subscribed, it is useless to reckon on any one who may hit on a cure offering it *pro bono publico*. An effectual and cheap cure for "spider" should be worth at present some two lakhs of rupees, and one for tea bug, or the green fly, a similar amount. It has been suggested that Government should appoint a State entomologist to investigate and report on these blights; but it should be remembered that knowledge of the structure and habits of an insect blighting tea by no means necessarily implies knowledge of a cure. This is far more likely to be the result of some happy thought of an assistant tempted by the prize to try experiments in his daily work. Another matter which deserves the attention of those in tea is the removal of the great and valid objection to the introduction of Indian tea that is found in the multiplicity of small breaks of varied quality put upon the home market. This is a difficulty which bids fair to increase yearly, and to such an extent as to constitute a serious obstacle to the sale of Indian teas. There can, we think, be little doubt that unless something is done to reduce the cost of production the tea industry will receive a most serious check. There can be as little doubt that the only effectual cure is to, so far, reduce the main item of "labour," as to enable Indian teas to compete on a permanent basis with those of China and Japan, when the result need not be very doubtful.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Simla Bank Corporation, held at Simla, May 20, the dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, declared by the directors, was confirmed. The surplus profits of Rs.27,518-11 were disposed of to credit of the bad and doubtful debt account. Baboo Ram Chunder, the accountant at the Umballa agency, who has become totally blind while in the bank's employ, was granted a compassionate pension of Rs.60 per month for life, he having done good services for over twenty-three years. The following gentlemen were elected by ballot directors for the coming half-year:—At Simla—Col. W. C. Gott, Mr. C. J. Marsden, Mr. James Craddock, Mr. W. M. Towelle; and at Umballa—The Rev. R. Hine. The balance-sheet for the half-year ended Dec. 31 showed liabilities to the public of Rs.5,62,073; to the shareholders (including balance of profit and loss, Rs.79,518), Rs.14,22,077. The assets were Rs.29,84,151.—At the general meeting of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, held May 29, a final dividend of 3 per cent., or Rs.7-8 per per share, aggregating 5 per cent. for the year, was declared.—At the general meeting of the Singell Tea Company, held May 31, the managing agent's report was passed.—*Englishman.*

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—A question of some importance to the Covenanted Medical Service has recently been raised as to whether the staff pay granted to a medical officer for certain additional duties—pending some future arrangements—which is an extra charge upon the State, is to be considered a permanent allowance, and whether he is entitled to 50 per cent. of that allowance when on furlough, as in the case of other staff allowances, or whether this pay is to be allowed in full to the officiating incumbent who actually performs that additional duty during the officer's absence from India. It appears that Surgeon Major J. Picthall, examiner of medical accounts, now on furlough, was in receipt of a staff salary of Rs.400 a month as such, in addition to the military pay and allowances of his rank. After the death of Mr. E. G. Dunbar, the examiner of fund accounts, a further allowance of Rs.300 per mensem was granted to Dr. Picthall in 1877 for performing the additional duty of the examiner of public accounts, presumably on the understanding that this expenditure, which was then considered to have been an extra charge, will be recouped by the savings to be effected by the abolition of the office of the assistant examiner or superintendent of the fund office after the retirement of the present incumbent. Now, the question is whether Dr. Picthall is entitled to a moiety of the allowance during leave, or whether his *locum tenens* is to be allowed the full staff pay of Rs.300. The case has been referred to the comptroller and will

most likely be submitted to Government for final disposal.—*Indian Daily News*.

WELL-MERITED HONOURS.—The Governor General has, we see, conferred the title of Nawab upon our well-known fellow-citizen Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction. If for no other reason than the unceasing efforts of the Maulvi in the cause of Mahomedan education in Bengal, the honour is well deserved.—*Englishman*.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.—The mortuary returns of the suburbs of Calcutta for the month of April, 1880, show the number of deaths to have been 770, viz.:—Ten Christians, 450 Hindus, and 310 Mahomedans. The ratio of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum is 35.93, and the causes of the disease were cholera, 120, small-pox five, fever 315, bowel complaints 124, and the rest from all other causes. The number of deaths in the previous month was 899, and in the corresponding month of the last year was 1,093, showing a decrease of 129 in this month from the former, and 323 from the latter. The number of deaths in the hospitals, gaols, and other public institutions is 116, viz.:—nine Christians, seventy-seven Hindus, and thirty Mahomedans; the ratio of deaths per 1,090 of the population per year is 5.41.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The memorandum of the health officer says:—There were 556 births registered in April against 591 in the preceding month, but the number exceeded the corresponding monthly figures of the past decade, excepting 1875 and 1877. The increase of 128 births over those of the corresponding month of the previous year is shared by all classes of the community. The mean number of the past decade was 478. There were 804 deaths registered against 1,042 in the preceding month, giving a ratio of 22.4 against 29.1 per 1,000 of population per annum. It is satisfactory to note that the deaths in the month under review fall considerably short of those which occurred in the corresponding periods of the past decade, with the exception of the years 1871 and 1872, and of the decennial average by 220. This marked diminution is due to a falling off in all the principal causes of death except "other causes," and is observable among all races except non-Asiatics.—*Ibid*.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON has, it is announced, consented to give a Viceroy's Cup as usual to be run for at the Calcutta race meeting.

LIEUT. COL. G. H. W. HOGGAN, Bengal Staff Corps, has been reappointed to the command of Fort Abazai, for three years.

THE HOT WEATHER.—Cholera has been less prevalent in Calcutta during the past hot weather than in any year since 1872. We understand that only three cases of heat apoplexy, two of which ended fatally, were admitted from the port into the General Hospital, Calcutta, during the year 1879, against forty-two admissions and ten deaths in 1878. Dr. Lynch, the health officer of the port, attributes the decrease to seasonal influences, but the Lieutenant Governor is inclined to attribute it partly to the rules for guarding against and treating sunstroke drawn up by Dr. French.—*Indian Medical Gazette*.

MURDER BY A SEPOY.—A sepoy of the 37th Native Infantry at Naini Tal shot a comrade dead on the 4th June and escaped with his rifle and a number of cartridges. A party under Captain Balderson came up with him, where he had taken his post on a spot commanding the pathway. After firing several shots at them he blew out his brains before he could be captured.—*Pioneer*.

THE FIELD TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. Luke, C.I.E., superintendent of field telegraphs, who, during the present campaign, has been in charge of the telegraph line between Lundi Kotah and Cabul, returns to India on leave, all possibility of further extension being at an end. Sir Donald Stewart, in a divisional order, expresses "his high sense of the energy and ability displayed by Mr. Lucas in the discharge of his onerous duties."—*Pioneer*.

KASHMIR.—Mr. Archer Vincent Roberts has been selected by the Government of India, at the request of his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, for the post of engineer in chief in that State.—*Pioneer*.

A PROVINCIAL CHURCH COUNCIL.—At a conference of representatives of the Church Missionary Society at Chupra, in Bengal, it has been decided to establish a Provincial Church Council, to be composed of delegates from each church in the Presidency. Five hundred persons were present and the mission compound resembled a camp. It was, says a contemporary, a singular spectacle to see the missionaries from the West sitting cross-legged on the ground side by side with their brethren of the East without thought of the difference in social standing.—*Times of India*.

DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE.—During the first week in June the heat at Allahabad was terrible. The mess waiter of H.M.'s 2-22nd Regt., named Farriington and several others died of sunstroke.—*Indian Herald*.

MR. DOWDING, late principal of the Rajshahye College, has been appointed assistant tutor to the Nizam, and has arrived at Hyderabad to take up his duties.

THE KATTYWAR STATE RAILWAY.—The first train on the Kattywar State Railway ran from Kattywar to Wudwan, a distance of 105 miles, on the 7th. The survey of the railway was only begun fourteen months ago.—*Times of India*.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor reached Guneskhind on June 11. Lady Fergusson is progressing

favourably towards recovery, but it is considered advisable that she should remain in the hills as long as possible.—*Times of India*.

INDORE.—The firm of Messrs. Dinshaw Framjee Wadia and Company have established a cotton press factory at Indore, and it is said that the great saving of freight from Indore to Bombay has already had the effect of running up the price of cotton in the Malwa district to the extent of about 7½ per cent.

EURASIAN EDUCATION.—A sketch of Archdeacon Baly's report on Eurasian education, now before the Government of India, has been furnished to one of the Indian papers. Its general bearing is said to be a reiteration of the recommendations in the preliminary report, which the archdeacon considers to have been fully justified by his later inquiries. He now formally recommends the establishment of central free schools at Allahabad and Lahore, or rather the enlargement of the existing schools for about 300 and 200 children respectively. The cost of the building required at Allahabad would be Rs.1,70,000, and at Lahore Rs.1,00,000. The net monthly cost at Allahabad would be Rs.1,740, and at Lahore Rs.1,300. Also the establishment of a training college at Naini Tal for forty male students, in connection with the diocesan schools at that station. The building required would cost Rs.75,000, and the monthly cost of the institution would be Rs.2,400. Also the formation of aided day schools at Monghyr, Serampore, Dacca, and Cuttack in Bengal; at Goruckpore, Bareilly, Moradabad, Saharunpore, Meerut, and Lucknow, for the North West and Oudh; and at Delhi and Pindi for the Punjab. Also the levy of an educational rate in stations where the required school cannot be established by voluntary effort. Also the introduction of some measure of compulsory education.—*Times of India*.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DIXON.—It is with regret we announce the demise of Captain John Dixon, the well-known nautical authority, who died on board a P. and O. vessel in the Indian Ocean at the age of about fifty-five years. The deceased had for some time previous to his death been suffering from heart disease, and at the advice of his medical man he took passage on May 24 for Point de Galle, but he expired the day previous to the arrival of the steamer at Galle. He was surveyor to Lloyd's Agency, and his opinion was held in great value by the authorities at Lloyd's and by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, by whom he was frequently consulted on matters of difficulty and with reference to shipwrecked property. He was a warm supporter of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and held prominent offices in the club at different times. At the time of his death he was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a justice of the peace. He was also a prominent Freemason, and was Master of the Lodge "Truth" for two years, on his retiring from which post he was presented with a silver cup and jewel in recognition of his services to the Order. Another masonic appointment he held was that of Past Grand Senior Warden of the District Grand Lodge. The deceased was a man widely known and generally esteemed and respected in Bombay, and the announcement of his death will be received with regret by his numerous friends.—*Times of India*.

MADRAS.

HONORARY SURGEONS.—We congratulate Apothecaries P. Anderson and P. Kinsley, of the Madras Medical Department, on their promotion to the rank of honorary surgeon, which is announced in the *London Gazette* of May 8. Both these officers are well worthy of the honour conferred on them. Mr. Anderson has held many posts of trust, and is now in civil medical charge of a large station. He was for a long time connected with the Monegar Choultry, where his devoted attention to his patients so endeared him to them that the severance of his connection with that institution was greatly deplored. Mr. Kinsley possesses abilities which have won for him well deserved esteem. He, too, has been in posts involving great responsibility and much labour. At one time he held the rank of sub assistant surgeon, and did duty in the vaccination department. He is now in civil medical charge of Chicacole. The Government do well in investing men on whom they can implicitly rely, and to whom they entrust such important charges as large civil stations, with some dignity. In this particular there is more in a name than we are apt to imagine. An honorary surgeon, as civil surgeon, has more influence than an apothecary holding the same post.—*Madras Times*.

HONORARY SURGEON GODBIER.—The friends of this gentleman will be glad to learn that he has been promoted to the honorary and local rank of surgeon major. Mr. Godbier has been in the service for several years, and through sheer dint of perseverance and energy climbed the ladder of the Subordinate Department.—*Ibid*.

THE LATE INSPECTOR MANTLE.—All who have occasion to visit the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, and who must have noticed the mild and courteous demeanour of Mr. Mantle, the inspector of that court, will hear with regret that that police officer died after a short illness the other day.—*Ibid*.

INSPECTION OF CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—Dr. Cornish, as previously stated, has left for Ootacamund on inspection duty; but as the circle of inspection, consisting of about 200 dispensaries, which was hitherto performed by six deputy surgeons general, cannot possibly be completed by one individual—the

surgeon general alone—a scheme, we hear, has been set on foot, which is now under consideration, by Government to appoint the civil surgeon of each district the inspecting officer of the minor dispensaries in his district. The civil surgeon will submit a report of his inspections to the Surgeon General, C.M.D. The surgeon general will then have the inspection of the larger dispensaries and hospitals which are under civil surgeons and officers of the commissioned ranks.—*Ibid.*

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The anniversary of this institution was celebrated on May 30, when Lieut. Love, the principal of the college, read the report, from which we extract the following passage:—"Statistics.—At the commencement of the session of 1879-80, which closes to-day, the numbers of students on the college books were as follow:—First department, 8; second department, 1st class, 32; second department, 2nd class, 21; surveying class, 28; drawing class, 40; total, 129. Owing to the termination in December of the collegiate session, to voluntary withdrawals, and to dismissals from the college, the corresponding numbers at the end of the session are:—First department, 4; second department, 1st class, 31; second department, 2nd class, 17; surveying class, 25; drawing class, 33; total, 110. The number is not as high as it has been in previous years, and the cause may be traced to an impression which until lately prevailed among the classes from which students are drawn that the college is about to be abolished. This impression first made its appearance on the re-organisation of the Public Works Department in 1878, and, notwithstanding an indication of policy on the part of the Government of India, marked by the establishment of a new civil engineering college in another Presidency, to meet local wants, and the fact that as long as a Public Works Department exists in this Presidency, so long must an institution for the education of its subordinates remain, the rumour received the support of a portion of the press. The effect was so marked by the small number of applications for admission for the ensuing session that it was suggested that an authoritative contradiction should be issued. All doubts regarding the stability of the college have been dispelled by a recent order in which Government see no reason to anticipate any sensible falling off in the demand for qualified men, and entertain every desire to foster the interests of the Civil Engineering College to the extent that may be compatible with the demands for professionally trained men." The Government add that "owing to its being desirable to re-engage men holding college certificates who have lately been thrown out of the employ of the Public Works Department and the South India Railway, it is not improbable that some decrease may be experienced in the number of candidates for admission to college during the next session, and this is not to be regretted." Lieut. Love paid a well-deserved tribute of praise to the late principal, Col. Rogers.—*Madras Times.*

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.—As the preparation of articles for the Melbourne Exhibition is now far advanced, Dr. Bidie, officiating honorary secretary to the committee for the International Exhibition, requested the sanction of his Grace the Governor in Council to print a brief catalogue to accompany the exhibits. He mentioned that the collection of raw products will be an extensive and excellent one, as planters generally have willingly responded to his requisition for specimens. Private exhibitors have also sent superior collections of tobacco, cheroots, and grains. A manufacturer of Vizagapatam ivory and sandalwood work has sent a very fine collection of his ware, worth about Rs.2,000, and Dr. Bidie has got, or will get, on payment, collections of Tanjore, Tripati, and other metal ware. There are also good collections of Palghat mats and Masulipatam palampores. The gaols have, with one exception, refused to give any assistance unless the articles are at once paid for. Dr. Bidie offered to arrange for their exhibits being sold and proceeds remitted, but the Inspector General did not encourage the proposal. The printing of a brief catalogue as proposed has been sanctioned by the Government, and the work is to be done at the Government Press. The Government are glad to learn that so large a number of private contributions have been received. Their transmission at Government expense has already been sanctioned, and orders in regard to the shipment of all articles sent by Surgeon Major Bidie issued in the Marine Department.

12TH ROYAL LANCERS.—The retirement of Lieut. Col. Le Quesne from the command of the 12th Royal Lancers after the expiration of five years was the occasion of a demonstration, or rather two, unique in their way and highly noteworthy. The officers of the regiment gave a farewell dinner to their old commanding officer, and the non-commissioned officers of the corps, headed by the regimental surgeon major, formed themselves into a guard of honour to receive him at the mess house. They were drawn up on horseback fully equipped and accoutred, and, on the arrival of the guest of the evening, presented arms, the band playing the while. The gallant colonel was no less surprised than pleased at the compliment, and, in expressing thanks for the honour done him, he said that during the twenty-four years he was with the regiment there was no moment of which he was so proud as the present one. He spoke feelingly of his leaving the regiment, and the parting from his non-commissioned officers, and, shaking hands with Regimental Sergeant Major Saunders, he wished it would be taken as shaking hands with the whole of them. Next morning, notwithstanding the heavy shower of rain, the non-commissioned

officers formed themselves up again at the railway station as a guard of honour, and received the colonel, who left Secunderabad by the train amidst the hearty cheers of his men.—*Deccan Times.*

A LADY DOCTOR.—Miss Dora White, a graduate of the Madras Medical College, and the resident medical subordinate of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, who recently proceeded to Bharg, Cutch, to attend on her Highness the Maharani of Cutch, returned last week to Madras, after having successfully treated the Maharani, whose failing health had given occasion for some anxiety. Miss White's services obtained for her the special thanks of her Highness the Maharani's family.—*Madras Mail.*

THE Opium Act came into force in the Madras Presidency on the 1st ult.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—The 17th Regiment has arrived at Koraput in the Jeypore District and will move out into the Mulkangherri taluk as occasion requires. The Rampa country is quiet; the entire tract is occupied by the military and police; the rebels in consequence have no place to move without being attacked. The Nursapatam hills also are quiet, excepting Gudem, where Veeriah Dora still continues to lurk. The military and police are on his track. The three rebel prisoners under sentence of transportation for life, who escaped from the Vizagapatam Gaol on the night of the 3rd June, were recaptured by the police of Viapagunta and Subbavaram about eight to ten miles from Vizagapatam.—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY.

DREDGING KARACHI HARBOUR.—The new and powerful dredger *Nearchue* and hopper barges *Sindhi* and *Baluchi*, recently imported from England at considerable expense for the purpose of improving the harbour of Karachi, have been successfully tried in the presence of the Commissioner in Sind and all the leading officials of this station. The Commissioner alluded to the improvements devised by Mr. Price, our talented port engineer, during so many years of patient and thoughtful labour, and wished him every success in their execution.—*Correspondent Bombay Gazette.*

THE ADEN CLUB.—Aden is to have a club. This important question, which has been so often raised, and so often dropped during the last few years, is settled at last. It will probably be called the Aden United Service Club, and will be established at Steamer Point, near the main pier, in premises rented from Mr. Manockjee Ruttonjee Patel. Col. Stevens, commanding the Aden troop, Col. Watts, brigade major, Capt. Maxwell Heron, R.N., Capt. Hunter, assistant political resident, and other officers, and gentlemen of various departments, held a meeting on the subject recently, and it is anticipated that the new club will start with about forty members. There will be this advantage among others about the club, that when one's friends pass Aden, going to or coming from England, it will be a handy and convenient place to ask them to.—*Ibid.*

CAMBAY.—From accounts received from Cambay we learn that the congratulations of Government to the new nawab, H.E. Jaffir Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, were conveyed to him in Durbar on the 31st May by the political agent, Mr. Sheppard. We are glad to hear that some very necessary reforms are being introduced into this State, and that the new chief has commenced his rule by making some wholesome changes in his administrative staff. A gentleman of good education and politics, Mr. Shamrao Narain Laud, of Bombay, brother of the chief Karbhari of Sucheen, has been appointed dewan, and the civil court has been placed under an officer of considerable experience and legal training. A survey of the State is under contemplation, and altogether the prospects of Cambay appear brighter than for many years past. We wish the new chief a happy and prosperous reign.—*Ibid.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY, JUNE 1.—Note.—Where regiments are divided the headquarters station is mentioned first. The stations of corps on service are printed in italics. **ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.**—"B"—D Battery, Karachi; E Battery *Kandahar*. **ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—1st—I Battery, Kirkee; M Battery, Karachi; N Battery, Deesa. 2nd—A Battery, Ahmedabad, Baroda; B Battery, Belgium; C Battery, *Kandahar*, *Khelat-i-Gilzai*; D Battery, Kirkee; E Battery, Nussersabad; F Battery, Hyderabad; G Battery, Neemuch. 8th—No. 5 Battery, Puna, *under orders for service*; No. 9 Battery, Aden; No. 13 Battery, Bombay; No. 14 Battery, Aden; No. 17 Battery, Mhow. 9th—No. 2 Battery, Aden; No. 10 Battery, Bombay; No. 14 Battery, *Quetta*; No. 15 Battery, Karachi. 11th—No. 5 Battery, *Kandahar*; No. 8 Battery, Bombay. **ROYAL ENGINEERS.**—43rd Company, Kirkee. **NATIVE ARTILLERY.**—No. 1 Mountain Battery, Puna; No. 2 Mountain Battery, *Thull Chotiali*, *Chaman*. **SAPPERS AND MINERS.**—Headquarters, Kirkee; 1st Company, Aden; 2nd Company, *Kandahar*; 3rd, 4th, and 5th Company, *Hurnai*, *Chappar*. **BRITISH CAVALRY.**—17th Lancers, Mhow. **NATIVE CAVALRY.**—1st Madras Light Cavalry, (squadron 2nd Madras Light Cavalry attached), Jacobabad; depot, Secunderabad; 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, Nemuah, Puna; 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, Jacobabad, *Sibi*; depot, Puna; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, *Kandahar*, *Gwal*; depot, Deesa; Puna Horse, *Kandahar* *Kushdil-Khan-ka-Killa*; depot, Sirur; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad, *Thull Chotiali*;

2nd Sind Horse, *Quetta, Thull Chotilia, Hurnai*; depot, Jacobabad; 3rd Sind Horse, *Kandahar, Khelat-i-Gilzai*; depot, Jacobabad; Aden troop, Aden. BRITISH INFANTRY.—4th Regt. (2nd Battalion) Puna; 6th Regt. (1st Battalion) Aden; 7th Royal Fusiliers (2nd Battalion) *Kandahar*; depot, Ahmednagar; 11th Regt. (2nd Battalion), Bombay, Hyderabad; 15th Regt. (2nd Battalion), Karachi; depot, Deesa; 17th Regt. (2nd Battalion), Nusseerabad, Neemuch; 29th Regt., Mhow, Deesa, Asirghur, Indore; 66th Regt., *Kandahar, Khelat-i-Gilzai*; depot, Karachi; 78th Regt. (Highlanders), Puna, Kirkee, Baroda; 83rd Regt., Belgaum, Satara. NATIVE INFANTRY.—1st Grenadiers, *Kandahar*; depot, Ahmedabad; 2nd Grenadiers, Nusseerabad; 3rd L.I., Karachi; depot, Sholapur; 4th Rifles, *Quetta, with detachments in Bolan*; depot, Surat; 5th L.I., *Thull Chotiali, Durgai, Hurnai*; depot, Sholapur; 6th Regt., Neemuch, Malegaon; 7th Regt. Bhuj; 8th Regt., Puna, Bombay; 9th Regt., Karachi, Jacobabad, *Nari George*; depot, Surat; 10th L.I., *Quetta, Amadoon, and Kutch*; depot, Surat; 11th Regt., Puna, Mehidpur, Sholapur, Kirkee; 12th Regt., Rajkot, Dwarka; 13th Regt., Mhow; 14th Regt., Aden, Perim; 15th Regt., Ahmedabad, Sadra; 16th Regt., *Gwal, Amadoon and Kutch, Chappar*; depot, Malegaon; 17th Regt., Satara, Dharwar; 17th Regt., Puna, Tannah, Ahmednagar; 19th Regt., *Kandahar, Mundi Hissar, Abdul Rahman*; depot, Sholapur; 20th Regt., Baroda; 21st Regt. (Marine Battalion), Bombay; 22nd Regt., Belgaum, Kaladgi; 23rd L.I., *Thull Chotiali, Spintanzi, Daloojal, Zindigial*; depot, Ahmednagar; 24th Regt., Hyderabad; depot, Mhow; 25th L.I., Bombay; 26th Regt., Deesa, Surat; 27th L.I. (1st Beluchees), *Hurnai, Sibi, Durgai*; depot, Hyderabad; 28th Regt., *Chaman, Kushdil-Khan-ka-Killa, Killa Abdulla, Gulistan Karaz*; depot, Surat; 29th Regt. (2nd Beluchees), *Khelat-i-Gilzai*; depot, Hyderabad; 30th Regt. (Jacob's Rifles), *Kandahar*; depot, Jacobabad.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON.

WE take the following from the *Ceylon Times* of June 7:—

COFFEE EXPORTS.—Our exports of coffee to date amount to 541,928 cwts., as compared with 711,617 cwts. at the corresponding period of last year. The shipments of native coffee forming a portion of the above were 36,111 cwts. and 39,954 cwts., so that the falling off has been entirely with plantation kinds.

FLOOD OUTLETS.—We are glad to receive very satisfactory accounts of the working of the Talpitiya flood outlet, which, it may be remembered, was completed last year, and was designed to carry off the flood waters of the Kaluganga flowing from Ratnapura and Kalutara. By enlarging a channel through which these waters made their way into the Balgadda lake, and reopening the old Talpitiya canal, connecting the lake with the sea, it was contended that the rising of the river and the flooding of the adjacent boundry would be prevented, and a vast amount of misery and suffering on the parts of the Rayagam Korle cultivators would be averted. The heavy rains of the latter part of May have proved these calculations to have been correct; although an enormous quantity of flood water passed down the river, there has been no overflow of the banks and no submerging of fields, and the stream passing through the flood outlet at Talpitiya has been running steadily at the rate of four miles an hour. What volume of water it has discharged may be imagined when we state that the outlet is one hundred feet wide and that the stream has been mostly four feet deep. The outlay in this work will undoubtedly be returned to the Government many times over in the far increased paddy rents, as well as in the improved condition of the people, who will be enabled to contribute in others and in less direct ways to the general revenue.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.—Last Saturday's *Gazette* contained the following notices:—"Mr. William Henry Jackson is appointed as justice of peace and additional coroner for the district of Anuradhapura. Heads of departments are authorised to accept the signature of Mr. W. Halliley, on behalf of the treasurer, during the absence of the Hon. G. Vane, from the 26th inst. A census of the island will be taken on the night of March 25 and 26, 1881."

THE "ELDORADO."—This well known steamer left our port on last Wednesday, with the following passengers from Ceylon:—Messrs. Henry Hubybertsz George Maitland, Col. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and six children, Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Mrs. Cavalier, two children and European nurse, Messrs. Edward, Henry Johnstone, Thomas H. Cargill, Trotter, Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

DEATH OF A FAITHFUL MINISTER.—We regret to have to record the death on May 31 of the Rev. Robert Edwards of Manaar. In 1842 he was appointed catechist of Trincomalee; in 1843 of Batticaloa. He was ordained deacon in 1851, and was made chaplain of Manaar the following January. He was admitted to priest's orders.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.—The Rev. Alfred H. Barrow, M.A., for nearly five years past curate of Acton, has been appointed Government chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JUNE 28.

FLOGGING IN INDIA.

Mr. THOMPSON asked the Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table a return of the offences for which 72,650 of our Indian fellow-subjects were punished with flogging in the year 1877.

Lord HARTINGTON said, in addition to other punishments, 6,200 were punished with flogging within the time referred to in the Presidency of Madras. The returns asked for could not be given in consequence of the judicial statistics not giving the particular offences for which flogging was inflicted. They merely gave the totals. Sufficient information on the subject, however, would be found in a return in the library.

A SOLDIER'S INSANE CHILD SENT TO A WORKHOUSE.

Sir H. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether the insane child of a soldier in India, and a soldier's wife, had been brought from India to Portsmouth in Indian troopships, and left chargeable on the rates of that borough; in the latter case the soldier having been sent on to his depot, and leaving his wife destitute and chargeable; and whether the mere fact of the Indian troopships coming to Portsmouth justified the authorities in taking the course adopted in these cases.

Lord HARTINGTON, in reply, said that the statement was substantially true. The insane wife and infant child were placed in the poor house in Plymouth, and made chargeable to the rate of the union under the provisions of the 16 and 17 Vic, c. 97.

RAILWAY BRIDGES IN INDIA.

Mr. ANDERSON asked the Secretary of State for India whether the report on Indian Railways for 1877 correctly stated the name of the firm who contracted for the railway bridge across the Nerbudda River; whether that firm were not also contractors for the principal ironwork of the Tay Bridge; and whether, under these circumstances, he had considered the desirability of providing that the Indian Government should institute an investigation as to the quality and kind of iron used for the Nerbudda Bridge, and also extend their inquiry to the Indus Bridge and other bridges built or being built on the Guaranteed and State Railways of India.

Lord HARTINGTON replied that the contracts had been entered into before the Tay Bridge accident of last year. On the occurrence of the accident special directions were given to the authorities in India to be very careful in the carrying out of the contracts in respect to the quality of the iron. No complaint as to the quality of such iron had been made. More than one examination of the iron had been made, and the most conclusive tests applied. He should, however, make further inquiries into the subject.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

Mr. TREVELYAN asked the Secretary of State for India what was the amount of money paid yearly by the Indian Exchequer under the head of "Colonels' Allowances," and what was the number of officers at present in receipt of those allowances.

Lord HARTINGTON: The amount of money paid in the year 1879-80 by the Indian Exchequer under the head of "Colonels' Allowances" was £214,980. The number of officers in receipt of such allowances on April 1, 1880, was 348.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JULY 1.

BURMA.

Mr. BRYCE asked the Secretary of State for India what was the present state of diplomatic relations between the Government of India and the King of Burma; and whether, having regard to the conciliatory disposition evinced for some months past by the King of Burma, her Majesty's Government would consider the propriety of directing the British Envoy to return to Mandalay.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was understood to say that, in consequence of the attitude of the Government of Burma to the British Resident and other causes, the relations of the Indian Government to the Government of Burma last year were extremely strained, our representative was recalled, and Colonel H. Browne was immediately despatched to succeed him. But, in consequence of the difficulty of transacting business, that gentleman also was recalled, and an assistant Resident appointed in his place. The latter found his position at Mandalay so precarious that it was impossible for him to remain any longer without danger to his own life and that of his assistants, and he also was directed to leave. Demands for redress had been addressed to the Government of Burma, but the result was not yet known. The Indian Government would consider the propriety of appointing a British Resident as soon as certain stipulations which it was considered right and necessary to insist upon with regard to the treatment of the mission should be accepted. A special mission had been sent by the King of Burma to the frontier; but, although it was said to have full powers, it appeared that the Envoy had not power, or had not been able to assent to the preliminary conditions which the Indian Government considered indispensable to the establishment of a British mission at Mandalay. The whole question of our relations with Burma was now under the consideration of the Government of India, and no doubt the Viceroy would be greatly assisted by the advice of a gentleman

who had lately been appointed a provisional member of the Council of the Governor General.

PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government would take any and what measures to abolish punishment by the lash or bamboo among Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that corporal punishment in India was inflicted under different regulations in the different provinces, not with a "cat-o'-nine-tails," but with a light cane; certainly in all cases of juvenile offenders, and even when the punishment was inflicted on adults, it was of a very mild and light description. The experiment of discontinuing the punishment had been tried on several occasions, both partially and in the whole of India, from 1862 to 1864. During that time complaints were made by all the local Governments of the difficulty experienced in the interval. Penal servitude and solitary or separate confinement were impossible, owing to the mortality which occurred being very high in crowded gaols among prisoners who had been accustomed to spend almost their whole lives in the open air. All he could undertake to do was to call for full reports from the Government India and the local Governments as to the circumstances in which the punishment was inflicted, and ask their opinion either as to its modification or continuance. (Hear, hear.)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. NORWOOD asked when the report of the Departmental Committee on East Indian Railway Freights, &c., would be laid on the table.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that since a question was put at the end of May he had, as he promised he would, communicated with the members of the committee and examined the report and the evidence on which it was founded. Much of the evidence was obtained under the promise of secrecy. The members of the committee were of opinion there would be no objection to produce the report with certain omissions, and they had obtained the assent of most of the gentlemen who gave evidence to this course being taken; yet permission had not been obtained for the production of the evidence obtained under the promise of secrecy. Much of the evidence was taken in such a manner as to render it impossible to produce it. Only a portion was taken down in shorthand, and the rest was taken in the form of notes not suitable for forming part of a parliamentary paper. Under these circumstances, and finding the committee had discussed with some freedom the system of management of some of the guaranteed companies, he thought it would not be to the public advantage, but rather the reverse, to lay this report on the table unsupported by the evidence on which it was founded; and he regretted, therefore, that he was unable to do so. It was, he might say, the conclusion of the committee and of the India-office that the guaranteed companies would be decidedly favoured by obtaining freight by patent charters. It had been decided to continue that system, and it was determined to extend it to the guaranteed railway companies.

THE PORT OF GOA AND BRITISH INDIA.

Mr. M. SCOTT asked the Secretary of State for India whether negotiations had been entered into by the Supreme Government of India and the Portuguese Government for the construction of a railway to connect the port of Goa with any town within the territory of British India, and whether such negotiations were completed; and whether he would be so good as to lay the agreement between the two Governments and other papers connected with the subject upon the table.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that a treaty had been concluded between Great Britain and the Portuguese Government, by one of the articles of which it was agreed that whenever the Portuguese Government gave notice to the British Government that a joint-stock company had been formed for the construction of a railway to connect the port of Goa with any town in British India, and that the Portuguese Government had granted a concession to the company, with sufficient capital, the British Government would grant the land for making the undertaking, so far as it lay in British Indian territory, and would give special facilities for carrying it out. Since the conclusion of the treaty some correspondence had passed between the India-office and the promoters of the proposed company which had been forwarded to the Government of India. The treaty between the British Government and Portugal appeared in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 4, 1879. Until the correspondence with the proposed company was completed it would be premature to lay it on the table.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: I wish to put a question to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as it is in reference to a matter of considerable public interest. Can the hon. baronet give the House information as to whether there is any foundation for the report that hostilities have broken out between Russia and China.

Sir C. DILKE said that a week ago a report reached this country that the Chinese had crossed the Russian frontier and captured a fort; but that rumour was afterwards declared to be wholly unfounded. Her Majesty's Government had received no official information as to the report appearing in that morning's papers in reference to a collision between Russian and Chinese forces, but they had received information from St. Petersburg that afternoon to

the effect that it was believed there that there was no foundation for the statement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 2.

THE BRITISH BURMA COMMISSION.

Mr. WARTON asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that several young civilians from India had been placed on the British Burma Commission over the heads of military officers who had served in that commission for many years, and who had relinquished their position in the army on the faith of promises of assured promotion in the said commission.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had no knowledge of the matter to which the hon. and learned member referred, nor could he ascertain that any such promises as suggested had been made by the India-office.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOULTBEE—June 2, at Pothanore, the wife of W. Boulton, C.E., Madras Railway, a son.
BRIGHT—June 4, at Murree, the wife of William Bright, Postal Department, a daughter.
BURN—May 19, at Aurungabad, the wife of Surg. Major G. A. Burn, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.
COLSON—June 9, at Dhulia, Philip Methold, infant son of Surg. E. Colson, civil surgeon, aged 6 months.
CRAWFORD—June 1, at Fyzabad, the wife of J. Thomson Crawford, C.S., a daughter.
DAWE—May 30, at Allahabad, the wife of W. H. Dawe, a daughter.
ESSAI—June 3, at Armenian-lane, Fort, Bombay, the wife of W. J. Essai, general merchant, a daughter.
FINNIS—May 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major J. Finnis, B.S.C.; 3rd Punjab Infantry, a son.
KINDERSLEY—June 6, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Justice Kindersley, a son.
KIRKPATRICK—May 13, the wife of Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick, a daughter.
MARTELLI—May 20, at Rajputana, the wife of Captain N. C. Martelli, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
ROBINSON—May 30, at Meerut, the wife of H. E. Robinson, sergeant R.A., overseer, Military Works, D.P.W., a son.
TAYLOR—June 4, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. A. C. Taylor, a daughter.
WALLACE—June 2, at Ballygunge, the wife of G. A. Wallace, a son.
WILSON—June 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of W. Wilson, Madras C.S., a son.

MARRIAGES.

CROOM—JEREMIAH—June 2, at Madras, Robert Croom, to Victoria Jeremiah.
FIDDIAN—BOND—June 1, at Cuttack, W. Fiddian, Esq., C.S., to Alice Anne, daughter of F. Bond, Esq., late executive engineer P.W.D.
FRERE—AUCHINLECK—June 5, at Mahableshwar, Mr. W. A. J. Frere, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Florence Margaret, daughter of Mr. G. Auchinleck, deputy surgeon general, A.M.D., Puna Circle.
MOYLE—BRETT—April 22, at Torresdale, Oakleigh, by the Rev. J. F. Cummins, Col. H. R. C. Moyle, late 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Prince of Wales Own, to Emily, widow of the late George Augustus Brett, Esq., Royal Navy, late of Jersey.
PROUDFOOT—THACKER—May 31, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. T. Sheldon, Andrew William Proudfoot, lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to Clara Frances, youngest daughter of the late Major Gen. Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BATE—May 29, at Jhelum, Thomas Reginald Lindesay, son of T. E. L. Bate, surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.
BICKERS—May 23, at Cachar, Jocelyn U. Bickers, manager, Dariaghat Tea Estate, aged 27.
CLEVELAND—May 27, at Bangalore, Mary Ann Charlotte Frances, wife of General J. W. Cleveland.
CURRIE—June 13, at Aligarh, N.W.P., Robert George Currie, B.C.S. son of the late Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., aged 45.
DIXON—May 23, at sea, on board the s.s. *Siam*, Captain John Dixon, Lloyd's surveyor.
DODD—June 1, at Naini Tal, Dorothy Margaret, daughter of Major Charles A. Dodd, Bengal S.C., aged 18 months.
HAMMOND—June 4, at Madras, Veterinary Surgeon Robert Hammond, of Suffolk, M.R.C.V.S.L. and M.V.M.A., aged 49.
HICKIE—May 30, at Umballa, Jane Hickie, relict of the late Charles Hickie, Customs Department, aged 39.
LEDGARD—June 7, at Chewpati, Bombay, Emmeline, the infant daughter of the Rev. G. Ledgard, aged 8½ months.
MACNAGHTEN—June 2, at Rajkot, Isabella Julia, the beloved wife of Chester Macnaghten.
MUNROWD—May 27, at Lahore, Frederic Munrowd, Traffic Department S.P. and D. Railway, aged 34.
MURDOCH—June 2, at the Mount, Railway Grounds, Marandahn, Colombo, George Stuart Murdoch, assistant traffic manager, Ceylon Government Railway, aged 37.
PAUL—June 2, at Devalah, James Paul, Esq., engineer of the Indian Gold Mines Company.
PENNINGTON—June 2, at Rutyal, the infant son of A. L. and Mrs. Pennington.
SOUTHEY—April 28, at Penang, on board ss. *Hindoostan*, John Thomas Southey, late of Calcutta, aged 48.
TULLOCH—May 30, at Lucknow, Hamilton, son of the late George Cumming Tulloch, aged 26.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

THE STATEMENT OF INDIAN TRADE.

It has been pointed out by several correspondents of the daily papers that the instructive review of the trade of British India for the year 1878-79 loses much of its value by the fact that the trade and navigation returns of 1879-80 have previously appeared. This seems a somewhat depreciatory view to take of the valuable volume in which, with his accustomed ability and clearness, Mr. O'Connor has presented a conspectus of the various branches of internal and external trade, their fluctuations, and their losses or profits. We hear often enough of the expenditure on returns and useless papers regarding India, which critical members of Parliament are by no means unapt to increase. But the material history of the Empire of India is year by year chronicled in such works as the "Review of Trade" or the "Report on Indian Railways." The respective importance of the five great ports of India is one of the first topics dealt with, both in their past and in their possible future development. The future of Calcutta is considered by Mr. O'Connor to be not only unaffected by the probable diversion of trade to Bombay and Karachi, but, in consequence of the completion of the Northern Bengal Railway and the connection with the Valley of Assam, is likely to show a greater increase of commerce than Bombay. The latter must, indeed, continue to be the great portal of the East; but, while Karachi is likely to compete, and successfully, with it for a portion of the direct European trade, it can only partially rival Calcutta in wheat and seeds, while its cotton trade cannot enable it to equal the other exports of indigo, tea, jute, rice, &c., that are shipped from the Hooghly. The figures for each port show that, whereas the Bengal imports of the last five years, ending with 1879, had, as compared with those ending 1864, increased from eleven to seventeen and a-half millions, those of Bombay and Sind had only increased two and a-half millions. We are not so much desirous of comparing figures and quoting tables as of presenting some of the interesting results chronicled in the report. The comparative view of the ports leads to the observa-

tion that Rangoon is relatively the most thriving commercial place in the Indian Empire, its import trade having increased 195 per cent., and its exports 278 per cent., in eleven years. The reviewer remarks that it is a notable fact that, whereas the habits of the people of other parts of India are opposed to the extension of a demand for articles that are almost daily necessities of life for Europeans, the Burmese spend their earnings freely on articles such as are only used in India by the Anglo-Indians. The inhabitants of British Burma, although Mr. Stewart seems to think they need paternal protection, earn money freely, and spend it freely in personal comforts, being, in the latter respect, very much to the ordinary Indian population as the inhabitants of Lancashire are to the Irish of Kerry. Proceeding to the consideration of the foreign trade of India as a whole, it is a striking fact that the proportion of the trade which is carried on directly with England is not increasing, but slowly declining. As Sir Frederick Arrow predicted some years ago, the Suez Canal has effected a change which has a tendency to accentuate itself. London still retains its supremacy as the vastest depot in the world, but, on the interchange of merchandise in 1878-79, the percentage of Indian trade with the United Kingdom on the total trade with all countries was 56.25, whereas in 1867-68 it was 66.3. The cities on the Mediterranean are again receiving and profiting by a not inconsiderable share of the Eastern trade, both as regards the shipment of European and British goods to the East and the distribution of Indian produce to the Continental consumers. Of the total trade of about 108½ crores, including treasure as well as merchandise, the single country which, though at a very long distance, came next to England is China, the trade with which in 1878-79 represented 17½ crores. In former years opium, which is still nearly the whole staple of the export trade, had only raw cotton added to it in the trade to China. Of late years India has developed an export of cotton twist from Bombay, which has grown in ten years from a value of Rs.3,80,375 to Rs.75,89,914. It is predicted that the time will come when the Chinese will spin for themselves, although they will still be obliged to import raw cotton. But Mr. O'Connor regards the time as far distant, and considers that China and Japan will continue to furnish a good market for the outturn of the Indian cotton mills. If China develops her power of manufacture so as to dispense with the necessity for importing from India anything but the raw material, it seems probable that India, on the other hand, may, under the new fiscal régime, so increase her manufacture of sugar as to dispense with the Chinese imports of that article. Bengal is declared capable of supplying to Bombay all the sugar taken by that province from China as well as from Mauritius. The same statement can hardly be said to apply to the importation of tea, which has excited the wonderment of some of our contemporaries. It does at first sight seem strange that India, with its annually increasing production of tea, should still import a million and a-half pounds; but this is explained by the fact that it is of a poor and cheap quality, and is consumed by those natives who have not grown accustomed to the flavour of Indian tea. Mr. O'Connor is especially careful to point out the capabilities which India possesses of supplying herself with articles which she now imports. It is difficult, as he remarks, to understand why India should be content to import an average quantity of 1,676,000lb. of raw silk which might

be with equal facility and cheapness produced in the country. The suggestion that persons interested in the declining silk industry of Bengal might with advantage turn their attention to supplying Bombay, which uses up the bulk of the Chinese import. Taken in connection with this suggestion, the experimental effort conducted by Mr. Lepper in the Dehra Dun and the Gurdaspore districts to promote sericulture in the North West Provinces and the Punjab must be regarded with great interest. Such efforts by practical men of business to increase the producing powers or to develop new industries in India ought to receive every recognition and assistance. This thought leads us to other instances in which the review of foreign trade is made available for pointing out how India may utilise her own resources. Thus the import trade from the United States is said to mainly consist of ice and kerosene oil. But the new, and, as yet, "small industry of ice manufacture," bids fair to put out of the future returns the values now recorded against American ice. There seems also every reason to agree with Mr. O'Connor that the province of Burma will be able in process of time to supply the Indian demand for mineral oil, though hitherto the American import, which is at once cheap and bad, has too heavily handicapped the product of Arakan and the far stretching oil region. Another important field for further enterprise in India is briefly indicated under the head of imports of coal. Of the nearly half-a-million tons imported in the year reviewed very little reached Calcutta. The local authorities attributed this to the condition of the freight market. However this may be, there is no doubt that in Bengal Indian coal supplied from the fifty-six mines at work in the Ranigunj and neighbouring districts has materially superseded English coal. In the Central Provinces, also, the coalfields of Narsingpur and Chanda have been utilised for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the whole output of Indian coal was in 1878-79 1,015,210 tons. There are other coalfields waiting development, and the Assam mines will doubtless be ere long fully worked. There is, as indicated throughout the review, abundant room for private enterprise and capital. Stimulated, it may be, and assisted by Government to increase the resources and the openings for employment of the people of India, and to take up one or other of the several enterprises indicated in the review, would better befit many, both of the English politicians and economists, or the native declaimers, than prophecies of bankruptcy or petitions for aid. We have already alluded to the need for improving and extending the manufacture of sugar. Tobacco, in like manner, is shown to require an application of skill and capital to make it a valuable item of Indian export. The experimental operations at Ghazipore and Poosah are just enough to show what might be done. The Indian leaf is proved to be for all practical purposes as good as the American leaf; while the cheapness of labour, if properly directed, would make it impossible for America to compete with the Indian exporter, whether of leaf or manufactured tobacco. Yet India imports a million and a-half pounds of the latter. If the English smokers or manufacturer are as yet uneducated enough to refuse the Indian weed, the French and Italians will take large quantities if supplied of a quality suited to their purposes. There seems to be sufficient work for a Department of Commerce and Agriculture, with an efficient head and a proper organisation, to do for the benefit of India; and, after reading Mr. O'Connor's report, the thought irresistibly arises that it is a foolish economy to curtail or abolish it.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 5.)

- JACKSON, The Hon. L. S., C.I.E., judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from June 22, 1880.
- FIELD, Mr. C. D., M.A., L.L.D., Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the date of the Hon. Mr. Jackson's retirement.
- ST. BARBE, Mr. H. L., to be a justice of the peace for the whole of British India.
- WILSON, Capt. F. A., to be a justice of the peace for the whole of British India.
- DAVIES, Mr. J. D., C.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been posted to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works.
- TUSON, Mr. F. E., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate as extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.
- BROOKES, Mr. O. H., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to revert to his substantive grade.
- KNIGHT, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), attached to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar section of the P.N.S. Railway, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the director of State railway stores.
- WALLACE, Capt. W. A. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, engineer in chief and manager, N.B.S. Railway, is transferred to the revenue establishment of State railways in Class 1, Grade 3, from Nov. 10, 1879.
- BISSET, Capt. W. S. S., R.E., Class 2, of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class 1, Grade 3, from Jan. 1, and confirmed in his appointment as manager Rajputana State Railway, vice Capt. F. Firebrace, R.E.
- DANGERFIELD, Mr. H., class 2, of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as manager of the Holkar and Sind-a-Neemuch Railways, vice Capt. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E.
- MATHEWS, Mr. H. M., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, engineer in chief and ex-officio manager of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transferred to class 1, grade 3, of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, from Nov. 1, 1879.
- To fill vacancies existing in the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department, railway branch, the following promotions are made:—Mr. H. Rigg, and Major H. Doveton, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade; Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. B. W. Blood, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. H. B. Addison, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. A. Brereton and Mr. P. P. Dease, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. S. Finney and Mr. W. G. Allen, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.
- SIMPSON, Mr. H. B., 2nd grade officer, I.G.S. *Enterprise*, to be second grade officer (additional), I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, for charge of the I.G. schooner *Constance*.
- HOOPER, Mr. C. W. R., 4th Grade officer, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, for tender *Constance*, is confirmed in his appointment of 4th grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine.
- CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Hon. A. R. Thompson, C.S.I., on medical certificate for six months; Mr. G. J. Moberly, a superintendent of the 3rd grade, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

- REAY, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from May 8.
- GARRETT, Lieut. R. V., 54th Foot, officiating wing officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the B.S.C. from Jan. 31.
- Appointments on His Excellency's the Viceroy's personal staff, from May 24:—
- To be Hon. Aides de Camp.
- PRENDERGAST—MACGREGOR—CORDNOR—CAMPBELL—Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., R.E., commandant, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners; Col. C. M. Macgregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., 1st assistant quartermaster general; Col. J. E. Cordon, R.E.; Lieut. Col. D. W. Campbell, commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
- MANSFIELD, Lieut. H., S.C., officiating wing officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be a sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation.
- Promotions in the Staff Corps:—
- To be captains.
- NEWALL—GREY—Lieut. W. P. Newall, June 3; Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, June 3.
- To be brevet colonel.
- ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. Col. G. A., Madras Cavalry, July 10, 1879.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Boddam, S.C., deputy inspector general of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, private affairs for 182 days; Capt. J. R. Campbell, S.C., squadron officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate for one year 182 days; Capt. G. Edmonds, Unattached List, medical certificate for one year; Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Wilson, office of the adjutant general in India, medical certificate for 273 days from Dec. 1; Capt. E. M. Mansel Pleydell, 12th Lancers, to England, for three months on urgent private affairs; Lieut. H. B. Gundry, R.A., to Kashmir, or the Murree Hills, from May 1 to Oct. 31, on medical certificate; Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo, 63rd Foot, to Calcutta, from May 25 to Sept. 24, to study the native languages; Lieut. C. W. Harris, 73rd Foot, to Calcutta, from June 15 to Sept. 15, to study the native languages; Capt. R. Corbett, R.H.A., for twelve months; Capt. E. E. Shearburn, 9th Lancers, for six months; Lieut. E. E. S. Schuyler, 2-14th Foot, for twelve months; Lieut. B. E. Spragge, 51st Foot, for twelve months; Lieut. H. A. Cartwright, 68th Foot, for twelve months.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani on May 3:—Capt. J. K. McCausland, 1-25th Foot; Surg. W. J. R. Rainsford, A.M.D.; Lieut. G. E. A. Woods, R.A.; Lieut. W. H. Williams, R.A.; Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, 1-3rd Foot, on probation 12th N.I.; Lieut. M. W. Biddulph, 2-5th Foot; Lieut. T. G. L. H. Armstrong, 2-5th Foot, Lieut. W. E. Sturges, 2-5th Foot; Second Lieut. G. A. Hay, 16th Foot; Second Lieut. F. C. Carter, 2-5th Foot; Second Lieut. W. E. Hill, 2-5th Foot; Second Lieut. T. D. Pilcher, 2-5th Foot; Second Lieut. C. H. L. Baskerville, 51st Foot; Second Lieut. W. C. Jephson, 2-6th Foot; Second Lieut. E. B. Burton, 33rd Foot; Second Lieut. P. R. Mockler, 2-6th Foot; Second Lieut. L. S. Newmarch, 2-6th Foot; Second Lieut. J. F. Greenwood, 2-6th Foot; Second Lieut. F. S. Derham, 30th Foot; Second Lieut. C. R. M. O'Brien, 30th Foot; Second Lieut. J. Eardley-Wilmot, 34th Foot; Second Lieut. W. G. Hamilton, 30th Foot; and Second Lieut. C. A. Bray, 30th Foot.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 25.)

LOYD, Capt. T. P., 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, to be paymaster with the honorary rank of captain. Captain Lloyd is attached as paymaster to the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.

LOGAN—VYVYAN—7th N.I.—Major G. Logan, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Drummond, deceased; Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Logan, promoted.

BURN—27th N.I.—Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Capt. G. H. Jackson, retired.

MACNEILL, Major D., G.L.I., Madras Army, is appointed a paid attaché in the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster General's Department in India from May 18.

Orders confirmed:—

FINNIS—Cabul Field Force O., April 26, appointing Lieut. H. Finnis, R.E., an assistant field engineer.

PEEL—Kuram Force O., April 25, appointing Lieut. F. Peel, R.E., a constant field engineer.

WOLSELY—Rohilkund District O., May 8, directing Lieut. Col. G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, to perform the duties of deputy judge advocate to the general court martial convened for the trial of Private W. Shea, 40th Foot.

VIVIAN—Jullundur Station O., May 7, appointing Lieut. J. H. Vivian, 85th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. H. H. Prior, 100th Foot.

SHAW—1st Section Khyber Field Force O., May 4, appointing Major Hugh Shaw, V.C., 1-18th Foot, to be station staff officer, from the 3rd idem, vice Capt. W. W. Haywood, 2-14th Foot.

ELLIS—Attock Garrison O., May 7, directing Major W. B. E. Ellis, 18-8th Brigade R.A., to assume command of the garrison from Capt. T. A. Maberly, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

HOLLAND—15th Hussars R.O., May 11, appointing Capt. A. G. Holland to officiate as interpreter to the regiment.

BLAKE-HUMFREY—2-8th Foot R.O., April 30, appointing Capt. T. Blake-Humfrey to officiate as interpreter to the battalion, vice Lieut. L. C. Dundas, promoted to the 1st Battalion.

BRERETON—Dated May 2, appointing Lieut. W. L. Brereton, assistant instructor of musketry.

THOMPSON—2-9th Foot Battalion O., March 10, appointing Lieut. J. Thompson to officiate as quartermaster, vice Quartermaster A. Reeves.

STRONG—10th Bengal Lancers—R.O., May 7, appointing Major D. M. Strong to officiate as squadron commander vice England, officiating second in command.

HAWKINS—HICKMAN—BAILEY—MORRIS—HAWKINS—1st N.I.—R.O., April 30, making the following appointments:—Lieut. F. Hawkins, wing officer and quartermaster, to continue to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. D. W. Hickman, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster; Capt. T. J. Bailey, wing officer, to officiate as second in command, vice Major G. Atkins; Lieut. C. H. Morris, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major G. R. Grylls; Lieut. F. Hawkins, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

GREY—27th N.I.—R.O., April 29, appointing Capt. L. J. H. Grey, attached, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. R. A. Swetenham.

THOMSON—3rd Goorkhas—R.O., May 1, appointing Lieut. J. A. S. Thomson, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Capt. E. B. Bishop.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 29.)

HOGGE—17th N.I.—2nd Lieut. A. F. Hogge, 1-14th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

ROUPELL, Capt. F. F. F., 70th Foot, officiating brigade major, Umballa, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general for

musketry, 5th circle, as a temporary measure, vice Major C. K. Chatfield, 51st Foot, proceeded to join his regiment, on promotion.

Orders confirmed:—

JERVIS—BLAKE-HUMFREY—ROBERTS—2-8th Foot—R.O., dated May 7, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under, from April 29:—Capt. E. Jervis, president; Capt. T. Blake-Humfrey, and S. N. Roberts, members.

MORRIS—1-12th Foot—R.O., dated May 13, appointing Capt. C. T. Morris, a member of the committee of paymastership, in place of Brevet Lieut. Col. W. T. Baker.

DWYER—65th Foot—R.O., dated May 15, directing Lieut. P. G. Dwyer, to officiate as interpreter, vice Lieut. A. H. Wilmer.

WHEELER—6th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., dated May 12, appointing C. S. Wheeler to officiate as squadron commander, vice Capt. H. Fletcher.

LYDIARD—GRAVES—31st N.I.—R.O., dated May 7, making the following appointments:—Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. B. C. Graves, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 31.)

RAYNER—66th Regiment—Lieut. M. E. Rayner, to be adjutant, vice Roberts, promoted.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Second Lieut. G. J., 1-17th Foot, is attached temporarily to the infantry of the Corps of Guides.

HALLETT, Lieut. C. W. S., 1st Foot, to proceed to Malta to join the 1st Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

GRAVES—1st Division Peshawur Valley Field Force O., Feb. 12, appointing Capt. H. A. Graves, B.S.C., as field engineer.

LESTER—1st Section Khyber Line Force O., April 14, appointing Lieut. C. M. Lester, 2-14th Foot, to be provost marshal, vice Capt. and Local Major W. C. Ormond, 1-5th Foot.

HENDERSON—Khyber Line Force O., May 4, appointing Lieut. C. B. Henderson, R.E., to officiate as adjutant, R.E.

CORFIELD—FISHE—Pezwan Station O., April 18, appointing Lieut. C. J. Corfield, 1-25th Foot, to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. F. Corbett, 51st Foot, relieved; and Capt. A. Fishe, 8th N.I. to the same appointment, vice Lieut. Corfield, resigned.

MORRIS—Lahore Division O., May 19, appointing Major R. Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry, to the charge of the depots of Bengal Cavalry in the Mean Meer Brigade.

VIALLS—2-14th Foot—R.O., May 11, appointing Second Lieutenant H. G. Vialls acting adjutant to the battalion, vice Lieutenant E. E. S. Schuyler, resigned.

MENZIES—68th Foot—R.O., Jan. 13, appointing Lieut. W. Menzies assistant instructor of musketry.

RAWLINS—90th Foot—R.O., March 20, appointing Capt. H. de C. Rawlins a member of the committee of paymastership in place of Brevet Major J. H. Laye.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 2.)

MEADE, Lieut. J. de C., 10th Battalion Lancers, 89th Foot, at present attached to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

The Government of India have approved of the appointment of Capt. S. D. Harrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Capt. W. J. Voudsen, 5th Punjab Cavalry, as assistants, to be road commandant Khyber Line Force, in the room of Capt. C. H. Stoddart, 5th Native Infantry, and Captain A. A. Rawlinson, 8th Hussars.

CURTIN, Capt. J. A., No. 7 Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to proceed from Gwalior to Allahabad, for duty with No. 1 Battery 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Officers passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of instruction in army signalling, and entitled to receive certificates as instructors:—2nd Lieut. F. J. W. Farquhar, 14th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. E. C. F. Hore, 5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. D. S. Stewart, 5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. P. R. Mockler, 2-6th Foot; Lieut. M. R. Hyslop, 1-17th Foot; Capt. H. H. Sealy, 2-22nd Foot; Capt. F. Clowers, 30th Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. R. M. O'Brien, 30th Foot; Lieut. T. Lamb, 40th Foot; 2nd Lieut. L. E. Lushington, 54th Foot; 2nd Lieut. F. B. Mein, 63rd Foot; 2nd Lieut. F. G. Kenyon-Slaney, 68th Foot; Lieut. E. C. Morris, 81st Foot; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Grubbe, 88th Foot; 2nd Lieut. L. G. Clough-Taylor, 88th Foot; Lieut. S. P. Strong, 90th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. Hamilton, 100th Foot; 2nd Lieut. M. U. Weyland, Rifle Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

GARBETT—Field Force O., issued by Major General J. Ross, C.B., dated April 16, appointing Lieut. C. H. V. Garbett, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, as provost marshal to the force proceeding to Saidabad, with effect from the 16th idem.

BROWN—Ghazni Field Force O., May 6, appointing Capt. L. F. Brown, field engineer, from December 20.

MAY—Allahabad Division, April 8, directing Lieut. Col. J. May, Bengal Infantry, to do general duty at Dinapore.

MAY—Dinapore Station O., May 11, appointing Lieut. Col. J. May, Bengal Infantry, to the charge of the commissariat office, Dinapore, vice Capt. G. Edmonds, reported sick.

FISHE—Safed Sung Station O., May 9, appointing Capt. A. Fishe, wing commander, and officiating second in command, 8th N.I., to be station staff officer.

CORBETT—51st Foot R.O., May 20, appointing Lieut. F. Corbett, acting adjutant, during the absence on medical certificate of Lieut. B. E. Spragge.

ANGELO—63rd Foot—R.O., appointing Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo, acting adjutant and quartermaster to the half battalion stationed at Jullundur, from April 7.

RENNICK—7th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., May 20, appointing Capt. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, squadron officer, on promotion to captain, to officiate as adjutant, from the 2nd idem.

HATCH—5th N.I.—R.O., April 12, appointing Lieut. G. P. Hatch, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, with effect from March 25, vice Lieut. H. Read, appointed adjutant.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 2.)

OWEN, Mr. C., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to the Suddur Station of the Beerbhoom District.

QUINN, Mr. C. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Patna, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

MAGRATH, Mr. O. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Patna.

SEVENOAKS, Mr. C. H. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, to be an assistant superintendent of police of the 2nd grade, from May 13.

WARD, Mr. R. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Bankoora.

AUGIER, Mr. J., to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares agency.

MULLEN, Surgeon E., resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, is appointed as civil surgeon of Chittagong.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

COLEBROOKE, Mr. H. W. V., assistant engineer, Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

DE ROZARIO, Mr. A. P., treasury officer, Thull, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

BRADLEY, Mr. R., executive engineer, Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

Orders confirmed:—

VALLINGS—Brigade O., Punjab Frontier Force, May 19, appointing Major A. Vallings, wing commander, 1st Punjab Infantry, to the charge of the depot, 5th Goorkha Regiment, at Abbottabad.

CARR—Edwardesabad Station O., May 13, directing Major F. S. Carr, squadron commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to act as station staff officer during the absence of Capt. J. B. Watts, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

SLATER—HASTINGS—2nd Sikh Infantry.—R.O., dated May 5, making the following officiating appointments:—Major J. B. Slater, wing officer, and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R. D'O. C. Bracken; Major F. E. Hastings, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Slater.

MOLLOY, Mr. R. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the 1st Division Bari Doab Canal, to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. R. Richardson, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, three months on medical certificate.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

ALEXANDER, Mr. R. D., officiating judge Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district and sessional judge, Allahabad.

WILLCOCKS, Surgeon A. J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Bulandshahr to Saharanpur, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major J. R. Jackson.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

With effect from April 2, Mr. R. F. Gibbon, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. With effect from April 2, Major A. Murray, assistant commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, and Mr. F. H. D. Pennington, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. With effect from April 5, Major R. H. de Montmorency, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. A. H. Harington, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. C. Chapman, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Major A. Murray, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. F. D. Pennington, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade. With effect from April 6, Mr. H. F. D. Pennington, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. With effect from April 23, Mr. A. H. Harington, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade. With effect from April 27, Major A. Murray, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, and Mr. W. F. W. Wells, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. With effect from April 27, Mr. J. Dyson, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Major I. Low, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. G. R. Irwin, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. With effect from April 29, Major J. R. Maret, sub judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. F. D. Pennington, officiating deputy commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. G. R. Irwin, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade. With effect from April 3, Mr. J. Kennedy, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade, and Mr. R. H. Macleod, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade. With effect from April 5, Mr. F. W. Porter, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, and Mr. R. H. Macleod, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from April 6, Mr. F. W. Porter, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; Mr. G. R. C. Williams, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; and Mr. W. T. Martin, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade. With effect from April 11, Mr. H. T. D. O'Moule, joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade. With effect from April 12, Mr. J. C. Williams, joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade. With effect from April 16, Mr. J. M. Pears, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade. With effect from April 22, Mr. H. P. Mulock, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade. With effect from April 25, Mr. W. T. Marten, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade. With effect from April 5, Mr. H. M. Bird, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 5, Mr. A. Macmillan, deputy superintendent, Family Domains, Maharajah, Benares, and Mr. J. L. Denniston, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. J. Macpherson, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 6, Mr. T. R. Wyre, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 6, Mr. F. H. Fisher, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. R. Scott, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 6, Mr. J. B. Thomson, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. F. Giles, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 11, Mr. F. S. Bullock, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. F. T. Petre, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 11, Mr. H. F. Bartlett, officiating joint magistrates, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. H. Fraser, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 12, Mr. C. J. Connell, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. J. Nugent, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 16, Mr. W. Crooke, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. G. W. Jackson, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from May 22, Mr. J. W. Muir, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. A. E. C. Casey, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 25, Mr. F. B. Mulock, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. J. H. Harrison, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 26, Mr. J. B. Fuller, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from April 2, Mr. J. J. McLean, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class; and Mr. W. K. Tucker, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class. With effect from April 18, Messrs. J. Deas and J. J. McLean, officiating assistant commissioners, 1st class, to revert to their substantive appointments as assistant commissioners, 2nd class; and Mr. W. K. Tucker, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

JENKINS, Capt. T. M., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Prome District.

PHAYRE, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, to act as a justice of the peace within and for British Burma.

PLANT, Major W. C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed deputy commissioner of the Hanthawaddy District.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 10.)

MALDEN, Major R. V., 1st Sind Horse, to act as superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence of Col. Nuttall.

HARRISON, Mr. S., to be substantive pro tempore assistant cantonment magistrate, Puna and Kirkee.

TURNER, Mr. F., to be substantive pro tempore cantonment magistrate at Deesa.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., magistrate of the first class in the district of Nasik, to be magistrate in charge of the Malegaon Division of that district, comprising the talukas of Malegaon, Nandgaosa, Baglan, and Kalvan.

WALSHE, Capt. W. P., to act as superintendent of the common gaol of Bombay, for the civil side, during the absence on leave of Mr. Maitland.

WEBB—COOPER—Messrs. W. Webb and C. P. Cooper respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of chief presidency magistrate, Bombay, on the 5th inst.

GIBBS—MACLEAN—Mr. H. M. Gibbs, acting first assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh, and Mr. D. H. G. Maclean have passed the lower standard examination.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., delivered over charge of the office of judge and session judge of Sagara on the 31st ult.

PATHAK—MODAK—Messrs. V. N. Pathak and V. A. Modak respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of head master of the Surat High School on the 31st ult.

GIBBONS, Mr. W. C., assistant locomotive superintendent, is posted to the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

WHITE—VENILAL—Mr. J. G. White delivered over and Mr. Chunilal Venilal received charge of the office of first assistant collector and magistrate, first class, Broach, on the 1st inst.

GOLDSMID—BABINGTON—Mr. F. S. Goldsmid delivered over and Capt. S. Babington received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Ahmednagar, on the 22nd ult.

BIDDULPH—LESTER—Messrs. C. E. Biddulph and C. F. G. Lester respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant political superintendent in charge Sir Desai, of Savantvadi on May 31.

BARKER—KRISHNARAO—Surgeon F. C. Barker, M.D., and Mr. N. Krishnarao, first-class magistrates, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri District Gaol on 24th ult.

ROSS—GIBBONS—Lieut. Col. F. J. T. Ross and Mr. F. Gibbons respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karachi District Gaol on the 15th ult.

GIBBONS—BOLTON—Messrs. F. Gibbons and W. H. F. Bolton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karachi District Gaol on the 24th ult.

KRISHNARAO—M'CALMAN—Mr. N. Krishnarao, first-class magistrate, and Surgeon H. M'Calman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri District Gaol on the 28th ult.

GIBSON—HARRISON—Mr. J. R. Gibson, deputy superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, delivered over charge of the office of the deputy superintendent Ratnagiri Revenue Survey to Mr. W. G. Harrison, assistant superintendent of that survey, on the 24th ult.

DOUGLAS, C., Esq., is elected a member of the board of trustees of the port of Bombay, June 1, in place of the Hon. Mr. Mowat.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS—Mr. E. J. Moore, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, for twelve months.

MEDICAL.

Medical officers brought on the strength of her Majesty's British forces in this Presidency from May 25 :—

GILLESPIE—SLAUGHTER—Surgeon Major H. C. Gillespie, M.D., and Surgeon W. B. Slaughter.

DADINA, Assistant Surgeon R. R., is appointed to the medical charge of the station at Sadia, in the Mahi Kantha.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service from June 10 :—

LAMBERT, Capt. W. R., S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £668 12s., to be paid in England.

DUNDAS, Capt. H. L., 2-15th Foot, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, in succession to Capt. (Brevet Major) F. Karslake, 83rd Foot, appointed officiating assistant quartermaster general of division.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) A., S.C., commandant 21st N.I., to officiate on the Brigade Staff with the rank of brigadier general, vice Brigadier Gen. Little, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, June 4.)

KIRTIKAR—30th Regt. N.I.—Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar is confirmed in the medical charge.

BROKE-SMITH, Surgeon Major P., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty Presidency District to general duty Puna Division.

WELCH, Capt., is posted to the Nussurabad Brigade.

Officers to join the garrison instruction class which will be formed at Puna on June 15 :—

HUTCHUSON—HAY—WESTROPP—2-4th Foot, Capt. F. M. G. Hutchusson; 2-4th Foot, Lieut. A. W. Hay; and 22nd N.I., Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp.

Orders confirmed :—

MAITLAND—Southern Afghanistan Field Force O., Kandahar, March 3, appointing Capt. P. J. Maitland, 3rd Sind Horse, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt. Stopford, returned to India.

Dated Kandahar, March 23, making the following appointments on the staff of the 1st Bombay Division :—

MAITLAND—GRIFFITH—Capt. P. J. Maitland, 3rd Sind Horse, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, to be officiating road commandant from date of taking over the duties from Major Clifford as officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general; Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, 1st N.I., to be provost marshal, and to take over charge of the field treasure chest of the 1st Bombay Division.

WESTMACOTT—Kandahar Field Force O., April 23, appointing Major R. Westmacott, S.C., assistant general transport officer, to be road commandant from the 17th idem, vice Major Waudby, killed in action.

FOX—Dated April 27, appointing Lieut. F. G. Fox, R.A., to be orderly officer to Brigadier Gen. H. F. Brooke as a temporary measure.

MOORE—LAWFORD—Dated April 29, making the following appointments in the Transport Department in succession to Major R. Westmacott, appointed road commandant :—Lieut. G. Moore, R.A. Brigade transport officer, to be assistant general transport officer; Lieut. E. Lawford, Madras S.C., transport officer, to be brigade transport officer from April 24.

JONES—Dated May 6, appointing Lieut. G. S. Jones, R.A., transport officer, to be brigade transport officer.

CARRUTHERS—Quetta Station O., March 4, appointing Capt. J. T. Carruthers, wing officer and adjutant, 16th N.I., to be station staff

officer, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. Marshall, 19th Punjab N.I., proceeded to rejoin his regiment.

CARRINGTON—EDWARDS—29th Foot—R.O., May 7, appointing the following officers members of the committee of paymastership :—Capt. E. Carrington, vice Capt. Simpson; Second Lieut. E. M. Edwards, vice Capt. Ross.

MACNAGHTEN—STOPFORD—FAGAN—OWEN—2nd Light Cavalry—R.O., May 14, making the following appointments, vice Col. Sykes, proceeded on sick leave :—Lieut. Col. A. W. Macnaghten, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major W. H. J. Stopford, second squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Major J. Fagan, third squadron commander, to officiate as second squadron commander; Capt. C. A. Owen, squadron officer, to officiate as third squadron commander.

ABBOTT—3rd Sind Horse—R.O., May 17, making the following appointment from April 27, consequent on Captain M. James having joined and assumed command of the 2nd Squadron :—Lieut. F. Abbott, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron commander.

HARRISON—4th N.I. (Rifles)—R.O., May 10, directing Lieut. D. W. C. Harrison, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as quartermaster from the 9th idem, vice Lieut. Bayly proceeded on leave.

THOMAS—7th N.I. R.O., May 23, appointing Lieut. H. R. D. Thomas, adjutant, to officiate as quartermaster, from April 28, vice Capt. Rowlandson, granted leave on medical certificate.

CARRUTHERS—16th N.I. R.O., April 28, directing Capt. J. T. Carruthers, wing officer (adjutant), to act as quartermaster as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. Seymour proceeded on duty.

ASHBY—May 16, directing Lieut. J. S. Ashby to officiate as quartermaster, vice Capt. Carruthers.

NUTHALL—25th N.I. R.O., June 1, directing Lieut. A. G. P. Nuthall, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. Welch, appointed officiating brigade major, Nussurabad.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 29. ARRIVALS REPORTED. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, S.C., Capt. H. R. Young, 39th Foot (brigade major), Surgeon Major J. Picthall, M.D., Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., Capt. G. Edmonds, Unattached List.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. F. Evans (Cov.), H. F. J. Kean (Cov.), J. C. Leupolt (Cov.), T. E. Ellison (Cov.), E. J. Meara (Uncov.), G. H. Cooke (Uncov.), H. W. Ellis (Uncov.), J. White (Uncov.), J. Smith (Uncov.), Dr. J. Anderson (Uncov.), E. W. Kellner (Uncov.), C. H. Reynolds (Uncov.), H. F. Campbell (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. E. Paul (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—S. C. Hope, C.S.I. (Cov.), G. W. Vidal (Cov.), H. Couldrey (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. M. Trotter, S.C., six months, Capt. E. L. Durand, S.C., two months, Major H. C. Creak, Cav., six months, Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie, Cav., six months, Major W. E. Forbes, S.C., three months, Major R. G. Birch, Cav., six months.

Madras Estab.—Major J. W. Hundle, S.C., six months, Major C. C. Sargeant, S.C., two months, Surgeon A. F. Dobson, three months.

Bombay Estab.—Major E. M. Woodcock, S.C., one month, Lieut. Col. P. W. Bannerman, S.C., four months, Surgeon W. C. Kiernander, three months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon W. G. King.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. T. Humphrey, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Lloyd (Uncov.), W. T. Webb (Uncov.), J. D. Tremlett (Cov.), R. Lethbridge, C.I.E. (Uncov.), R. Dick (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—G. D. Leman (Cov.), G. P. Carless (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. Lee Warner (Cov.), W. R. Hamilton (Uncov.), A. A. Boiradale (Cov.), G. W. Vidal (Cov.), G. A. Anderson (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. O. Lawder (Uncov.), three months, T. J. Murray (Cov.), twenty days, J. C. Furnivall (Uncov.), four months, medical certificate, H. Clutterbuck (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate, W. R. Larmine (Cov.), three months, A. Cook (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate, E. D. Archibald (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate, G. E. M'Leod (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate, J. H. Cornwall (Uncov.), four months, medical certificate, A. B. Phelan (Uncov.), one month, T. Wood (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate.

Madras Estab.—F. C. Carr Gomm (Cov.), two months, medical certificate, G. M. Williams (Cov.), six months, medical certificate.

Bombay Estab.—R. H. Vincent (Uncov.), four months, medical certificate, A. Cook (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate, K. C. Benyon (Uncov.), six months.

JULY 2.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces :—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. D'Oyly C. Bracken, J. Emerson, and J. Keer, all of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. J. Fulton, P. S. Cunningham, and H. H. Firth, all of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. P. Sykes, of the Bombay Cavalry; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. R. Lambert, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Surgeon General W. G. Hunter, M.D., of the Bombay

Army; Deputy Surgeon General F. G. Joynt, M.D., of the Bombay Army; Surgeon Major E. Taylor, of the Bengal Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. R. D'Oyly C. Bracken, J. Emerson, J. Keer, all of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. J. Fulton, P. S. Cunningham, H. H. Firth, all of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. P. Sykes, Bombay Cavalry; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. R. Lambert, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be surgeon general—Deputy Surgeon General F. G. Joynt, M.D., Bombay Army.

To be deputy surgeon general—Surgeon Major S. B. Partridge, Bengal Army.

PUSHTO.

SPECULATION has run riot in devising an origin for the Afghan race. Their own notion is that they came from the West; and this has led to the idea that they are of Israelitish origin. Indeed, they look upon Saul, King of Israel, as their progenitor. There are circumstances which favour this notion besides the voice of tradition, such as their features, their geographical position, and known dissemination. They have also some curiously Jewish customs, as the Passover-like practice of killing an animal and smearing the doorway with its blood to avert calamity; they regularly offer up sacrifices; they stone blasphemers to death; and even hold their agricultural land on a peculiar tenure not unlike that of the Jews. From these premisses some have concluded that the Afghans are undoubtedly a remnant of the Lost Tribes. The fact is, however, that Jews, Armenians, Persians, and Afghans have all much the same cast of countenance, and may be ethnically allied to each other. The name by which the Afghans are known is as uncertain in its origin as are the people themselves. They call themselves Afghan and Pukhtana; but they use these terms with discrimination, the more westerly tribes being Afghan proper, and the easterly tribes being Pukhtana, or Pathan. Notwithstanding this recognised distinction the word Pukhtana can be used as a general name for both sections of the race. This has led to the inference that the Afghans represent the first converts to Islam, while the Pathans are those who for a longer period maintained their idolatrous practices. A native authority says that Afghan is deduced from the Persian word *nighan*, "lamentation," because their primæval ancestor was a cause of lamentation to devils, jinns, and mankind. Tradition also asserts that Pukhtana is derived from *Pihtan*, a "rudder," a title conferred on the first convert from the race by Muhammad himself; but, as Herodotus speaks of the Paktues a thousand years before Muhammad was born, no great weight can be allowed to that tradition. A more reasonable suggestion is that the word is connected with *pakhta*, a "hill," the derivative having the sense of "highlander." Another suggestion has been offered, that as the word Afghan is found on the Persian side of the country, the word *fugh*, "an idol," may be its base. From *fugh* proceeds *fughan*, "idols," and *fughistan*, "an idol-temple;" thence *fughanistan*, "temple of idols;" and *Afghanistan*, "place of idols." If this prove correct, the Afghans would get their name from their idolatrous practices, a notion by no means improbable.

Whatever haze may envelop the people and their name none can now be admitted to exist as to their language. This is beyond question Indo-Germanic, and the only doubt connected with it is its greater or lesser antiquity and independence of origin. Is it a linguistic offshoot from the Persian side or from the Indian side, or is it an independent development from some hitherto unascertained stock? In the opinion of the present writer the balance of evidence is in favour of an Indian basement for the language, with a Persian superstructure, and Semitic and Turanian bonding material. In border lands language is no more than an indication of race, and it may be freely admitted that the Afghans are more Semitic than Aryan in race, while it is contended that they are more Aryan than Semitic in language. Major Raverty, who is by far the ablest scholar in the language, has made the mistake of comparing Pushto with Urdu, to prove that the former owes little to India,

as its literature is, at least, one or two hundred years older than that in Urdu. But he should have compared Pushto with Hindi, which starts with the poet Chand in the twelfth century (not in the seventeenth century, as is the case with Urdu), and which is; furthermore, connected by the mediæval Prakrits with the classical and Vedic Sanskrit. Dialects of the vernacular now known as Hindi have been from remote antiquity and, still are, extended over the whole of Northern India and the bordering highlands, and have to be searched for alliances with Pushto. Beyond these speculative questions, the Pushto language has a practical aspect to a considerable number of Englishmen; for in 1873 the Government of India decreed that Pushto should be acquired by every officer employed on the borders of Afghanistan. Text-books were at once in demand; and the works of Major Raverty, which had been neglected for twenty years, acquired a market value. With great diligence, and from mere affection for the subject, that able scholar had produced a series of works on Pushto, which enabled those who so desired to acquire a perfect knowledge of that little known tongue. These works comprise a "Grammar," which supports the rules it lays down by quotations from Afghan writers, thereby introducing the learner to the literature of the country. The *Gulshan-i-Roh* is a reading book containing selections in both prose and verse from the most admired authors, a work which received unstinted praise from the careful Pushto scholar, Dr. Dorn, of St. Petersburg. The famous Pushto Dictionary of Major Raverty appeared in 1860, and completed the needful aids for the study of the language. Not contented, however, the major brought out a translation of *Æsop's Fables*, which illustrate the humorous aspect of the Afghan language. This work had been preceded by his "Selections from the Poetry of the Afghans," the object of which was to awaken interest in the literature of Afghanistan by presenting to English readers translations from nine esteemed poets. Major Raverty's last book on this subject is his admirable "Manual of Pushto," which we recently noticed. There can be no doubt that Pushto literature is of considerable interest and value, especially in an historical point of view. So long ago as A.D. 1417, a history of the Yusufzi tribe and their conquest of the Peshawur Valley was written in Pushto, and this was shortly followed by the works of Khan Kaju. But even these early works refer to former Pushto authors whose works may yet be recovered; and since their time a long succession of excellent writers have made the literature of Afghanistan well worthy the attention of the studious. In all probability, however, a colloquial knowledge of the language will be the desideratum for some time to come. It is of the greatest possible importance that every English officer brought into connection with Afghans should be able to speak their language with ease first, because they are notoriously treacherous, and it is therefore essential that every officer should be armed against deception in every possible way; and, secondly, because they are a highly impressible people, whose hearts can be reached by touching on subjects in which they feel an interest. The present remarks cannot be better ended than by the following quotation from Mr. Thornburn's "Banner," page 89, and his statement is supported by Dr. Bellew and others who have mixed with the people:—

"The delight of a Hill Pathan in being addressed by a sahib in his mother Pushto is always genuine and irrepressible; his whole face, which ordinarily wears a fixed touch-me-if-you-dare, almost defiant expression, breaks into one broad grin as he wonderingly asks you—'Eh, you talk Pushto, how did you learn it?' It is just the sort of question a Highlander would ask did a southerner address him in Gaelic. The gain is personal influence, besides other advantages, which an ability to converse directly with the people gives an Englishman amongst Pathans is so obvious that I need not dilate on it."

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S monthly publications for July are to hand. "European Ferns," which has now reached Part II, contains another instalment of the introduction dealing with the practical questions of the management and drying of specimens, and a continuation of the chapter on the *Cheilanthes* species. The last page of this number commences an interesting article on the Parsley fern. Part 32 of "Science for All" deals with the fall of a stone, the rivers of the sea, snails and slugs, a water-wheel, and the chemistry of a colour-box. Part 63 of "The Library of English Literature" contains a further description of and extracts from Spencer's works, and thence goes on to Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," Dame's "Civil Wars between the two Houses of Lancaster and York," and Drayton's "Barons' Wars." With Part 30 our old friend, the "Great Industries of Great Britain," is brought to a close with a frontispiece and general index of the whole work. The "History of England" is, in Part 58, principally concerned with the Revolution in France, of the stirring incidents in which several illustrations are given. Mr. Robert Brown still keeps his readers among the temples and luxuriant animal and vegetable life of India. Referring to the Wynaad district, the author contends that "sooner or later gold mining must be established as an important industry in Southern India."

HOME NEWS.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—We hear that the Italian Government have, after many experiments, approved the contract between the Meridionali Railway and the Pullman Palace Car Company, and that the service will now continue regularly between Bologna and Brindisi.

MORE STEAMERS FOR THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Barrow Shipbuilding Company have received an order for the construction of two high class steel steamers of about 4,000 tons for the above company.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY announce that the Japanese Telegraph Administration have given notice that on and after the 1st of July next their terminal charge for Nagasaki will be the same as for other stations in Japan. The charge of 11s. 3d. per word hitherto applicable for messages to Nagasaki over this company's line will therefore, from that date, be raised to 12s. 2d. per word, being the tariff charged for all other places in Japan. The charge of 10s. 8d. per word as far as Victoria, for New Zealand, and the additional charge of 8s. 6d. for every ten words, and 10d. for every word thereafter, has been abolished, and a word rate of 11s. 10d. per word introduced. Since the opening of the cable to Manila messages for that place are charged at the rate of 10s. per word. The cost of transport from Henjaum for messages to Lingah, Bassidore, and Bunder-Abbas, and South Persia has been fixed at 8s. 4d. per telegram.

THE INDIAN TEA COMPANIES.—The *Daily News* says that a singular concurrence of adverse circumstances weighed upon the profits of Indian tea companies last year. Some reports have lately been issued, which tell uniformly of depression. That of the Jorehaut Company (Limited) states the average price at which the crop was disposed of at an average of 1s. 2¾d. per lb., being 4¼d. below the estimate formed last January; the Luckimpore Company (Limited) obtained an average of 1s. 4½d., being less by 3¾d. than that of the preceding season; the Boral Company (Limited) obtained an average of 1s. 5½., being 4¼d. under that of the last year; and the Dejo Company (Limited) 1s. 5¼d., or 2¾d. less than the previous year's average. These companies, nevertheless, managed to declare small or moderate dividends; but unless the depression in the tea market be relieved their prospects can hardly be considered satisfactory. The adverse circumstances last season may be thus enumerated. According to the Jorehaut report the quality was inferior to that of 1878 owing to climatic vicissitudes; an unforeseen addition of two million pounds to the supply on the market accentuated the fall of prices; the recoil of the speculative mania led to sales on this side "without reserve;" and, finally, the depression of trade and agriculture on this country reduced the consumption of tea. No reference is made to the possibility of the production in India being permanently excessive, and data on that point would be very desirable. As to the present season the Jorehaut Company report heavy rain last March, which has diminished the production.

RELICS OF A WRECK.—The *Natal Mercury* says:—"Mr. Sydney Turner, of Durban, and Lieut. Beddoes, late of the Natal Pioneers, have been at work for several weeks endeavouring to recover valuable things said to have gone down in the wreck of the *Grosvenor*, Indianman, which occurred, we believe, in 1782, on a point of rocks about twenty-five miles on the Natal side of St. John's River, where the sea breaks very heavily. There is an old rumour that on board the vessel were General or Col. Campbell and two daughters. These daughters are said to have been made wives of by the natives, and it is told of them that when their friends after some time found them out they refused to leave from feelings of shame. Certain it is that near the Umgazi River are living a small clan of light-coloured Caffres, many of whom are supposed to be descendants of some Europeans wrecked near St. John's River. Mr. Turner has shown us the articles recovered from the rocks, chiefly by dynamite blasting. There are about fifty gold coins, about 100 silver, and several copper ones. Many of the coins were found cemented into oxidised iron, the ship having been ballasted with pig iron. The gold pieces are about the size of a sovereign, but are much thinner; and, although they have been so long exposed, several of them are in a wonderfully good state of preservation. The larger gold coins are supposed to be Portuguese. On one side there is a representation of two standing figures, one holding a staff surmounted by a crucifix. The reverse side is not unlike the spade side of an old guinea. In somewhat of a diamond shape there is another standing figure having a halo round the head and encircled by stars. The designs are similar in most of the gold coins, but the inscriptions vary. On one side of the best specimens are the following letters and words, as far as we can distinguish them:—"S.M. Venet, Franc, havred, D.V." On the other side there appears to be 'Regis Islib Luca, Sit. X.P.B. DAT. Q.T.V.' A number of little gold coins are quaint-looking pieces, not unlike ordinary sized shirt studs. They bear the effigies of Indian gods, and a large copper token has the world on it with the zodiac. The silver coins are nearly all of one size, that of a shilling, and they appear to be of very ancient date. They are very thick, and bear on them Indian characters, which we have had translated to us by a competent authority in Durban as 'Akbar Shah,' the name of the first king of the Delhi dynasty. The date

is not distinct on any of the coins, but as that personage flourished 1,200 years ago, it may be concluded that the coins left their primitive mint a long time back. Some Spanish coins appear to bear a date either about the year 1740 or 1770. Above high-water mark at the spot are large piles of charcoal and remains of large fires where the Caffres have burnt the wreckage, probably to extract the bolts, &c. There is an idea in the minds of the local Caffres that a box of treasure is buried near the spot where the *Grosvenor* came ashore, but although a stone is said to have been marked to show where it is, there is as yet little clue to the whereabouts of the hidden prize. Nine of the cannons carried by the *Grosvenor* are lying among the rocks, as well as large quantities of iron ballast."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The one hundred and twenty-sixth annual general meeting of this society was held on Wednesday. The business consisted of the election of new members of the society, numbering sixty-six; the election of the new council, and the reading of the report for the past session. The Prince of Wales was re-elected president of the society, an office he has held since 1863. Mr. H. Trueman Wood was re-elected secretary. The names of the vice-presidents and members of the council who have not served the office before were:—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Sir Frederick Leighton, president R.A., W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., Lord Reay, William Spottiswoode, president R.S., Andrew Cassils, Rear Admiral Mayne, Admiral Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart., C.B., W. H. Preece, Lieut. Col. Webber, R.E., and as treasurer Owen Roberts, M.A. The report dealt with the action of the society during the past year. A large number of papers had been read at the ordinary meetings, and at the meetings of the sections devoted respectively to matters connected with India, the Colonies, chemistry, and physics. Three courses of lectures have been delivered under the endowment of Dr. Centor, and a conference had been held on the progress of public health. The society has had at work a number of committees, the proceedings of which were set out in the report. The report concluded with a summary of the financial condition of the society, which was stated to be in a satisfactory condition, more so, in fact, than it had been for many years.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of this institute was held on Wednesday at their rooms in the Strand. The Duke of Manchester, K.P., chairman of the council, presided. The report, which was adopted, stated that the institute is successfully doing the work for which it was founded, though it has not attained that full and complete development and organisation which it is desirable to attain. During the past year 77 resident and 149 non-resident fellows have been elected, making a total of 226. The present number of fellows of the institute is 1,131—viz., 528 resident, and 603 non-resident. Valuable additions to the library have continued to be made by the colonial and other Governments, and by various public bodies and private individuals. The fact was adverted to, that the institute is becoming recognised as neutral ground, upon which those differing as to all other principles may meet in support of the policy of maintaining the unity of the empire, and the council recorded as a gratifying fact that at the recent general parliamentary election all parties vied with each other in asserting their desire to maintain and strengthen the colonial connection. As to the finances it was stated that the increase of the past year was £2,317, and that there was a balance in hand of £756.

INDIAN COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 28,44,000, average rate, 1s. 8½d.; to Bombay, Rs. 1,56,000, average rate, 1s. 8½d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8¼d. will receive about 15½ per cent., above in full. The rate thus obtained is ¾d. lower than last week, when tenders at 1s. 8¾d. received 37½ per cent. of the amounts applied for. This fall may be attributed to a reduction in the demand for remittance consequent upon the subscriptions to the new loan being completed. Next week thirty lakhs are again to be put up for tender.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The warrants for the half-year's interest on the stock of this company have been forwarded to the proprietors, and are now payable at the Union Bank of London. The interest on the debenture bonds of the company is also payable on presentation of the coupons.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday, before Sir James Colville, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, and Sir Robert Collier, the case of Juggurnath Bhramarbar Roy v. Ram Gobind Juggodib was heard. This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Calcutta of Sept. 12, 1877, reversing a decision of the subordinate judge of Cuttack, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne were counsel for the appellant. The subject matter of the suit was a claim by the respondent to be the custodian and to perform the worship of an idol called Buldeb Jeo and to receive the offerings made by the worshippers. This he claimed as the son and heir of the last shevait or custodian. The idol, however, and the offerings had been formally made over by deed to the appellant by the widow of the late shevait. The respondent, by the concurrent judgment of the courts below, had been found to be the illegitimate son of the shevait by a maid servant of inferior caste, and the question that remained for decision was whether the High Court, in opposition to the view of the original tribunal, but not without

some hesitation, had rightly established from the evidence the existence of a family custom, opposed to the ordinary Hindoo law, under which an illegitimate son of shevait, who had died without legal male issue, was entitled to succeed to his father's rights, and to set aside an alienation of them made by his father's childless widow in pursuance of her husband's injunctions. Their lordships reversed the decision of the High Court, and affirmed that of the local tribunal, before whom the case originally came. The appeal was therefore allowed.—On Thursday judgment was given in the case of *Kamarunnissa Bibi v. Hussein Bibi*. This was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of the North West Provinces of India, sitting at Allahabad, of March 2, 1877, reversing a decree of the subordinate judge of Jaunpur. Mr. Doyne was counsel for the appellant; Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondent. The suit was instituted by the appellant as the niece of one Mehdi Ali, deceased, and as his heiress under the Mahomedan law of the Sheah or Imamea sect, to recover all his immovable property from the respondent, who was the widow of the deceased, and who claimed it in accordance with an oral deed of gift made to her by him three years before his death. The appellant questioned the making of the gift, and alleged that if it was ever made the donor was insane at the time. The subordinate judge held that Mehdi Ali had no knowledge of the pretended gift, and that the transfer of possession to the respondent had not been proved. The High Court, however, held that the deceased did make the gift; that he was, without doubt, sane when he did so; and that possession had been transferred to the donee. Their lordships, without calling upon the counsel for the respondent, affirmed the decree of the High Court, and the appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following gentlemen were called to the bar June 9:—Mr. Dinsha D. Davar (Bombay), Mr. Sayyid Nurul Huda (Patna), St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. Syud Muhammad Sharafuddin (Patna), all of the Middle Temple; Mr. Syud Abdur Rahman, F.S.S., F.R.C.I. (Faridpur), of the Inner Temple; and Mr. Krishna Nath Mitra (Calcutta), of Lincoln's-inn. Mr. George Nundy, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, passed, June 19, in the special examination in natural sciences for the ordinary B.A. degree (Chemistry, 2nd class). Mr. G. N. Chatterjee, Christ's College, Cambridge, has been elected to a scholarship in Arabic and Persian, £30. A prize in mathematics has been awarded to Mr. Devendra N. Das, at Clare College, Cambridge. Mr. E. J. Khory, of the Inner Temple, satisfactorily passed the examination in Roman law held in Trinity term. Mr. P. Mukerji, Dacca, has gained a certificate in chemistry at University College, London. Mr. Chunder Nath Banerjee has joined Lincoln's-inn. **Arrivals.**—Moulvi Sameeullah Khan, sub judge, Moradabad, on furlough, and Mr. Hamidullah Khan, his son, for the Indian Civil Service; Mr. Hamid Ali Khan and Mr. Mahomed Rafique, both for the bar; Mr. O. C. Mullick, pleader, Bagalpur, on a Privy Council case; Mr. U. K. Dutt, Calcutta, for the Indian Medical Service; Mr. Syed Abdur Rub, late sub deputy collector, Bengal, and Mr. Syed Mahomed Israil Khan-Bahadur, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, both for the bar; Mr. Tamiz Uddin Ahmed, of Julpigori, for the Indian medical service, and his brother, Mr. Tahrir Uddin Ahmed, for the bar. **Departures.**—Mr. Mohammed Hussein Hakim and Mr. Dinsha D. Davar, barristers-at-law, for Bombay, June 12.—*Journal of the National Indian Association.*

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The awards made by the Council of this Society for original communications read at the ordinary meetings during the session 1879-80, or printed in the minutes of proceedings, without being publicly read and discussed, have just been announced. In accordance with custom, a contribution from a member of council, Mr. H. Hayter, descriptive of the works of "The Amsterdam Ship Canal," was not considered in the adjudication of premiums. Telford medals and premiums have been awarded for "Portland Cement Concrete and some of its Applications," by E. A. Bernays; "The Purification of Gas," by H. E. Jones; "Iron and Steel at Low Temperatures," by J. J. Webster; "The River Nile," "Cleopatra's Needle," and "The Practical Strength of Beams," by B. Baker; and "The Hydro-geology of the Lower Greensands of Surrey and Hampshire," by G. Lucas. Telford premiums have been bestowed for "Explosive Agents applied to Industrial Purposes," by Professor Abel; "Portland Cement: Its Nature, Tests, and Uses," by J. Grant; "The Manufacture and Testing of Portland Cement," by Major General Scott, C.B., and G. R. Redgrave; "Tunnel Outlets from Storage Reservoirs," by C. J. Wood; "The Use of Asphalte and Mineral Bitumen in Engineering," by W. H. Delano; "The Delta of the Rhine and the Meuse in the Netherlands," by H. Siccamo; "Description of a Bridge over the Monongahela River at Port Perry, Pennsylvania," by J. M. Wilson; "The Thames Steam Ferry between Wapping and Rotherhithe," by F. E. Duckham; and "The Platelaying of the Jacobabad or Broad-gauge Section of the Kandahar Railway," by G. Moyle. The Manby premium has fallen to G. Chatterton, M.A., for his account of "The Main Drainage of Torquay." It has been decided that two of the papers read and discussed at the supplemental meetings of students shall appear in the proceedings. One of these, "Small Motive Power," by H. S. Hele Shaw, has received the Millar Scholarship (£40 annually for three years); the

other, "Description of a Light Draught Steel Paddle Steamer," by J. A. Thompson, has obtained a Miller prize, and Miller prizes have likewise been adjudged to H. D. Fabricius, jun., H. Allen, and L. Burnet.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN).—The annual general meeting was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson, the chairman and managing director, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, said he fully realised that on that occasion they must be very greatly disappointed, as the board were. Their later sales of tea, so far from improving their average price, reduced it from 1s. 4½d., as it was in December last, to 1s. 4¼d. at the end of the season. In looking at this result he would ask them to bear in mind that the disappointment which they all so greatly regretted had arisen entirely from one cause—a short tea crop and an exceptionally depressed market, with the lowest range of prices Indian teas had ever known. They still considered the reduction in their debenture liability a matter for congratulation, inasmuch as the bank's original scheme had been abandoned, and the sooner they got quit of the liability the better, as it bore 5 per cent. interest. After the 1st proximo this liability would stand at £420,470, and he hoped the next statement would show that it had been reduced to about or below £400,000. A careful review of their Satsoykia holding warranted his telling him that there had been a decided improvement in the position of this asset during the past year, although the improvement fell somewhat short of his anticipations. None of their assets were realised during the year, as owing to the financial condition of India it was impossible to get anything like a fair value. Since the report was circulated they had sold a small property in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for as much as they valued it at in their last balance-sheet. Their holding in Indian Government securities had been increased by 4,000 rupees, and now stood at eight lakhs of 4½ per cent. paper. With regard to tea, on the whole the present season had hitherto been favourable, though there had been, as usual, some drawbacks to complete success. The estimated outturn of 1880 he considered very moderate—1,136,000lb.—and he was inclined to think they might reasonably expect more. A telegram received on Friday informed them that up to the date of the latest advices that had reached Calcutta from the gardens the quantity of tea made was 300,400lb., being 60,000lb. in excess of the quantity made at the corresponding period of the previous year. The suggestion from some shareholders that they should sell tea retail on the London market was altogether impracticable. One of the assets in the balance-sheet was bills receivable on account of tea not actually sold on the 31st of December last. That item, amounting to £30,563, had been realised excepting between £800 and £900, and had been passed to the bank's credit. Mr. H. G. Bainbridge, a director, having spoken of the position of the tea estates and the condition of the tea market, Mr. R. P. Harrison seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. A dividend of 1s. per share, absorbing £4,781, was declared, leaving £1,166 to be carried forward. The retiring director and auditors were re-elected.

ASSAM COMPANY.—The annual general meeting was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. Walter Prideaux presiding. The report referred to the prejudicial effect of the unfavourable weather on the results of the year's working. The first portion of the crop yielded a fair average price, but from January to within a few weeks past prices had gone down, the result being that the average of the crop was but 1s. 5¼d. per lb., against 1s. 9½d. per lb. obtained for the crop of the previous season. The new cultivation was commencing to yield. The quantity of tea made and shipped in 1879 was 2,134,223lb., or 54,577lb. less than that estimated, but 14,510lb. in excess of that made in the previous year. The expenditure in India was £127,071. The net proceeds of the tea sales amounted to £135,027; the tea seed sold in India realised £929, and the profit on exchange was £17,481. The total expenditure had been £139,334, and the net profit was £14,899. Could the directors have anticipated this result in December last they would certainly not have declared an interim dividend. The total profit had not met the amount then divided, and the board had been obliged to debit the reserve fund with £3,816 to meet the difference. They felt it would not be prudent to touch the reserve fund beyond what was necessary to make up the 10 per cent. dividend paid in January last. The superintendent estimated the crop of manufactured tea for the current year at 2,239,700lb., and the expenditure at £120,289. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said there had been few occasions during the last twenty years in which the board had met their fellow-shareholders with keener feelings of disappointment, but this was owing to a bad season and low prices, over which they could have no control. There was nothing to complain of in the working of the establishment; the tea was manufactured as well as ever, and the expenditure was £5,000 less than in the previous year. The prices realised by their produce had been lower than had ever been known before. He thought they might very reasonably anticipate a substantial improvement in prices; but, supposing there should be no improvement, the question arose, could they not materially lessen the cost of production? He thought that question could be answered in the affirmative, and their attention was most earnestly directed to the subject. They had received the following telegram,

under date the 25th inst. :—"Increase leaf 4,000 maunds, packed 201,372, first 67. Weather good, blight going, prospects good." The increase of 4,000 maunds represented, in point of fact, 90,000 pounds of manufactured tea in excess of the quantity of last year. The motion having been seconded, a discussion ensued, principally connected with the starting of a tea company by some of the assistants in India, and much dissatisfaction was expressed by several of the shareholders with the proceeding, though the chairman said, while regretting the course which had been taken—which, however, was within the rule laid down by the board—he thought they had nothing to fear from it. The report was unanimously adopted, and subsequently, on the motion of Mr. C. B. Denison, a resolution was passed expressing the displeasure of the meeting at the "direct promotion of a rival tea company by its own paid servants." The retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Wednesday at the offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street. Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said their system, instead of losing traffic, had increased both in passengers and goods, notwithstanding that they had very much lowered the fares. This showed that their system had been more and more availed of by the population of the country. Not only had they been of the greatest use in promoting the public traffic, but also to the Government, in the conveyance of troops and warlike stores of all kinds. Up to May 24 last they had carried for the late and present campaigns the following gross military traffic booked under Government warrants:—336,428 troops and followers, 80,702 horses, ponies, and mules, 11,816 bullocks, 9,577 camels, 414 guns, artillery, and engineers' carriages, 2,749 boxes commissariat, ordnance, and military stores, and 681,653 maunds of railway material, requiring an estimated number of 1,500 trains, 525 of which were special troop, live stock, and material trains. There was no system of railway anywhere so fraught with political, strategic, and other benefits to the empire. We had now a new frontier—Beluchistan and Afghanistan—between us and Persia and Russian Turkestan, and from the way in which the standards of England had always advanced they would see that the time ought to come now when those standards should cease advancing, and that precaution should be taken more with the view for defensive than for aggressive purposes. He was happy to say that the normal commerce of the country, irrespective of the Afghan campaigns, had gone on increasing and promised to increase in a most satisfactory manner. He referred to the importance of efficient communication direct between London and Karachi. That harbour itself was susceptible still of further improvement; but he was happy to say that the Admiralty had lately ordered that the larger troopships conveying the troops to and from India were to enter the harbour instead of the harbour of Bombay. He referred to the presence of Sir Richard Temple, and the interest he had always taken in their railway, and said he would kindly favour them with some remarks.—Mr. Edward Thornton, the deputy-chairman, seconded the motion, and spoke of the assistance they had rendered in facilitating the military operations of the Government of India on its north-west frontier.—Sir Richard Temple said he had been among them on three occasions—the first time in 1857, and on the second occasion Sir Bartle Frere was present. One could not help being struck by the immense progress which the railway had made in the twenty-three years which had since elapsed, and the important national results to which it had contributed. In India he had also been present on several occasions (which he mentioned) of importance and consequence to the railway, which had accomplished a long series of administrative achievements. He had been asked to point out defects which had occurred, but he might almost say there were none. The difficulties connected with the bridging of the rivers Sutlej and Beas had been successfully surmounted, and they must not suppose that because those bridges had so frequently been broken through there was any fault in the original design—any inexcusable fault. The force of the torrents and currents of the Punjab rivers was something which could only be thoroughly understood after lengthened trial and experience. As to the blocks in the traffic, military and general, during the late war, the State railway, which had to carry the traffic on beyond Lahore towards the Indus, was quite as much responsible as the company's officers; but he believed, as to the blocks, that their railway was no exception to the rule which affected all the railways of India. The fact was that the rolling-stock of the lines was kept at too low a scale during times of peace to be efficient for emergency, civil or military. He had never ceased in his official capacity to press this point on his supreme official authorities. The extension of the State railway from Lahore to Peshawur was of immense consequence to the working of the railway. The extension for some time past had been carried as far as Jhelum, to which last year the blocks of traffic had been transferred from Lahore. One consequence of this was that the Government of India had recently determined to push on with every possible speed the railway from Jhelum to the Indus, and had also made arrangements for speedily bridging the Indus itself at some point near Attock. If the arrangements which the Government of India made last winter should be fully carried out he had no doubt before long that they would have a railway extension to the Indus and across it, which would very beneficially affect the company. Sir Richard

next referred to the vast services which the railway had performed in the Punjab by conveying its surplus grain, and especially cereals, from the Upper Valley down to the mouth of Karachi. As to the Indus Valley, the gap between their two pieces of their line—the main piece in Punjab and the lesser piece in Sind—was at present filled, but he hoped only temporarily, by the Indus Valley State Railway, the management of which they had hoped would have been intrusted to this company before now. He referred to the advantages of this amalgamation, and expressed his belief that its being carried out was only a question of time. In dwelling on the importance of bridging the railway over the Sukkur, he said, when he left India, this arrangement was also in course of being carried out. As to the proposed alternative line from Rohri, opposite Sukkur, on the Indus, many people thought it should have been carried on on the left bank of the Indus towards Hyderabad. If that extension should be carried out, they might be sure there was a practical extension from Hyderabad across the Sind desert to Goojerat, north of Bombay. Meantime the Indus Valley State line, on the right bank of the Indus, notwithstanding the effects of the floods, had great political and commercial advantages. Nothing could be said in exaggeration of the extreme importance, commercial and political, of the situation of Karachi. If it only had a first-rate harbour like Bombay, or even as good a harbour as Calcutta, it would become, perhaps, one of the greatest ports in Asia. He then referred to the Kandahar line, and, after speaking of its importance, said that, if constructed to Kandahar, he ventured to affirm that there would be a great deal of traffic between Southern Afghanistan and the province of Sind, and then ultimately to other parts of India and of the world. But the value of the traffic was small as compared with the political and civilising effects of the line on Southern Afghanistan. He then referred to the eminent services rendered by various of the officers in the past twenty-five years, and concluded by alluding to the value of the system of guaranteed railways in India, and by quoting from a speech made by Mr. Andrew in 1857, at a deputation to Lord Palmerston, advocating communication with the Bholan and Khyber passes.—Mr. David Ross, the traffic manager, afterwards spoke of the condition of the traffic and its future prospects, which, he said, were highly satisfactory.—The report was unanimously adopted, and votes of thanks were passed to Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Ross for the interesting information they had furnished to the meeting. The retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The annual meeting was held on Thursday at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C.; Mr. R. W. Crawford, the chairman of the company, presiding. The chairman said that was the first meeting of annuitant holders to whom by Act of Parliament was committed the administration of the affairs of the company in its new form as regarded its relations with the Government of India. Their proceedings would therefore be somewhat of a formal character, as the accounts, which would have been presented under ordinary circumstances at the time, would be submitted to a meeting in November to those who alone had any interest in them. From January 1, 1880, the business of the company was taken up by the deferred annuitants. As the half-quarter only terminated on the previous day, they had no accounts to exhibit, but, thanks to the telegraph, they were able to give something in the shape of results. In speaking of the results in sterling money, he used for the purpose of comparison the exchange of 1s. 10d. per rupee. It appeared from their telegram that the earnings of the company might be expected to reach £2,001,250; last year they were £2,162,582, but that was a prolific year. In the year before the earnings were £1,958,505, so that they were better now than in the year before last. In 1877 the figures were £2,132,019. The charges for the present year amounted to £641,666, for the last year they were £722,514, and in the year before £664,775. The net results for the half-year now dealt with amounted to about £1,368,582, last year it was £1,440,000. These comparisons were not calculated to lead them to believe that business had not been so economically and well conducted as before. At the present juncture of affairs, when the division of the money earned would take place upon a novel principle, many persons would probably like to know what the outcome was likely to be after deducting from the profits the difference between the exchange of 1s. 10d. and the amount at which they would get money here. Taking the exchange at the low rate of 1s. 8d., and deducting all the charges under the new contract, they would arrive at a sum of money one-fifth share of which would give them in January next, in addition to the 2 per cent. received, about £1 3s. 6d. for the half-year. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Deputy-Chairman (Mr. George Lyall), and carried.

SOUTH EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A meeting has been called for the 14th inst. for the purpose of altering the denomination of the shares from £2 to £1 each.

IN RE HORSLEY, PALMER, STIRLING, AND CO.—Messrs. John Carolus Stirling and Francis William Macan have presented a petition for the liquidation of their affairs. They are merchants carrying on business at 79½, Gracechurch-street, under the firm of Horsley, Palmer, Stirling, and Co., and who trade at Bombay under the firm of Stirling and Co. The liabilities in the case are estimated at £60,000, with assets about £10,000.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—June 25, at Grantown, Inverness-shire, the wife of George Ireland Arbuthnot (Bank of Bengal), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FINCHAM—GREEN—June 24, at St. Mary's Lewisham, Roland Philip Fincham, son of the late Philip Fincham, of Ceylon, to Julia, daughter of William Green.

NOLAN—SAVILL—June 29, at Paddington, William Nolan, B.A., M.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Surg. Maj. H.M. Bombay army, to Marion Frances, daughter of the late Thos. C. Savill.

OTTLEY—LAYTON—June 29, at St. Mary's, Islington, George Wollaston Ottley, deputy assistant commissary general, son of Lieut. Col. George O'Brien Ottley, H.M.'s Indian army (retired), to Ellen Eliza, daughter of John Layton.

TAYLOR—GLOVER—June 22, at West Moulsey, Gerald Fergusson Taylor, son of P. G. E. Taylor, late B.C.S., to Mary A. F. F. B. Glover.

DEATHS.

HALHED—June 27, at Harbledown, near Canterbury, Frances Halhed, H.E.I.C.M.S., aged 76.

HERON—June 29, at 30, Upper Baker-street, May Cuthbertson Heron, daughter of the late T. Heron, aged 9.

HUTCHISON—June 21, at Coton Hill, Stafford, William Hutchison, late of the 24th Bombay N.I.

TITCOMB—June 26, at Woking, Amy Yates Titcomb, daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Rangoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 26. Kalaja, Hong Kong; Ajax (s), Shanghai; Preciosa, Table Bay; Dunrobin Castle (s), Cape Town, &c.; Fidra D., Java; Okaia, Java; Kashgar (s), Bombay; Duke of Abercorn, Hong Kong; Prince Frederick, Hong Kong; Carnarvonshire, Rangoon; Cyprus (s), Maulmain; Raglan Castle, Bassein; Jacobine, Sourabaya.—28. Arnaut, Calcutta; Signal, Demerara; T. H. Teesdale, Rangoon; Mandalay (-), Rangoon; Plainmiller (s), Bombay; Eunomia and Enmore, Barbadoes; Otolina, Java; Willie Rickmers, Rangoon; Scottish Admiral, Calcutta; Argonaut, Calcutta; Candahar (s), Calcutta; J. C. Potter, Bombay; Cornish Girl, Barbadoes.—29. City of Carthage (s), Calcutta; Dunloe, Karachi; Brambletye (s), Calcutta; East Lothian, Calcutta; Regent, Karachi; Mary and Eleanor, Pomaron.—July 1. Titania (s), Barbadoes; Minerva, Demerara; Landsdown (s), Singapore; Italia (s), Bombay; Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—June 3. Nepaul (s), London.—4. Legislator (s) and Lord Canning, Liverpool.—5. Ellora (s), Bombay; Mysore, New York; John Davie, Newport.—6. Star of Russia, London; Rossdhu, Java; Eblana, New York.—7. Ghazepore (port not mentioned).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 30.—Accrington, New York; Mangalore and Connaught Ranger, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—June 4. Acacia, Zanzibar; Semantha, Liverpool; Cyrenus (s), Sunderland; Puttialla (s), Bussorah.—5. St. Elmo, Liverpool; Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Chilka (s), Tuticorin; Castore (s), Trieste.—6. Hi-Yei (s), Japanese man-of-war, Trincomalee; County of Aberdeen, Newcastle; Berengaria, Dundee; Sultan Basha, Bepore.—7. Nizam (s), Shanghai; Geelong (s), Hong Kong; Teheran (s), Suez; Calcutta (s), Karachi.—8. Hydaspes (s), Sydney; Arago (s), Newport; Taitsing, London.—9. Red Cross, from sea; Lakefield, Rangoon; Cartvale, Newcastle.—10. Fitzroy (s), Karachi; Queen of the Age, Chittagong; St. Jacques, Mauritius.—11. Iris and Britannia (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 26.—H. V. S. Himalaya, Devonport.—28. Pekin (s), London. MADRAS.—June 3. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—4. Culna (s), Bombay.—7. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—9. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 28.—Deccan (s), Liverpool; Merkara (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 26. British India, Calcutta; Geo Skolfield, Bombay; Hannibal, Port Alfred; Prins van Oranje (s), Batavia; Australia (s), Calcutta; Adjutant (s), Karachi; Duke of Buckingham (s), Karachi; City of Madras, Bombay; John Nicholson, Batavia; Auguste, Nagasaki; Blairhoyle, Singapore; Ardvar, Cape; Escamba (s), Singapore; Carl, Natal; Vimeira, Madras; Importer, Hong Kong; Branksome Hall (s), Bombay; Discoverer (-), Calcutta.—27. Victoria (s), Singapore; Star of Scotia (s), and Neva (s), Calcutta; Windhover, Batavia; Edwin (s), Karachi; Khiva (s), Bombay.—29. Cro-sover, Natal; Panmure (s), Calcutta; Mertola, Pomaron.—July 1. Macedonia (s), Bombay; Deucalion (s), Penang; Tynemouth (s), Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—June 3. Ethiopia (s).—4. Maharani (s).—5. Oriental (s) and Duke of Argyll.—6. Medina (s), Devonshire (s), Almora (s), and Orion (s).

BOMBAY.—June 5. Ancona (s), China, &c.; Clan Lamont (s), Liverpool; Umballa (s), Karachi; Escuriel (s), Trieste, &c.; Thessaly (s), Liverpool; Lombardy (s), Venice, &c.—7. Gads Hill, Vizagapatam.—8. Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Algitha (s), Diamond Island; Charlotte Croom, Calcutta; Drum Duff (s), Dunkirk; Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf via Karschi.—9. King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; J. M. Gamewell, London.—10. Seaforth, Bremerhaven; Chinsura (s), Coast and Calcutta; Zanetta (s), Liverpool; Plantain (s), Marseilles; Mangerton (s), Liverpool; Agia Sophia (s), Genoa and Marseilles.—11. Avoca (s), China, &c.; Chilka (s), Rangoon; Kingston (s), Havre; Mannythorp (s), Calais; Tevior (s), London.

MADRAS.—June 2. Duke of Lancaster (s), Calcutta.—7. Himalaya (s), Bombay.—9. Africa (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 26.—City of Khios (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Poonah*, June 17.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Whitten and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kean and two children, Col. Puget, Dr. Picthall, Mr. Baker, Mrs. D. Law and children, Mrs. Alston and child, and Mr. J. Shaw. From Madras: Mr. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Teare, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and child, Col. Isacke, and Capt. Madden. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Lieut. Carter, R.N., and Lieut. Williams, R.N. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Staples and Lieut. Vyvian. From Penang: Mr. A. Thompson. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Skrony, and Mr. Holloway. From Bombay: Mrs. Campbell and children, Capt. Blair, Col. Tanner, two Misses Gill, Capt. Hall, Lieut. Cartwright, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Narrojee, Lieut. Norton, Mr. C. Hill, and Capt. Hayes. From Port Said: Miss Cook, Mrs. Carver and children, Miss Allnutt, Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, Miss Stuart, and Mr. Sneyd. From Malta: Surg. Seccombe, Messrs. Pelham, Robins, Feilding, Rev. and Miss Hardy, Mrs. Clarke, Major Grant, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Storer, Mr. Campbell, Miss Cook, and Miss Barry. From Gibraltar: Mr. Muck, Miss Hastings, Dr. Coates, Capt. and Mrs. Brand, Mr. Minton, Capt. Sackville, Sir J. and Miss Cochrane, Mr. Flood and child, Lord Zouche, Mrs. Fox, Mr. Verger, Major Hon. R. Napier, Mr. Carara, Mr. Lacon, and Mrs. Wickham.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Sumatra*, June 14.—From Bombay: Hon. Mr. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Koss, Lieut. Lloyd, Mr. R. L. Davies, Capt. Shearburn, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Ellison, Col. Walker, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. Baker, Mr. Comber, and Mr. Dean. At Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Spiers and children, Mr. and Mrs. Bythell, Mr. Andavas, Lieut. Warden, Mr. Robinson, Col. Le Quesne, and Mr. Gubbay. From Alexandria: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, and Hassan Pasha Rassim. At Venice: Dr. and Mrs. Yale, Mr. Crawley, Mr. Snares, Mrs. and Miss Snares, Major Gordon, Capt. Gordon, Mr. Easton, Mr. Macquart, Mr. Vercammere, Mr. O. Loth.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, June 7.—From Southampton: Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Duncan and three children, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Blackwell and infant, and Mr. F. A. Campbell. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Auguir and child. From Venice: Mr. Little and Mr. H. E. Macree. From Brindisi: Mr. Consolo, Mr. Spalding, and Mr. W. Grant. From Aden: Assistant Apothecaries Sullivan and Nusserwanjee, Sowar Mahomed Bux, Govind and two friends, Shaik Ally and one boy, Syed Abdoollah and three friends, and Amet Aboo.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Nepaul*, June 3.—From Southampton: Mr. Eborall, Mr. Harold, Mr. Bidder's ayah, and Mr. Porteous. From Madras: Mr. Cobham and servant, Major and Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Gardiner, two daughters, and servant, Mr. Pope and one native.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Rohillia*, June 16.—For Bombay: Mr. P. Wilson, Major Gen. Fuller, Lieut. Justice, Mrs. and Miss Georges, Capt. Phayre, and Mr. and Mrs. Wild and child. For Aden: Col. and Mrs. Mathew and two children. For Malta: Lieut. Rolfe and Mr. Harms. For Gibraltar: Deputy Commissary General Blacker, Lieut. Grant, Mr. Tragh, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Sumatra*, June 25.—For Bombay from Brindisi: Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. Cunningham, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Daniell, Rev. W. J. Ffennell, Capt. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. S. Upton, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Sharp, Mr. C. E. Daniell, Mr. Kinmond, Mr. R. H. Adams, and Mr. H. H. Gahan.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Nizam*, June 12.—For Southampton: Dr. E. C. Beale, Surg. Major J. M'N. Donnelly, Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. R. Barnaby, Mrs. Chick, Lieut. and Adjutant Spragge, Sergeant and Mrs. Cole and three children, Col. Hinxman, 4 60th Rifles, Mr. E. Keary, Dr. E. B. Rutledge, a gentleman, Lieut. L. S. Mellor, 8th Regt., Lieut. Col. Betty, Sergeant C. J. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, child, and infant, Private J. Smith, and Mr. T. A. Cox. For Brindisi: Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Lieut. E. H. Bethell, and Mr. C. Macnaghten. For Suez: Mr. Harold White. For Venice: Capt. Cookesley. For Aden: Conductor J. Graham and Mrs. Walsh. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on June 5:—For Southampton: Dr. and Mrs. Barker and two infants. For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. Powys Lane. For Venice: Mr. Sam Cooper. For Suez: Mr. E. Trelawny.

CASUALTIES.

A telegram from Singapore states that the *Mirama* (s) has had her keel broken and several plates bent.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Queen of Scots, from Calcutta, May 16, 12 N., 90 E.; Oberon, for Singapore, May 8, 7 S., 28 W.; Champion, for Calcutta, May 8, 6 S., 28 W.; Arafura, from Pulo Penang, June 2, 35 N., 35 W.; India Packet, from Batavia, June 17, off Schouwen; Marlborough, New York to Cape of Good Hope, May 9, 29 N., 37 W.; Brown Brothers, for Shanghai, May 12, 4 S., 29 W.; Queen of Cambria, Rangoon to Schiedam, June 10, 28 N., 39 W.; British Sovereign, for Chittagong, May 15, 35 N., 25 W.; British Nation, for Calcutta, May 13, 5 N., 23 W.; Marlborough, for Cape Town, May 18, 12 N., 31 W.; Keigate, for Madras, May 13, 5 N., 25 W.; Lastingham, from Chittagong, May 27, 39 N., 36 W.; Amyone, from Calcutta, June 3, 47 N., 22 W.; Victoria Cross, Antwerp to Japan, May 31, 15 N., 27 W.; Castle Roy, for Singapore, April 20, 3 S., 27 W.; Conqueror, for Shanghai, May 10, 20 S., 37 W.; Cardiganshire, from Bassein, May 21, on the line, 23 W.; Raphael, for Hong Kong, April 20, 26 S., 28 W.; Mahanada, for Anjer, April 21, 25 S., 29 W.; Esperance, Bordeaux to Batavia, April 28, 21 S., 26 W.; Indian Empire, for Aden, May 16, 1 N., 26 W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 95½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	102½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	730
Bank of Bengal ..	500	750
Bank of Madras ..	500	640
Agra ..	500	126
Chartered of India and China ..	25	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	400
National of India ..	12½	103
Oriental ..	25	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	2,975	1,060
Frere ..	150	34
Mazagon ..	2,000	360
Port Canning ..	1,400	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	875
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1150
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	375
Bellary ..	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	445
New Indian ..	350	125
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	35
Cauwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	580
Chollera Ginning ..	300	200
East India ..	1,000	990
Fort ..	8,500	1,400
French ..	500	435
Sind ..	750	505
Mofussil ..	400	235
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	300
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1225
Sassoon ..	500	275
Volkart ..	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,300	990
Anglo-Indian ..	100	70
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	490 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	1,730
Bhownuggur Mills ..	2,000	220
Bombay United ..	1,000	930 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	650
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	675
Coorla Mills ..	1,030	710
D. Spinning ..	2,000	295
Hindustan ..	1,000	985
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	540
Khandeish ..	1,000	990
Khadra ..	1,250	500
Madras United ..	1,000	1,340
Manchester Spinning ..	50	3 noml.
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	105
National Spinning ..	1,000	860
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	945
Oriental ..	625	590
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	102
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	920
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	875
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares ..	130-14-6	140
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	72
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares ..	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	124 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,050
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	385
Treacher and Co. ..	500	705
Thacker and Co. ..	100	125

CALCUTTA.—June 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 94 12 to 94 14
4½ of 1870 (1884) ..	99 8 to 101 0
4½ of 1870 (1881) ..	94 0 to 94 8
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ..	101 12 to 101 14
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	101 12 to 101 14
Debentures of 1867 ..	101 0 to 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 105 0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	106 8 to 107 8
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	109 0 to 110 0
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	110 0 to 111 0
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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Punjab Frontier Force,
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Lists of Retired Officers of the three
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BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 10; Madras and Allahabad, June 17; Calcutta, June 16.

The following is the report of the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending June 8:—Rain has been general in British Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, Mysor and Coorg, and Bombay; in the first three provinces and on the Malabar coast it was plentiful. In Berar and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India States, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rajputana slight showers fell. In the Punjab there was rain only in the Peshawur district, where one-tenth of an inch fell. The monsoon has appeared in Bombay, on the Malabar coast, in part of Bengal, in Assam, and in Burma. Agricultural prospects and public health remain good.

The health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: Public health generally good; but fever and small-pox prevalent in Sind. Bengal: Public health generally good; some cholera in Dum Dum and Baraset; Fever in Durbhunga. North West Provinces and Oudh: Cholera decreasing, and health generally good. Punjab: Fever continues in Delhi, and small-pox in Dera Ismail Khan; health otherwise good. Central Provinces: Small-pox continues in all districts. British Burma: Small-pox continues in deltaic districts of Pegu; public health otherwise good. Mysor and Coorg: Fever continues. Central India States: Cholera increasing at Rewah; elsewhere health good. Rajputana: Good. Kamandu: Cholera continues.

We have received the following telegrams from the India offices:—

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 7.—Cabul reports, latest news. Abdurrahman was at Doshak, on north slope of Hindu Kush. Gathering at Chakri continues. Hashim Khan with the Ghilzais appears now meditating hostilities. A force was sent on the 4th from Pezwan and Gandamak to punish villages of Mirgosais for raids. Village stubbornly held, but enemy completely dispersed; our casualties, four wounded. Abdurrahman writes from Akohasma that he will reach Kinjan Friday, thence move into Kohistan by regular marches. Accurate records of the gathering in Maiden are that it numbered 16,000 last week, but since reduced by dispersion to 5,000. Kohistan quiet. Kandahar reports assembly under Mahomed Aslam Khan near Khelat-i-Ghilzai; small force sent out dispersed them without infantry coming into action. Kandahar.—Reports from camp on march to Girishk say supplies plentiful, weather cool. Wali has withdrawn nearer Girishk; most of his forces now beyond Helmand. Has no precise news of Ayoob, but Luniah (?) with cavalry was at Bakwa. Ayoob's regulars supposed seven battalions, about 650 each. Quetta reports desertion of large numbers of Khan of Khelat's sepoys. Heavy rain having caused break in railway between Jacobabad and Sibi, some delay is caused in bringing up reinforcements for Kandahar line of communications from reserve."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 8.—Reported from Kandahar yesterday that advance brigade under General Nuttall reached Karez-i-Ak, morning 6th, all well. He had no news from the Wali that day."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 9.—Letter received on 7th by Griffin, at Cabul, from Abdurrahman, announcing his speedy arrival at Kohistan. He is expected at Charikar to-day with escort of about 1,000 cavalry, 800 infantry, eight guns. Stewart has ordered brigade to proceed four miles west of Cabul to check possible movements from Maidan. Our brigade in Kohdama reports country quiet and supplies plentiful. Hashim Khan gone towards Logar from Kandahar. Reports received of British cavalry brigade arrived, all well, at a place forty-three miles from Kandahar towards Girishk. Infantry nine miles in rear. Ayub's cavalry reached banks of Khashrud; some in Bakwa."

The telegrams from Cabul state that Abdul Rahman has not yet arrived in Kohistan, being detained on the northern side of the Hindu Koosh, partly for want of transport, and also because of the hostility of the Sheikh

Ali Harani. Abdul Rahman had only 1,000 horse and foot and six mountain guns. Mir Butoha has gone to Kohistan to join him. Many of the sirdars at Cabul have written tendering their allegiance. The excitement probable on the sirdar's arrival has always been foreseen, and measures are being taken in anticipation. General Macpherson's brigade, which is encamped eight miles to the north west of Cabul, covers the Chardeh Valley and threatens Maidan in case of an outbreak there. General Gough's brigade occupies a commanding position to the north of Cabul. It moves to-morrow (Tuesday) to Zimmen, twelve miles from Sherpur, where it will control the roads leading to Kohistan. The Ghazni field force remains in Logar and the position round Cabul itself is adequately maintained. There is great distress and scarcity in the city of Cabul, but the harvest is expected to bring relief.

The following is dated Camp, Logar, July 10:—

"General Palliser's cavalry action on the 1st inst. has had an excellent and widespread effect. It is true that Mahomed Jan has arrived in Logar with 700 or 800 men, all Wardaks, who are encamped at the extreme end of the valley awaiting events, and that a combination is probable between that leader and the Sirdars Hassem and Abdullah Khan, who have come in to Zurnat. It is also true that the Zurnatis are re-collecting; but these demonstrations are not, for the present, against the English, but are intended rather to show a bold front against Abdul Rahman on his arrival at Cabul. The whole of the chiefs and maliks of Logar are loud in their declarations against Abdul Rahman and for Yakooob Khan or his son. The latter party are sorely perplexed by the formation of a fresh party by the Sirdar Hashim Khan. The inhabitants of Logar have consistently adhered to the promise they gave Colonel Euan Smith, and have abstained from joining the Ghazis or assisting them. The weather is cool and splendid, and the troops are healthy. Captain Barrow is rapidly recovering from his wounds."

The latest news from Southern Afghanistan is that the cavalry and horse artillery of the brigade sent to support the Wali Shere Ali against Ayoob Khan had arrived at Kooshki Nakhoond on Wednesday and were expected to reach Helmand on Friday. The infantry was one day's march behind. Ayoob Khan's cavalry is said to have recrossed the Khash River boundary between the Farah provinces and Kandahar.

The latest news from Burma is contained in a Calcutta telegram as follows:—

"Mr. Bernard has taken over the chief commissionership from Mr. Aitchison, who has proceeded to Simla to take his seat in the Supreme Council. Prior to his departure he and his successor were entertained at a dinner by the Rangoon community. Mr. Bernard's speech on that occasion was looked for with some interest, as it was believed that he had received definite instructions from the Government as to the policy to be adopted towards Upper Burma. He did not, however, give any indication as to that policy, except that it would not be one of annexation. The Nyoungoke Prince has arrived at Calcutta under arrest. The Indian Legislative Council has passed an act authorising the temporary appointment of an additional recorder to assist the recorder of Rangoon. The object of this measure is to provide for the disposal of what are known as the Commissariat fraud cases, in which Captain Leigh Hunt and several subordinate Commissariat employees are charged with receiving illegal gratifications from a contractor. The cases are now proceeding before the magistrate, and, as they are both numerous and heavy, it has become necessary to appoint a special officer to try them."

MALARIOUS fever is said to have broken out among the British troops at Mhow, a large military station in Central India.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has resigned the office of Under Secretary of State for India.

The Central News says that General Stewart has brought Lieut. Watson and Second Lieut. Twynham, 59th Regt., to the notice of the military authorities as fitting recipients of the Victoria Cross, on account of distinguished gallantry displayed in recent operations before Ghazni.

A CORRESPONDENT at Indore informs the *Times of India* that the Maharaja Holkar had received a letter from the

Earl of Lytton, in which the ex-Viceroy, while cordially thanking his Highness for his desire to have an interview with him at Khundwa, on his way to Bombay, to say good-bye, asked to be excused the meeting, as, being no longer Viceroy, such meeting might be impolitic. For the same reason he had been compelled to decline several similar kind offers from other princes.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a compassionate pension of Rs.500 a year to the unmarried sister of the late Brevet Major John Cook, V.C., 5th Goorkhas, who died of his wounds on Dec. 19 in Afghanistan.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE took his seat at the Council board on June 8. Major General A. Fraser has consequently resumed his duties as secretary in the Public Works Department.

MR. C. W. HUGHES, J.P., for Melbourne, has been appointed to act as a commissioner for the Government of India at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880.

THE Straits Legislative Council has unanimously voted a pension of £100 a year to Bishop Chambers, formerly Anglican bishop of Labuan and of the Straits Settlements.

LIEUT. A. V. H. BROOKE, 33rd Regiment, having been pronounced insane, has been confined in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum pending arrangements for his removal to England.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship *Himalaya*, with Lord and Lady Lytton and family on board, now on her homeward voyage, is expected to reach Aden on the 14th inst., and to leave on the 17th. She will proceed thence to Suez, Port Said, and Malta, at which places she will probably arrive on the 22nd, 24th, and 28th inst. respectively. She will leave Malta on August 1 for Lisbon, where she is expected to arrive on August 7, and whence she will sail on the 9th for Portsmouth, arriving about the 14th.

A RECENT telegram stated that the Madras papers report the occurrence of a mutiny among the sepoys in the French settlement of Pondicherry. The men appear to have been dissatisfied with a recent order reducing their pay and increasing the period of service for a pension. They drew up a memorial to the Governor, and the six men presenting it were dismissed the service. Thereupon fifty others threw down their arms and refused to serve the Republic any longer. Matters are still unsettled, but it is believed that the Governor is inclined to give in and promise to lay the grievances before the French Government.

THE revenue of the Hughli Bridge shows a balance of Rs.10,717.

A NATIVE boat club has been formed in Calcutta. The members practise in English out-rigged four-oared boats.

THE opening of the Northern Punjab State Railway to Rawul Pindi, which was expected to be effected this month, has been postponed, owing to a portion of the Sohan Bridge having been washed away by the floods. It will probably be some months before the damage can be repaired.

THE report of the working of the Post-office of India for the year 1878-79 shows an increase in covers carried of 2.239 per cent., and a reduction in newspapers of 6.57 per cent. There is a large increase in the use of the embossed half-anna envelope.

It is reported from Madras that upwards of twenty lakhs have been spent on the attempts to suppress the disturbances in Rampa.

THE subscriptions towards the Irish Famine Fund have, in Calcutta, reached Rs.100,393, and in Bombay Rs.92,595. A telegram has been received from Dublin requesting that the subscription lists may still be kept open.

THE amount of money in the public treasuries and at

credit of the Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the last day of the month of May, 1880, was Rs.10,98,70,000. The corresponding figures on the same date in 1879 were Rs.13,61,92,000, and in 1878, Rs.13,14,83,000.

THE trade and navigation reports of British India for the first two months of the current financial year show an improvement on last year of over 82 lakhs of rupees in imports and over 199 lakhs in exports. The number of vessels entered and cleared in the two months was 1,506, of 948,310 tons, against 1,395, of 850,399 tons last year. The returns for April show the gross amount of import duty collected at Rs.28,59,446, and of export duty at Rs.7,71,816. In the corresponding month of 1879 the import and export duties collected were respectively Rs.30,12,114 and Rs.8,44,886.

THE amount of salt duty collected in April last was Rs.53,78,000, as against Rs.55,90,000 collected in April, 1879.

THE *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg that it is reported from Kuldja that the Russian traveller Prjevalsky, with the members of the expedition, are prisoners in the hands of the Chinese. It is further reported that a Russian caravan was attacked on the Chinese frontier, two Russian traders killed, and twenty camels driven off. The Chinese Embassy in St. Petersburg gave an official banquet on Tuesday. The representatives of all the foreign Powers were present. It is noteworthy that the Russian Foreign-office was unrepresented, and not a single Russian was present.

THE Officiating Comptroller General gives the following particulars of the result of the allotment of the Three Crores and Thirteen Lakhs Loan:—

Aggregate amount of tenders	Rs.26,29,49,700	0	0
Minimum rate of accepted tender	103	3	0
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	Nearly 50	0	0
Total amount of accepted tenders	3,13,00,000	0	0
Total amount to be received by Government	3,22,97,721	14	0
Average rate at which loan is issued	103	3	0
Whole loan, except Rs.500, is issued at	103	3	0

THE Indian papers state that the authoritative announcement that, with the exception of Rs.500 subscribed at Rs.110-1, the whole of the loan of 313 lakhs had been taken up at the high rate of Rs.103-3, gave great satisfaction throughout the country.

THE following notification has appeared in the *Gazette of India*.—"In continuation of notification No. 960, dated June 5, notice is hereby given that loan certificates, with coupons payable to bearer, will hereafter be issued at the option of holders in exchange for scrip receipt granted under clause 15 of notification No. 461, dated May 14, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the same date, or for promissory note issued under the same notification. As some delay may occur in the preparation of such loan certificates in needful preliminary legislation it is impossible to fix the exact date on which they will be ready, but no avoidable delay will be allowed in their preparation."

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the Government resolution upon the administrative report of the Assam prisons for the year 1879, observes:—"There has been considerable increase in the proportion of punishments by whipping. The views expressed by the superintendent of the Tezpur Gaol on the subject of gaol punishments would appear to require a certain amount of qualification. Whipping, solitary confinement, and reduced diet can never be considered as equivalent punishments which can be adopted indifferently. The most frequent offence of performing an insufficient task, proceeding, as it frequently does, from a want of energy, cannot, where this is the real cause, be corrected by a reduction of diet, acting as that does to the still further diminution of energy. Where, however, a prisoner is rebellious, it is often almost the only immediately effective remedy. As the characteristic failing of Assam prisoners is probably

want of energy, and active resistance to authority is comparatively rare, reduced diet seems to be a punishment which need rarely be resorted to."

THE Post-office of India report for the year 1878-79 shows that in spite of the reduction made in the cost of carriage of books, patterns, inland parcels, and letters, and in the extra charges for insufficiently paid parcels, besides the loss sustained through the abolition of the charge for re-direction postage and the severe strain that the Afghan campaign inflicted, the progress of the department is steady and satisfactory. The system of insurance is stated to be a financial success, Rs.1,96,786 having been collected in fees, and the loss by insured articles being Rs.25,092. The number of letter-boxes, post-offices, and village postmen has been considerably increased. The increase in the number of covers carried was 2.39 per cent. The number of newspapers was greatly in excess of 1876-77. The Russo-Turkish war and Indian famine caused the number last year to be abnormally large. The results of the operation of the dead letter-office were very satisfactory. The net revenue of the foreign parcel post shows an increase of Rs.12,440. The exchange of letters and newspapers with Great Britain has advanced by respectively 5.9 and 8.5 per cent.; that of books and patterns, owing to the increased use of the parcel post, have decreased 12.5 per cent. The demand for the embossed half-anna envelope is very large, the returns give an increase on the last year of Rs.1,78,407. The net revenue of the department was Rs.1,27,898, and the reduction is mainly due to the reductions of postage and the abolition of redirection charge.

DURING the month of April the imports of gold into India were Rs.29,75,052, and the exports Rs.7,825 only, leaving the net import at Rs.29,67,227. Of silver there was imported Rs.82,80,641, and exported Rs.12,19,318, leaving a net import of Rs.70,61,323. The net import of precious metals, therefore, during April was Rs.1,00,28,550.

FROM the figures relating to the coinage during April, furnished by the Press Commissioner, we see that Calcutta received Rs.3,31,505 of coin and bullion, whilst the Bombay Mint received Rs.39,55,880, making a total for both mints of Rs.43,07,385. The amounts coined were—Calcutta, nil; Bombay, Rs.44,99,280. The remittances to the Home Treasury for May were £1,167,542, costing Rs.14,00,000. The rate secured was 1s. 8.01d., against a Budget rate of 1s. 8d. The loss by exchange during the month was Rs.23,24,580. Taking the two months, April and May, the remittances aggregated £2,954,325, costing Rs.3,55,00,000, and entailing a loss of Rs.59,56,750. Against the Budget rate of 1s. 8d. the average rate secured was for the two months 1s. 7.97d.

THE total value of merchandise imported into Bengal during the year 1879-80 is estimated at Rs.18,64,40,947; of merchandise exported at Rs.29,67,70,336. In 1878-79 the exports and imports were valued respectively at Rs.28,80,64,311 and Rs.16,53,47,943.

THE new P. and O. steamer *Ravenna*, with English mails, arrived in Bombay on the night of June 13, having accomplished the voyage from Southampton in a little over twenty-five days. This is the fastest passage on record.

MR. MURRAY announces "India in 1880," by Sir Richard Temple. Mr. Clements Markham promises a book on a subject he has made peculiarly his own: "A Popular Account of the Introduction of Peruvian Bark into British India and Ceylon," and he will give particulars of the progress and extent of its cultivation.

DURING the week ending June 5 there were 144 deaths in Calcutta, being a death-rate of 17.4 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras for the same week the deaths numbered 255, giving a rate of 33.3 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay, for the week ending the 8th May, the deaths were 404, a death-rate of 30.58 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of

the week:—Dr. Stannan (Bengal); Mr. W. William Mr. E. J. Ravenshaw; Mr. W. G. Templeton; Captain J. Barr, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment N.I.; Mr. R. G. Currie, Bengal Civil Service; Raja of Calicut Honorary Captain D. Vint (Bombay).

THE SKIRMISH AT PADKHOW.

THE *Times* correspondent last week gave the following account of the skirmish at Padkhow, which was quoted by Lord Hartington on Thursday night as substantially correct:—"The following is from Camp Zargun Shahr, dated July 2: 'Learning that the Ghazni Field Force was returning from Chasbi towards this place on the 26th, the whole of the tribesmen which had collected in the Logar Valley with hostile intentions dispersed to Zurmat, Charwar, Maidan, and Wardan. The Logaris themselves had steadfastly refused to join them. Three days ago, however, the political officer, Colonel Euan Smith, learnt that under the influence of Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan, the late Governor of Jellalabad, the Zurmat men had again collected to the number of 800 or 900 at the large village of Padkhow, where they had been joined by the above Sirdar. It was further learnt that in this new movement Sirdar Hassim Khan and Abdullah Khan, whose flight from Cabul was noticed last week, had joined. These latter Sirdars had sent into Logar offering large rewards for men and arms, and requesting the people to assemble and await their arrival. They promised to bring a large following from the vicinity of Khoul, Cabul, and stated that they would be joined by 12,000 men from Maidan. As the collection at Padkhow, therefore, seemed likely to become the nucleus of a large gathering, it was determined to break it up at once. Accordingly, General Hill ordered a cavalry brigade, under General Palliser, to reconnoitre early on the 1st inst. towards Padkhow, directing that officer, if he found the enemy, to give the best account of them possible. The brigade consisted of the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry and the 19th Bengal Lancers. On arriving at Padkhow it was found that the enemy had taken flight. They were overtaken about three miles off, trying to reach the shelter of the hills. They numbered some 800 and had been deserted, as usual, by their leaders. When they found that escape was impossible they stood at bay and died bravely. The pursuit was continued for six miles, and 200 of them were killed. Our casualties were four troopers killed, and Captain Seymour Barrow, who accompanied the cavalry as a volunteer, and twenty-four men wounded. Four horses were killed and several wounded. There were some hairbreadth escapes, as the insurgents reserved their fire until the cavalry were close to them. Colonel Yorke, of the 19th Bengal Lancers, had a bullet through his helmet; another bullet grazed his eyebrow, and his orderly was shot dead at his side. Major Atkinson, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Captain Leslie Bishop, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, are specially mentioned by those present as having displayed signal gallantry for which the hand to hand fighting afforded many opportunities. The cavalry, about 500 sabres all told, did not return to the camp until 6 p.m., when the whole division turned out and cheered them. They had been fifteen hours in the saddle, and had ridden over forty miles since the morning. A recent deserter from the sappers was killed in the enemy's ranks and his carbine recovered. He did not attempt to fight, but threw down his arms and begged for mercy. The blow thus struck has for the moment broken up the new combination, but the punishment inflicted has not been so severe as to prevent the insurgents from reassembling hereafter. It is distinctly stated that none of the tribesmen defeated yesterday were favourable to Abdurrahman. All engaged came from Zurmat. Mahomed Hassar Khan fled to Charakh, and will probably join the fugitive sirdars from Cabul. As it was expected that the Logar tribesmen might leave their homes *en masse*, terrified at the results of yesterday's encounter, Col. Euan Smith has sent letters to the principal Malikis, telling them that they have nothing to fear while they remain quiet in their homes, and directing them to send in for treatment to the English camp all the wounded left by the enemy."

THE SHEKABAD ACTION.

MAJOR GENERAL ROSS, in his despatch with reference to the action near Shekabad on April 24, speaks in the highest terms of the able manner in which Lieut. Col. Rowcroft carried out the attack. Lieut. Col. Rowcroft mentions the following officers who accompanied him and gave every assistance:—Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, assistant quartermaster general; Capt. A. Broadfoot, Hazara Mountain Battery; Major R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Survey Department; Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, political officer; Major J. Hay, commanding the wing of the 4th Goorkhas; Capt. C. M. Stockley, commanding the detachment of the 2-9th Foot; 2nd Lieut. J. L. Govan, 2-9th Foot, who shot down a Ghazi who had killed one of the Goorkhas; Lieut. H. M. Sandbach, R.A., Hazara Mountain Battery; Major G. W. Willock, commanding the troop of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. Major Combe, deputy assistant quartermaster general, who

commanded the Shekabad party, is said in the despatch to be deserving of praise for the good judgment he displayed. He received valuable assistance from Capt. P. H. Wallerstein, commanding the three companies of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, and also from Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw of the same corps, who led the advance company in the attack.

THE OPERATIONS AT CHARASIAB, APRIL 25.

IN the despatches from Lieutenant General Sir F. S. Roberts, published in the *Gazette of India*, the following officers are reported as having done good service on this occasion:—Lieutenant Colonels G. H. Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders; R. B. P. P. Campbell, commanding the Corps of Guides; F. M. Armstrong, commanding the 45th N.I.; G. Stewart, commanding the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides; Majors G. White, commanding a wing of the 92nd Highlanders; G. Swinley, commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery; R. G. Kennedy, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Captains L. C. Singleton, 92nd Highlanders; A. H. Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, political officer; R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Regiment, brigade major; A. D. McGregor, 92nd Highlanders, orderly officer; W. Hill, commanding the detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas; M. A. Alves, Royal Engineers; Lieutenants the Hon. J. S. Napier, 32nd Highlanders; J. H. Wodehouse, F.A., Royal Horse Artillery; S. Grant, Royal Engineers; F. F. Ramsay, 92nd Highlanders; C. H. Manners Smith, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Surgeons J. Lewtas, M.B., Corps of Guides; J. J. Morris, M.D., 92nd Highlanders; Ressaldar Major Ghulam Nakshband Khan, late 19th Bengal Lancers, political officer; Subadars Mahabir Bhist, 2nd Goorkhas; Sher Singh, Corps of Guides. Brigadier General Macpherson, in his despatch, says:—"For some special mark of honour I would bring to favourable notice Captain L. C. Singleton, 92nd Highlanders, and Captain W. Hill, 2nd Goorkhas. Both these officers commanded the first line of their respective regiments, and led the attack in a most determined manner in storming the orchards. Lieutenant Colonel Parker makes favourable mention of Lieutenant F. F. Ramsay for his conduct in bursting open the doorway of a house in which a number of the enemy had taken refuge and were preparing to make a stand. He relates the circumstance in the following terms:—"A party of the enemy who had been firing at them were seen to enter a building, and on Lieutenant Ramsay's rushing up he found the place locked. He immediately ordered one of his party to blow the lock off by discharging his rifle into it, which was done, and, forcing an entrance, they killed six of the enemy." Lieut. Col. Parker further brings to notice the name of Lieut. and Adjutant C. W. H. Douglas, who, he states, was most energetic throughout the whole of the operations. I beg also to submit the following extract from Captain Hill's report:—"One man, however, was making good his escape, when Subadar Mohabir Bhist (in spite of his thirty-four year's service) pursued the man, and, after racing for about 300 yards, came up with him, and in a hand-to-hand conflict cut him down with his sword. I would beg to bring the gallant conduct of the subadar to the favourable notice of the brigadier, and also to mention that throughout the day Subadar Mahabir Bhist was as untiring in his careful handling of his men as he was forward and gallant whenever opportunity offered." With reference to the above I would bring the name of Subadar Mahabir Bhist specially to the notice of the Lieutenant General for favourable consideration."

THE MANDALAY "GAZETTE."

THE last two numbers of the Mandalay official *Gazette* that have reached India gave hardly any indications of the perilous extremity to which King Theebaw's Government is fast approaching. The issue of May 14 describes at length the royal ceremony which recently took place to propitiate the *nats* or *devas* of the kingdom. *Nat* worship is no doubt prevalent among the Burmese, but is opposed to pure Buddhism, and has never been hitherto officially recognised, either by the hierarchy or the Crown. The present ruler, however, has systematically disregarded the element and beneficent precepts of his national faith; he has estranged and affronted the priesthood, and is now degrading the religion. Of course, no mention is made of the human sacrifices which accompanied the rite; but there can be no doubt that many occurred, and those nights of terror which preceded the last water-festival will long be an abiding recollection among the Burmese under the Golden foot sole. The next issue of the *Gazette* (that of May 25) announces some minor appointments, all of which appear as made directly by the sovereign, the Lord of Righteousness, the Arbiter of Existence, the Master of White Elephants and Magic Weapons, Owner of the Chaddan, Chief among Elephants, Monarch of Earth and Water, the Prince of Infinite Glory—to quote his official titles. A paragraph then narrates how in February last the Emperor of China despatched a mission to Mandalay, consisting of eleven

dignitaries of Yunnan and Yangchan, who were in charge of a golden letter from the Emperor to the King. On the mission arriving a day's journey from the Chinese frontier they were joined by two Chinese military commanders, Sontalo and Sintalo, who announced their intention of attaching themselves to the service of Theebaw. The men were probably Panthays, and as they had upwards of 100 followers the Chinese could not well decline this company. On their arrival at the capital the King accepted their offer of allegiance, and after they had been fully instructed in the use of arms he granted them each a title and a red silk umbrella. It is not improbable that they will have an opportunity of showing their loyalty and courage. A royal order is published next containing instructions for the great annual levee. It is issued from the High Court, and is signed by the three chief nobles, the Khanpat, the Gun, and the Yo Ministers. It is addressed exclusively to the Shan feudatories of the kingdom, some of whom are summoned and others excused from attendance. The Jhenni chief, who has been in revolt for years, and whose daughter and grandson, the wife and child of the late king, were infamously butchered last year, is as usual conspicuous by his absence. An account, which follows, of a recent elephant-catching, within the great enclosure at Amarapura, mentions that no less than eleven casualties took place, owing, apparently, to the spectators being imperfectly protected. Among the minor paragraphs the following two are worthy of notice. The first announces that the alarming rumours which have arisen in Calcutta concerning a revolt in the outskirts of the kingdom are absolutely false and without foundation. The second gives the names of the new Liberal Ministry. Our readers will find some difficulty in recognising Galatsatan, Garanwila, Chilada, and Nothabhywat; while Selabhon and Hahhengatan will probably remain an unsolved mystery.—*Times of India*.

THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued on Saturday containing "further correspondence relating to the estimates for the war in Afghanistan." There is a long minute by Sir John Strachey, dated May 20, on the causes of the error in the estimates, and another by Lord Lytton commenting on Sir John Strachey's statement. Lord Hartington also writes on June 7, replying to the letter from the Indian Government of May 4, and stating that he is awaiting the promised explanations. The latest documents in the papers are a series of telegrams which have passed between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, which are summarised in the following memorandum by Mr. Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary at the India-office, dated July 2, 1880:—"The total cost of the war in Afghanistan, excluding the expenditure on frontier railways, was given in the financial statement as £676,381 expended in 1878-79, £3,216,000 estimated for 1879-80, and £2,090,000 estimated for 1880-81, making a total of £5,982,381, or say £6,000,000. In the telegram of June 22 the total gross cost (that is, without allowing for extra receipts from railways and telegraphs) is estimated at £15,000,000, showing an excess of £9,000,000 over the former estimate. If a reform which has been suggested by the financial member of council be carried out, by which the military expenditure would apparently be brought into account at a much earlier date than before, the portion of the excess so brought to account in 1879-80 would be £5,500,000. By this alteration the sum of £71,164,000 shown (on page 47 of the correspondence laid before Parliament) as "Imperial expenditure" in that year would be increased by £5,500,000, a corresponding reduction being made under the heads of "other deposits repaid and advances made" and "balances." Thus the war expenditure brought to account to March 31 would be nearly £9,500,000. The cash balance in India was, on March 31, about £1,183,000 below the estimate in February. It has since been strengthened by the loan in India, of which the proceeds will amount to about £3,229,770. On the other hand, the war disbursements in 1880-81 would, under the suggested reform, be £5,500,000, instead of £2,090,000, or an excess of £3,410,000 over the provisions in the Budget. Adding this last £5,500,000 to the former expenditure of £9,500,000, the total becomes £15,000,000 in the three years. To this excess of £3,410,000 must be added £260,000 granted for frontier railways; but an extra receipt of £300,000 seems to be expected from railways and telegraphs. Thus there will be a total amount of £3,370,000 to be provided in the current year if the present estimates of the Government of India regarding the war should be realised, and if in other respects the anticipation of the Budget estimate should prove correct. It is uncertain what amount of bills will be drawn in 1880-81; but, on the assumption that the drawings will be reduced to £15,000,000, the cash balances in India on March 31, 1881, are now estimated at £12,000,000, or about £566,000 higher than the estimate of February last.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.*

THE apology for yet another book on India, tendered to the public by Mrs. Eliot James, is her great interest in the prosperity and future well-being of India. As she has, with success, essayed to guide her less experienced sisters in the unknown ways of Indian household management, so now she seeks to interest British readers in the welfare of India by setting forth the chief industries, either prosperous or decaying, native or foreign, new or old, which prove the resources of Indian wealth. Her work is itself a monument of Indian industry, and deserves credit for the accumulation of facts and figures which can only be the result of assiduous labour that has evidently been a labour of love. Mrs. James is not a passionless compiler, an impartial encyclopædist. She loses no opportunity of impressing upon the inquirer who comes to her for information on the subject, say of "rice," that in her opinion the "ryot" is in a very bad way, and that he and his industry are only to be rescued from ruin by the prompt intervention of an Agricultural Department, which shall take upon itself the duty of inculcating by precept and example an improved, though not high, system of farming, and also of providing capital by way of loan, or otherwise, for the development of the new ideas by redeemed cultivators. We agree with Mrs. Eliot James, as she will see by referring to our article in last week's issue, that it is most important that the Department of Commerce and Agriculture should have full scope and encouragement. Still, we are sorry to see sound and sensible advice mixed up with those pessimist laments of which the public has heard too much, and which awaken an echo of discontent where no natural utterance or feeling exists. Taking Mrs. James's work as it imports to be, a book of reference wherein the un instructed may find all information on the subject of myrobalam, coir, cutch, &c., or the *raggi*, *jowari*, and other food grains that perplex special correspondents and legislators in search of an Indian grievance, we discover it to be a useful, though not quite perfect, encyclopædia.

The alphabetical arrangement adopted has its advantages, though at first sight the place assigned to "beer" is somewhat bewildering. We do not see the utility in a work intended for technical information, of launching into the question of cotton duties, and would have preferred some data as to the working of the cotton frauds legislation and the exact outturn both as to quantity and quality of the Indian mills. We note, too, that although an ardent sympathiser with the ryots, whose wants and wrongs are discussed in season and out of season in her pages, Mrs. James curtly dismisses the question of legislation for the factory hands. She has avoided, however, the danger of a disquisition on the question of indigo cultivation. We are somewhat surprised to find the information on the subject of "gold mining" scarcely up to date, even allowing for the time needful for passing a work through the press. The reader of pages 212-214 would not be made aware that the important questions of mining rights and tenures have been nearly, if not quite, decided. There is, however, a large amount of valuable knowledge in this compact and useful volume, and the author cannot be said to have omitted any topic on which an inquirer might seek information in these pages. We trust that her object, viz., of attracting the attention of more of our countrymen and countrywomen to the fact that the resources of India are as numerous as they are varied, will be attained. We are sure that her work is calculated, notwithstanding the shadows of Indian deterioration that gloom over its pages, to diffuse a great deal of useful knowledge, imparted in a pleasant and readable form.

* "Indian Industries." By A. G. F. ELIOT JAMES. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

RECENT BOTANICAL WORKS.*

THE English student of botany is to be congratulated on the possession of Dr. Prantl's admirable textbook in a form which will enable him to make easy use of its contents. There are few works on the subject in any language so fitted to initiate a beginner in botanical science to the mysteries it presents as that we have under review; and Dr. Vines has done a real service in assisting to bring it within the reach of those to whom, in its German dress, it could not be accessible. The plan of the work is eminently scientific, and throughout its contents are marked by the scholarly accuracy which has made Sach's handbook the favourite it has become with advanced students. Indeed, Prantl's botany is essentially an introduction to the larger manual. In both the most modern views respecting vegetable anatomy and physiology are incorporated, delineations of structure, and the descriptions of formation being thoroughly in accordance with the evolutionary history of the organisms.

* (1) "Elementary Textbook of Botany." Translated from the German of Dr. K. PRANTL; the translation revised by S. H. VINES, M.A., D.Sc., &c. London, 1880: Swan Sonnenschein and Allen.
(2) "A Dictionary of English Plant Names," Part 2, by JAMES BRITAN, F.L.S., and ROBERT HOLLAND. London: Trübner, 1879.

In his preface Dr. Vines explains that he has preferred to adopt the classification of the Thallophyta suggested by Sachs, rather than reproduce Professor Prantl's own arrangement. In this he will be followed by most English readers, to whom, as well as being more familiar, the plan is likely to commend itself on purely scientific grounds. This group of plants is likely for long to remain a favourite one, especially with the working microscopist, who experiences endless new delights while pursuing the wondrous life history of the myriad beautiful forms that occur within it. Much yet remaining to be learnt in respect of their growth and reproduction, it is desirable that a classification should be retained for the group which will be likely to assist the acquisition of new knowledge about it. Considerations of this kind have, doubtless, weighed with Dr. Vines, and rightly so. The histological and physiological sections of the book are beautiful demonstrations; the language is clear and terse, and the illustrations are neither too numerous nor too elaborate. They are calculated to teach. The chapters on systematic botany, too, are written in a way to make this difficult part of the subject easily grasped. Spite of the many books for students' use already before the public it must be said this latest addition to botanical literature is the best elementary textbook we have. The translation is an excellent one, and the volume is handsomely presented.

Part 2. of a "A Dictionary of English Plant Names," has been delayed somewhat in publication, but it ably supports the reputation gained by its predecessor. The English Dialect Society deserves unqualified praise for its spirited determination to collect the curious and interesting information to be found regarding plant names in the work. There is, besides, a usefulness that is not apparent on the surface in the fulfilment of an attempt like this, for often information of practical therapeutic value is to be obtained by comparing and estimating the old-time descriptions of herbs. By means of them the resources of the pharmacist are enlarged, and, at the same time, his appreciation of the drugs he employs is intensified. For the simply curious the dictionary will possess a particular value; but, from the admirable way in which the editors have fulfilled their duties, all readers alike will cordially welcome this second instalment of an important work.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

RAILWAYS AND COMMERCE.

WE think it is a great pity in the interests of the trade of this Presidency that no address was presented to Lord Ripon during his stay here on the subject of railways. We believe that such an address would have been gladly received, and, more than that, we believe that the views of the people of this Presidency on the subject of the break of gauge would have found a sympathiser in Lord Ripon. The question of internal communication was referred to generally in the address of the corporation, and anything more definite could not have been expected from that body, but more might have been said by those merchants who already find it difficult to get their goods from the narrow gauge Rajputana Railway. Sir Andrew Clark, who accompanied his lordship, was as strong an opponent as any one in Bombay to the Strachey arrangement of the Rajputana line; and nothing would have been more opportune than to have shown him conclusively, that while five days are allowed for the transport of grain from Ahmedabad to Bombay, at least ten days must be allowed for the transit from the nearest stations on the Rajputana lines. This delay in the present state of the season is not only vexatious, but it actually prevents business in those articles of produce in which this newly developed district abounds. If the community is really in earnest as to the evils of the break of gauge no opportunity should be lost in impressing the facts on those on whom will lie the responsibility of the deciding of the gauge of future railways and of making the necessary changes to avoid present evils. The Raipore Railway, now under construction, should have its gauge altered from the metre to the broad gauge; not only will its principal traffic be in grain, which cannot stand much handling, but it must ultimately become the main line between Bombay and Calcutta. If we remember rightly, the Chamber of Commerce have already urged the importance of continuing the line from Nagpore on a uniform gauge with that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the matter should be pressed on the attention of the new Government. We have been led to the consideration of this subject by the important recovery in the trade of Bombay as shown by the large increase in the exports and imports of this year compared with those of last year's, and this, too, not in consequence of small crops in other countries, but in spite of very heavy crops. The cotton crop in the United States is the largest ever produced there, but this does not operate to discourage shipments from this country, as we have shipped this year 432,000 bales against 282,000 bales for the first four months of 1879. Again, the wheat crop of America is the largest ever known there, and yet, in spite of its nearness to the European markets and consequent cheaper freight, Bombay has exported this year 6,400 tons

while there were no shipments from January to May of last year. Thus in two of its chief staples Bombay comes into competition with the most enterprising and the most prosperous nation of the world, and at a time when that nation has gathered prodigious crops, and yet India can and does compete successfully, and this, too, in spite of the fact that we have a very imperfect railway communication, one indeed that consists of two main lines without any branches to feed them. In wool we have shipped in the four months of this year 37,700 bales, while in the same months of 1879 only 22,700 were exported. Here is a gain of 66 per cent. In seeds there have been shipped this year 41,000 tons against 31,000 tons last year, or an increase of 33 per cent. All the other minor articles of produce show equally good results. And trade has been, we understand, fairly profitable; in wool and skins large profits have been made though the tide has now turned and prices are falling at home. On the whole, our exporting merchants are cheery and have nothing to complain of regarding this year's business thus far. If we turn to imports we find an equal improvement, and this, too, in spite of the large increase in the production of our local manufactures. All our cotton mills have been hard at work, and, with the aid of falling prices of cotton and good demand for manufactured goods in India and China, have not only increased their supplies but have made good profits as well. Yet we find that our imports of cotton goods largely exceed those of last year. Of grey shirtings and longcloths 1,801,000 pieces, this year against 1,105,000 last year; of white 126,000 pieces against 87,000; and the same increase is maintained in jaconets, madapollams and all the varieties of the manufactures of cotton. This trade, too, has been profitable, more so than for years past. On all sides business is looking up, and only requires communications to make it grow beyond the belief of any now engaged in it.—*Times of India*.

INDIAN MILITARY PENSION RULES.

THE *Madras Times* hopes that the Marquis of Hartington will perceive the unprofitableness and the expense of further procrastination in this business. Four years ago the Marquis of Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, promised to change the antiquated rules of the year 1796, still extant, for something more modern and reasonable, and for four years the matter has been under the consideration of the India Council without having proceeded any further than its initial stage; if the Council could only be induced to see it the whole difficulty, if there is one, lies in a nutshell, and can be remedied at once—first, by abolishing the restrictions on furlough, and permitting (as is done in the British Army) all furlough granted by competent authority to reckon as service counting towards pension; and, secondly, by affixing a certain pension to every rank from colonel to lieutenant, and upon a scale more in accordance with the purchasing power of money now than is to be found in the one designed for the year 1796, or the last century. It is indeed, singular that while the officers of her Majesty's British service and the officers of the late East India Company's European regiments have been brought under pension and retirement rules that are liberal, and in accordance with the spirit of the times, the officers of the Indian army alone are still relegated to the last century in all that concerns them in this matter, and apparently with no more profit than to fill the Indian army with field officers.

SUNDAY WORK.—Referring to Lord Ripon's order that the practice of doing official work on Sunday shall be discontinued, the *Madras Mail* says this is a sop to the Exeter Hall Cerberus, which may, perhaps, soften the irritation that has been caused by the appointment of the Marquis to the Indian Viceroyalty. But officials who are compelled to obey the order for the rigid observance of the Sabbath will be disposed to say that the Government must not complain if official work now falls into arrear in many departments. Officials, no more than non-officials, like making Sunday a day of work, and if they could catch up their work without doing any portion of it on Sunday they would be only too glad to have that to themselves and to make a thorough "day of rest" of it. They are not such gluttons for work that they cannot keep themselves away from their office boxes on Sunday. But they had to devote the greater part of the day to office work, for the cogent reason that it has been out of their power to complete the discharge of the duties that have devolved upon them in the six previous days.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICES.—Three thousand transport animals, said to have been left at Peshawur not long since for Cabul, are reported to have disappeared. No trace of them can be found. Captain Collin, assistant to Sir Michael Kennedy, rode all the way from Peshawur to Sherpur, but could get no tidings of them. Fourteen thousand maunds of potatoes were sent to Safed Sung by the Commissariat Department from India at a cost of Rs.56 000. On arrival at their destination they were found to be unfit for human food and had to be buried in pits covered over with lime to prevent disease spreading.—Correspondent *Times of India*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

OPIUM SALE.—Result of the opium sale held at the Government sale room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on June 2, 1880:—Behar, 2,350 chests, Rs.34,06,140 proceeds; Benares, 2,350 chests, Rs.21,54,450 proceeds.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BENGAL 1879-80.—The total value of merchandise imported from abroad was Rs.18,64,40,947, as compared with Rs.16,58,47,943 in the previous year; Rs.19,36,25,769 in 1877-78; Rs.16,66,74,247 in 1876-77; and Rs.17,73,98,820 in 1875-76; while that of merchandise exported to other countries was Rs.29,67,70,336, compared with Rs.28,80,64,311 in the previous year; Rs.30,99,69,884 in 1877-78; Rs.26,45,34,814 in 1876-77; and Rs.23,55,74,690 in 1875-76. It will be seen from these figures that the growth of exports during the five years has been much more marked than that of imports, and there is every indication that this will continue to be the case; so that, however this circumstance may be regarded from an economic point of view, the augury as regards the future of exchange is distinctly favourable. The most important fluctuations in the imports are:—Increases—Coal, 4½ lakhs; cotton manufactures (dutiable and free), 1 crore 78¼ lakhs; camphor, over ½ lakh; quinine, 1½ lakhs; aniline dyes, 1 lakh; khopra, 2¼ lakhs; hops, ¾ lakh; jewellery, &c., exceeding ½ lakh; liquors, 1¼ lakh; metals, over 22½ lakhs; oils, 13¼ lakhs; salt, nearly 10¼ lakhs; shells, about ½ lakh; silk piece-goods, over 1¼ lakhs; sugar (refined) nearly 1 lakh; tea, over ½ lakh; and woollen goods, about 3 lakhs; against decreases—in books and printed matter, 1 lakh; building materials, nearly 2½ lakhs; cotton twist, over 8 lakhs; chemicals, 1 lakh; cocoanuts, nearly 1¼ lakhs; ice, about 1¼ lakh; machinery and millworks, nearly 4 lakhs; railway plant and rolling-stock, over 17¼ lakhs; spices, nearly ¾ lakh; and umbrellas, over 3¼ lakhs. In exports the increase is principally due to—Cotton, raw, advanced by nearly 1 crore 17 lakhs; wheat, 34¼ lakhs; hides and skins, 63¼ lakhs; jute, raw, nearly 50½ lakhs; jute bags, nearly 10 lakhs; opium, 13¼ lakhs; saltpetre, 10¼ lakhs; poppy seed, 19¼ lakhs; tilseed, 9½ lakhs; caoutchouc, 3¼ lakhs; Peruvian bark, 2 lakhs; cutch and gambier, about 3¼ lakhs; shellac, 8¼ lakhs; silk piece goods, over 4¼ lakhs; betelnuts, 1 lakh; and wax, nearly 1¼ lakh; while there were decreases—in linseed, 19½ lakhs; rapeseed, 55¼ lakhs; raw silk, nearly 4½ lakhs; tea, over 8¼ lakhs; turmeric, about 4 lakhs; gram, about 3 lakhs; jewellery, nearly 1¼ lakhs; oil cakes, 3¼ lakhs; soap, over 1 lakh; ginger, 1½ lakh; tobacco, unmanufactured, over 2½ lakhs; and wool, raw, 1 lakh; indigo over 42¼ lakhs; and rice, 1 crore 12¼ lakhs.—*Englishman*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to hear of the death through a fall from his pony, of Mr. McGregor, manager of the Nuxshellbarrie tea estate.—*Darjiling News*.

THE SAMBHAR SALT LAKE.—The following figures will show the outturn and sale of Sambhar lake salt since the lake was brought under the management of the Inland Customs Department:—

	Outturn.		Sold.	
1870-71	10,63,746	Mds.	6,70,688	Mds.
1871-72	12,45,153	"	11,30,148	"
1872-73	15,85,037	"	13,51,223	"
1873-74	16,28,999	"	11,79,222	"
1874-75	24,62,055	"	10,86,471	"
1875-76	16,21,402	"	16,12,664	"
1876-77	15,26,711	"	17,79,765	"
1877-78	52,72,377	"	26,57,400	"
1878-79	39,98,909	"	26,97,953	"
1879-80	5,00,328	"	33,54,038	"

—*Englishman*.

THE CHARDEH VALLEY.—One of the most beautiful views near Cabul at the present season of the year is undoubtedly the Chardeh Valley. On first entering it the gaze is soon withdrawn from the barren rocky hills which surround it on all sides to become fixed on nature's luxuriant growth, consisting of mulberry, plum, willow, and poplar trees, casting their varied shadows on fields of ripening wheat and clover. The scene, taken on the whole, is pleasant and refreshing to the eye, more by the contrasts in colouring than from any intrinsic beauty that the valley itself contains. Irrigation channels containing clear running water are cut through and intersect the valley in all directions. The high mud walls of the many villages and forts peep through the variegated foliage of orchards, reminding one that all is not peace, though plenty abounds, the habitations of the people being all defensive works which dame Nature has done her best to hide by enveloping them in her most luxuriant embrace. In spite of the fair landscape, however, the scenery can hardly be said to remind one of home. No green lanes or lovers' walks abound, and an attempted ramble across country would soon be converted into a species of steeplechase, owing to the very deep and broad watercourses supplied from the Cabul River as it winds its way like a narrow silver streak through the bright, far stretching verdant pastures which lie between Argandeh Hills and the western heights of Cabul.—*Englishman*.

FLOODS.—The advent of the south west monsoon was signalled by very heavy falls of rain in several districts of Bengal last week. At Bankoora no less than 16·76 inches were registered during the week; the low country was flooded, and considerable damage was

done to houses and bridges, and some injury to the cotton, indigo, and other crops is anticipated. In Furreedpore 10.46 inches of rain fell during the week, of which more than 8 inches were registered on the 5th; and at Julpigoree the fall amounted to 9.86 inches. The crops generally promise well, but sowing has been retarded in some places. In the 24-Pergunnahs there is a considerable increase this season in the area sown with jute.—*Statesman*.

OPIMUM POISONING.—On Wednesday, May 9, the coroner and a set of jurors met at the court-house to inquire into the death of Mr. William Henry Trotter. The additional chemical examiner to Government, who analysed the contents of the stomach of the deceased, said that he found traces of opium. Wm. Trotter Stewart said that he went to spend a few days with his uncle when this accident occurred. His uncle, after taking laudanum, desired him to call his two daughters, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Hood. They arrived about mid-day. Dr. Anderson was then sent for, and he attended upon the deceased; when his daughters came he was speechless. He was a broker by profession. The witness could not assign any cause which could induce the deceased to poison himself. Another witness said he had ascertained that the deceased had been heavily involved in debt, and of late appeared very much depressed on account of losses in shares. The jury recorded the verdict that the deceased died from opium poisoning.—*Times of India*.

THE BLECHYNDEN CASE.—We understand that Mr. Arthur Blechynden, who, as our readers may remember, was honourably acquitted in the case of homicide brought against him at the last Criminal Sessions, has been obliged to abandon his business in the sugar line at Harpur in the Darbanga district in consequence of the hostile attitude assumed by the villagers and other natives in the vicinity. The bungalows and all the works, such as they are, must of a necessity go to ruin, and a trade with a great future before it has been nipped in the bud. One important conclusion which may be drawn from this and similar cases is that, unless Europeans are more efficiently protected by the authorities in the employment of their capital, it is idle to expect a full development of any industry likely to benefit themselves or the State.—*Englishman*.

DR. COLLYER.—We hear that Sir Ashley Eden has declined to remit any portion of the sentence of imprisonment recently passed on Dr. Collyer, who is now at the Hazareebaugh Gaol.—*Statesman*.

DEATH OF MR. R. G. CURRIE.—The death is announced of a Bengal civilian, Mr. Robert George Currie, who arrived in this country in 1857. At the time of his death he was sessions judge of Aligurb. A North West paper says:—"Mr. Currie, or, as he is better known among his friends, 'Bob Currie,' is a man who will be much missed from the ranks of the Civil Service of these provinces, for he was good-tempered and courteous to a degree, and as an officer he was full of zeal and devotion to work. In Shahjehanpore especially his name will long be remembered in connection with the settlement and general administration of the district. One of the most painful circumstances in connection with Mr. Currie's death is that he leaves behind him a family of eight young children, motherless as well as fatherless."—*Times of India*.

NABHA.—The old Raja of Nabha, having no heir, has resolved to adopt as a successor the younger brother of the Maharaja of Patiala.—*Ibid*.

THE BHOPAL BATTALION.—The Government has sanctioned the establishment of a band for the Bhopal battalion on account of its services in Afghanistan.—*Ibid*.

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—The report for the year 1879 on the Medical Institutions of Calcutta has been published, and contains many facts of general interest. The general health condition of Calcutta during the year in question was better than in 1878, the municipal returns showing the death rate to be, in 1879, 30 per 1,000, and 38 per 1,000 in the previous year. Except during the first quarter of 1879 there was no exceptional prevalence of small-pox as there had been the year before, and the great fever mortality of 1878, which was evidently connected with dear food, was not repeated. This improvement in the general health condition of the city naturally led to a falling off in the numbers requiring hospital treatment, the total number of patients treated being 265,018, being some 21,500 less than in 1878, and 34,500 less than in 1877. Mahomedans and Hindus are, of course, the classes of the community from whom the great bulk of the patients are drawn, but the surgeon general remarks that the table showing races is not of much value as a test of the prevalence of disease among the different classes of the community, owing partly to the indefinite way in which Eurasians and native Christians are returned both in the hospital books and the census papers, but chiefly because hospital admissions, being regulated by the available accommodation, cannot be a safe guide to the health conditions of the classes represented by the patients received. Malarious fevers proved less fatal than in 1878, as well as less prevalent. Diseases of low condition and debility were of equal prevalence, but much less fatal in 1879. Cases of dropsy presented themselves in usual numbers, but were very fatal. Respiratory affections, though equally prevalent, were less fatal than in 1878. Cases of dysentery and diarrhoea were less numerous than in the former year, but showed a very high death-rate. A fatal form of dysentery is particularly noted among seafaring men, although by no means confined to them. Besides the hospital cases, a high death-rate from dysentery distinguished the year 1879 throughout the city and

suburbs. The returns for 1879 are silent as to the "acute cedema," supposed to be *beri-beri*, which has attracted so much attention in Calcutta in the present year. On the whole, it appears that although there has been a slight relative improvement in 1879, Calcutta has, since 1874, become more unhealthy, as regards serious fevers, than it was in 1871-73.—*Ibid*.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN ASSAM.—A scheme for the construction of a line of railway to connect Dhaka with Maimansing on the one hand, and Aircha, on the river Padma opposite Goalando, on the other, will, it is expected, shortly receive the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bombay.—*Englishman*.

A CONVICTION.—A European seaman named Nairnes was last Wednesday convicted in the Calcutta High Court of the murder of a native policeman and sentenced to death. The murder seems to have been most brutal and unprovoked. The prisoner, with some shipmates, was returning to his ship about midnight, when they met the deceased, who was on duty. They asked him the way, and then, without any apparent reason, Nairnes knocked him down, drew his sheath knife, and cut his throat. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of his previous good character and because the murder seemed to be unpremeditated. There is some talk of a petition for the commutation of the sentence, but it is not likely to meet with much support.—*Times Telegram*.

NEW RAILWAYS.—Another step has been lately taken in the important work of connecting the hill stations with the Indian railway system. The Government has granted a concession to a company to construct a line from Bareilly to Raneebagh at the foot of the Nynee Tal hills. The terms of the concession are a payment to the company of an annual subsidy of Rs.40,000 for ten years and a postal subsidy of Rs.10,000. The company is also allowed to charge for the conveyance of troops and Government stores at full rates. The Government retains the right of purchase of the line after ten years at 20 per cent. over the market value of the shares for the preceding three years. It is hoped that a similar concession may be obtained for a railway from Saharunpore to Dehra, and a preliminary meeting has been held at Mussooree for the purpose of forming a company. A committee has been appointed and a portion of the capital subscribed.—*Times Telegram*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 32,421 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed weak at £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. for rice or wheat, £2 12s. 6d. for linseed, £2 17s. 6d. for rape, £2 15s. for jute, cotton, hides, and tea. *Via* Cape: Wheat at £2 18. 3d., linseed and jute at £2 5s., rape at £2 8s. 9d., and poppy at £2 10s., which may be considered the closing rates. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Rice or wheat £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s., nominal, linseed £2 15s., oil £3 5s., gunnies £3, measurement and other light freight £2 17s. 6d. to £3 5s. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Rice or wheat £2, linseed £2 21. 6d., jute £2 2s. 6d., gunnies and oil, £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s.—*Englishman*.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Bengal Coal Company, held June 12, a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, or Rs.100 per share, was declared. An extraordinary meeting was held subsequently to alter and amend the articles of association.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HARBOUR.—From the latest official report on the progress of the Madras Harbour it appears that the north pier is now 2,804½ ft. in length, or within 96 ft. of completion. The length of the south pier is 2,235 ft. The works have successfully resisted the monsoon so far.—*Englishman*.

PATENTS.—There have been received in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government copies of the specifications of the inventions of which the following are brief descriptions:—Mr. Jarig Philippus Vander Ploeg, engineer, Netherlands, India—"For an improved process of and for machinery for decorticating, cleaning, separating, and preparing the fibre of reha and other fibrous plants while in a green state." Col. H. C. Z. Claridge, Madras Staff Corps—"The Claridge trigger for the discharge of firearms by pressure," and Mr. C. Nickles—"For utilising the waste water from indigo vats, &c."—*Madras Times*.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE PROBATIONER FROM MALABAR.—K. C. Manavedan Raja, the new civil service probationer, has lately been to Ootacamund on a visit to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and he left Calicut for Mangalore on the May 28 to join his appointment. Mr. M. Watters, the collector and magistrate of Malabar, had issued orders to all the tansidars *en route* to make suitable arrangements for his journey.—*Western Star*.

MADRAS MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.—The local Government thus review the Mofussil municipal reports for 1878-79:—The reports for 1878-79 were submitted to Government with greater punctuality than those for the previous year; but the date prescribed, viz., June 1, was observed in only a few instances. The presidents should adopt measures to ensure punctuality in future, and the annual audit of the accounts should be completed before the reports are drawn up. There were during the year forty-eight municipalities administered under Act 3 of 1871, this number being the same as that of the previous year; but the Mettupalayam

Municipality was abolished on April 1, 1878, as a proved failure, and its educational and sanitary requirements are provided for from local funds, while, on the other hand, Anakapalle, in the Vizagapatam District, with a population of 13,044, was newly constituted a municipality. The constitution of the boards of the several municipalities (as to the number of Europeans, natives, officials, and non-officials) were as follows:—

	Eur.	Nat.	Off.	Non-off.	Total.
1877-78 ...	294	489	357	432	783
1878-79 ...	301	507	310	438	808

The average number of commissioners for a municipality was about the same as in the previous year—viz., sixteen; and 45 per cent. of the aggregate number were officials. Statement I shows that the legal proportion of official members was exceeded in five municipalities. In Vizianagram this disproportion was noticed in the previous year also. The presidents concerned will strictly and carefully carry out the provisions of the law on this point. The following abstract shows the receipts for 1878-79 under the various heads in comparison with those for 1877-78:—

RECEIPTS.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Tax on houses and lands ...	Rs. 3,44,560	Rs. 3,57,287
Profession tax ...	63,482	87,071
Tax on vehicles ...	94,448	98,215
Tax on animals ...	2,53,666	2,34,117
Tolls and ferries ...	17,791	18,518
License fees ...		

Total income from taxation ...	Rs. 7,55,947	Rs. 7,95,208
Rent of markets, &c. ...	64,035	69,117
Fines ...	25,803	30,181
Miscellaneous ...	1,14,723	1,13,554
Fees for private scavenging, &c. ...	11,837	12,641
Contribution from provincial or local funds ...	92,223	91,216

Total income ...	Rs. 10,64,568	Rs. 11,11,917
Opening balance ...	82,671	88,553

Grand total ...	Rs. 11,47,239	Rs. 12,00,475
Add collections of license tax ...		1,37,590

Total income ... Rs. 11,47,239 Rs. 13,83,065
The expenditure compared with that of the previous year is shown below:—

Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Public works—		
Roads ...	Rs. 1,05,586	Rs. 1,31,510
Drainage ...	9,174	9,782
Water supply ...	12,532	8,384
Buildings ...	33,573	41,495
Miscellaneous ...	13,340	22,339

Total public works ...	1,74,205	2,13,510
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Education ...	66,805	60,764
Hospitals, vaccination, &c. ...	2,01,591	2,34,895
Registration of births and deaths ...	9,311	9,534
Conservancy ...	3,15,521	3,00,933
Lighting ...	61,383	53,915
Watering roads ...	1,372	1,174
Miscellaneous ...	1,15,074	1,11,309
Interest and repayment of debt ...	7,792	10,806
Contribution to local or provincial funds ...	19,769	16,262
Supervision, management, and collection ...	87,386	90,228

Total ...	10,60,209	11,03,420
Balance ...	87,030	99,982

Grand total ...	11,47,239	12,03,402
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Add payments to Government establishment and refunds on account of imperial license tax ...		1,34,663
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Total ...		13,38,065
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The total expenditure, excluding imperial license tax charges, amounted to Rs. 11,03,120, or Rs. 8,497 short of the current receipts; but the actual closing balance was in excess of the opening balance by Rs. 11,424, the difference of Rs. 2,927 representing compensation for the work connected with license tax transactions, the receipts and charges for which amounted to Rs. 1,37,590 and Rs. 1,34,663 respectively.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—The bill to exempt certain persons and property from municipal taxation, which threatens to make the Madras municipality bankrupt, was introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council on May 31, and is now before a select committee. By a section of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the Governor General in Council is empowered to prohibit the levy of any tax in a cantonment, or to exempt any person or class of persons from the operations of any tax leviable there. This power was conferred chiefly with a view to the exemption of military men in cantonments situate within the limits of municipalities from certain descriptions of municipal taxation. There are, however, cases in which, owing to the want of accommodation in cantonments, or to some other cause, military men are compelled to reside within the limits of a municipality, but out of cantonments. In such cases the power in question is inapplicable;

and it was accordingly proposed by the select committee on the Cantonment Bill that the defect should be supplied by a provision to be inserted in the bill for the control of municipal taxation, for the introduction of which leave had then been granted. As, however, that bill is not at present to be proceeded with, it has been thought desirable to make the necessary provisions in a separate bill, and the present bill has accordingly been prepared for this purpose. The bill also provides for the exemption of Government property from municipal taxation, recent experience having, it is said, shown such a power to be necessary.—*Times of India*.

THE INSTALLATION AT TREVANDRUM.—The new Maharaja of Travancore was installed at Trevandrum on June 17. He said, in reply to the Resident's congratulations, and after the proclamation had been read, that he hoped for the continuance of the support of the British Government which his predecessors had received, but, while anxious to continue the good works of his predecessors, he would follow the example set by the Viceroy at Bombay, and make no large special promises or lay down any programme.—*Ibid*.

THE ANNUAL EXODUS.—There is a report that the Madras natives are getting up a memorial to Parliament praying that the annual exodus of the Government to the hills may be prohibited.—*Ibid*.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The income of the society in 1879 was Rs. 12,701-3-10, and the expenditure Rs. 12,736-2-3. The number of subscribing members at the end of 1879 was 100, and of absentee members twenty; as against 105 and fifteen at the end of 1878. The introduction of Liberian coffee into Madras and its neighbourhood may, the committee think, be declared a failure. The plants in the gardens have most of them perished in spite of every care, and those that survive still maintain the character of shrubs rather than of trees, though now upwards of three years from the seed having been received in the gardens from Kew, in July, 1877. The healthiest plants the society now possesses are from cuttings made from what the planters call expressively "Gormandising suckers." The plants in the ground amongst the shrubs in the ornamental garden are still in better health than the survivors of those that were planted in the open in the experimental garden; but they grow very slowly, and, though they have two or three times flowered, any fruit which has set hitherto has burned black and fallen.—*Madras Times*.

THE NEW MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.—The successor of the late Maharaja is his Highness Rama Varma, first Prince of Travancore. He is now forty-three years of age and is the most accomplished native prince in India. He can write English like an Englishman; his views are liberal; he is beyond doubt clever, in every sense of the word; and, notwithstanding his physical fibre, he has a colossal intellect. He has never as yet made a political manifesto, so that it is extremely difficult to say what his views exactly are, and in what direction his sympathies lie. But that he will be a Maharaja of Maharajas we have not the slightest doubt whatever.—*Ibid*.

THE S.I. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Southern India Rifle Association will hold their annual meeting this year in Bangalore only. Last year the competitions took place at the several military stations in the Presidency, and the results compared and tabulated at headquarters, Bangalore. This was found to be necessary owing to the drain of troops for the war, which prevented regiments at outstations from sending squads to compete at Bangalore. The decision of the Council to confine the competition this year to Bangalore only has not found favour with Sir Neville Chamberlain, as squads can no more be spared this year than in 1879, and his Excellency has accordingly withheld his annual subscription of Rs. 200 to the prize fund of the association. The September meeting of the S.I.R.A. threatens, on the whole, to prove a dismal failure.—*Correspondent Times of India*.

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.—The order of the Commander in Chief of Madras, dated the 19th May, establishing recruiting depots in the Madras Presidency, marks a new epoch in Indian military history. For the first time since the establishment of our sepoy army in the days of Clive we have been obliged to offer a bounty, and a pretty large bounty too, to obtain recruits for its ranks. The innovation of giving a bounty to native recruits is to be deprecated for several reasons; it is introducing the thin edge of a wedge which it will be difficult to withdraw, and it is a measure which must increase the expense of our already costly native army. It may introduce the crime of desertion, hitherto unknown in the Madras Army.—*Madras Mail*.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—The latest news from Rampa is that Col. Macquoid entered Pareh without the slightest resistance, the rebels, who had shown a bold front at the beginning, having taken to their heels and cleared into the Bustar country. A curious fact, which needs explanation, is that the insurgents seem to have had possession of a large number of Snider ammunition, which Col. Macquoid luckily came across, thus saving further mischief. The Raja of Bustar has furnished a party of two hundred of his men to guard the fords on the Savery at Dernajolly and Koota in order to cut off all communication between the insurgents and the villages round about his country. The police inspector who was lately shot at Pareh in an engagement with the rebels had his head cut off and exhibited in the villages, apparently with the object of inciting the peaceably inclined to take part in the

rebellion, Saman Dora, it is said, was presented with the inspector's rifle; it is this ringleader who was the chief instigator when the Pareh station was attacked and burnt down, as he had offered a reward of a gold bangle worth about two hundred rupees to any one who would set fire to the station house. The offer was accepted by a daring rebel, who stealthily approached the station house, achieved the work of destruction, and received his reward. It was at this critical moment that the inspector and six constables were shot.—*Madras Times*.

BOMBAY.

THE Rev. F. L. Sharpin, acting archdeacon, has been confirmed in his appointment as senior presidency chaplain.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of her Majesty's Government the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has recognised the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire and as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Janni.

THE MEKRAN COAST.—The following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"Whereas by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, the Governor General of India in Council has in divers places, beyond the limits of British India, power and jurisdiction to administer justice among and over British subjects: now it is notified that in exercise of such powers and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1879 (Act XXI. of 1879), the Governor General of India in Council hereby appoints Mr. B. Finch, deputy director of telegraphs in the Persian Gulf, to be a justice of the peace for the coast of Mekran. The Governor General of India in Council directs that the High Court of Bombay shall be the court to which the aforesaid justice of the peace shall commit for trial."

THE GOVERNOR.—Sir James Fergusson must be gratified to find that his "debut in Puna," to quote a local paper, "has created a most favourable feeling." His Excellency, accompanied by his daughters, went to hear the band play at the Soldiers' Gardens on Saturday night, and we are told that his "courteous salaming to the natives" on this occasion, "by removing his hat repeatedly, convinced them of the attractiveness of a real British gentleman." Sir James, it is added, inspected the gardens, and seemed pleased with all that met his eye.—*Times of India*.

LOSS OF BAGGAGE.—It is stated that Captain Rose, 10th Hussars, who recently went home to become an equerry to the Prince of Wales, is about to institute a suit against the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to recover damages to the extent of Rs.8,000, being the value of baggage, &c., destroyed whilst in transit between Rawul Pindi and Bombay.—*Times of India*.

THE PUNA BOAT CLUB.—At the annual meeting, held in the Gymkana on June 15, it was decided to hold the regatta on August 31 and the two following days. It was also decided not to allow sliding seats. Major Rowlandson was elected regatta secretary.—Correspondent *Times of India*.

THE KATTYWAR STATE RAILWAY.—The line from Bhownuggur to Wudhwan Civil Station is 106 miles long. It passes by some of the largest towns in this part of Kattywar, Botad, Ranpur, Churn, Limri, and Wudhwan. The survey was begun last year about the end of May, and now (June 8) all the earthwork has been completed, and the whole of the rails between Bhownuggur and Wudhwan Civil Station have been laid. The nullahs are passed by diversions. The road is in very good order, and engineers' trains are run daily at an average speed of fifteen miles an hour (B., B., and C.I., Kattywar Branch, please note this). The total cost of the railway as at present ready between Bhownuggur and Wudhwan Civil Station is about £2,500 per mile, of which about £1,700 is on account of permanent way material. The estimated cost when complete will be, including rolling-stock, about £5,500 per mile. The Dhoraji branch will only cost about £3,500. The whole of the platelaying of these 106 miles has been done with one set of thirty-five wagons, which have run day and night without ceasing for three months. The last fifty-four miles of the platelaying has been done in thirty-four days, part at one and a-half miles a day regularly, and the remainder at one and two-third miles a day, and this in the tearing hot season. The number of men employed on the platelaying never exceeded 550 and carts 50. During the last fourteen days the men used to lay regularly a train load of one and two-third miles in five hours, and each day's work was always ready for the next day's train to pass over to the very end. This is better progress than even the Sibi line, where 3,800 men and over 1,000 carts were employed. In fact the Kattywar State Railway line of 106 miles has been surveyed, the earthwork completed, the rails laid, and the road got ready for work in one year and two months. All honour, then, to Mr. Alexander Izat and his able and energetic staff, Messrs. Rehnke, Gilchrist, Way, Wynne, Montague, Knox, and Lang. This would have delighted Sir Richard, and it may well please the Government of Bombay and India. The staff employed was two executive engineers and four assistants, and right well have they done their duty. The exposure they have been subject to has been most severe, but they have shown that Cooper's Hill can turn

out men who are made of the right stuff, men to whom difficulties are simply obstacles to be surmounted or driven through, and to whom duty, although conducted under most trying circumstances, is nothing more than stern delight. On June 7 Mr. Wynne, executive engineer, Botad Division, and his assistant, Mr. H. Knot, accompanied the first train into Wudhwan Civil Station, and many of the residents occupied places on the other engines and in the carriages which followed. Major and Mrs. Nutt rode with Mr. Wynne on the first engine. On the second engine were Mr. Knot, Mr. Beadle, Mr. Bulkley, and Mr. Haridas Viharidas, joint administrator of the Wudhwan State, and on the third and in the carriages were many well-known faces in this place and Bhownuggur. The appearance of the train was very festive, the engines being prettily decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens. At the terminus a large concourse of people was gathered together to see the train come in, and great enthusiasm prevailed, the railway officials and employees receiving a hearty welcome.—*Times of India*.

A REUTER'S telegram states that the Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, which absorbs £50,000, and carried forward £3,100 to the reserve.

THE projected railway from Marmagao to Hubli has been sanctioned by the Portuguese Government.

A BAND OF ARMED KABULI ROBBERS.—Captain Jose Joaquim Correa Da Silva, who was deputed by the Goa Government to report about the descent of an armed gang of strangers, said to be Kabulese, who have caused an alarm in the country, reports that, after consulting Lieutenant King, of the political agency at Sawantwari, he found at Sawantwari several encampments of the roving band of strangers, who allege that they belong some to Kabul and others to Madras. They have riding horses and are armed with swords, knives, &c. They admit they have committed robberies on their way in villages destitute of political supervision. They say they are dealers in pearls, of which several specimens were displayed. They resemble Arabs in their dress, having a loose tunic and a turban. There is no difference in the dress of the men and that of the women to distinguish one from the other. The women are reported to have "manly" features, and they ride on horseback like men. The authorities at Sawantwari have detached the whole gang into three groups, which they intend to send to Condal, Belgaum, and Vingorla, to prevent the alarm which would be occasioned if the whole gang, armed as they are, were allowed to pass through villages of helpless inhabitants.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE AMRAOTI RAILWAY.—The total receipts of the Amraoti Railway for the month of April last are Rs.6,656 against Rs.11,434 for the corresponding period last year: showing a total decrease of Rs.4,778. There has been a great falling off in cotton and grain; the latter is attributable, it is asserted, to the universally plentiful harvest, so that little is being carried by railway. On the Khamagon Railway during the same period (April) the earnings were last year Rs.8,434, and in the present year Rs.4,530, exhibiting a decrease of Rs.3,904, which is due to the short exportation of cotton and grain.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE GOA SALT PANS.—The mixed commission at Goa presided over by Mr. Macdonald, C.S., to settle the claims of the proprietors of salt pans, who had declined to accept the figure offered by the British Government for the purchase of their salt, have closed their labours and awarded Rs.90,000 per annum as compensation to the various proprietors of salt pans which are to remain closed.—*Ibid*.

THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAYS.—A Government order in the last *Gazette* directs that from the 1st of October the administration of all metre gauge railways in Malwa and Rajputana shall be placed under the Bombay Government. The network of State railways in Rajputana is being rapidly pushed to completion and the final links connecting Bombay and Agra will soon be opened.—*Times Telegram*.

DEATHS AT ADEN.—We learn with great regret from Aden of the death, within a week, of two officers at that station. Captain A. H. Harrison, senior captain of the 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regt., died on June 1. The deceased officer had been ill for a few days with fever, but the attack was not a serious one, and his death was sudden and unexpected. He was universally liked and respected in his regiment and his death has cast a gloom over the whole station. On Sunday night, June 6, about nine o'clock, Captain Gordon, 14th Regt. N.I., died of heat apoplexy very suddenly. He, too, had been ailing and was on the sick list, and was about to appear before a medical board with a view of going home to England sick, when he was seized with heat apoplexy and never rallied. He belonged to the general list of the Bombay Army and served for a considerable time in political employment in Kattywar under Colonel Keating, V.C., who had a very high opinion of his talents, and he was very popular in his regiment. The untimely deaths of these two officers has caused a very painful impression in Aden. We understand that a private of the 6th Royals also succumbed to heat apoplexy on the 3rd June. The general health of the troops at Aden, however, is stated to be excellent.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE following is an extract from district orders by Brigadier General C. T. Aitchinson, C.B.:—"Bombay, June 18. The Brigadier General regrets to have to announce the death of Honorary Captain D. Vint, ordnance department."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1880.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.

It has been a matter of surprise to many that no inquiring mind in the House of Commons has been directed to the subject of the little war in the Rampa district, which has dragged its weary length along, has—as we noted some time back—produced its own deficit, and has had its own small bill of killed and wounded, or rather disabled by sickness. A year ago we drew attention to the periodical recurrence of local disturbances in the zemindari of Rampa. We briefly pointed out the fact that the past history of each successive “fituri” repeated itself, both as to cause and effect, progress and results. The population were left to the tender mercies of the Mansabdar, and in due time his progressive exactions produced a rising. The forces employed suffered much from jungle fever, but eventually the superior power prevailed and law and order were restored. It is no secret that at Madras the growth and duration of the present troublesome and expensive hill warfare, if it can be dignified with the name, has been attributed to unwise interference, in the first instance, on the part of the Governor of Madras. However this may have been, the measures taken latterly to quell the disturbance and restore order have been more vigorous and are tending to success. The most important step taken, however, has been the selection of Mr. H. E. Sullivan, the First Member of the Board of Revenue, to proceed to the scene of the disturbance in order to institute full inquiry into the causes of the outbreak, and to report on the remedial measures which should be adopted to prevent, if possible, future irritation on the part of the hillmen, and consequent recurrence of the disorders. We gather from the Madras journals the substance of Mr. Sullivan's able and exhaustive minute, which is an indirect impeachment of the European officers of the district for their neglect of this outlying tract. Briefly, the causes of the discontent, which culminated in what we hope will be chronicled as the last “fituri,” are as follow :—First, the taking under his own control of eight estates, or muttas, by the Mansabdar, who also raised the quit rents of others. He had also, by gradual

encroachments during the last twenty years, augmented his revenue by the imposition of fuel rents, grazing taxes, and unauthorised cesses. Under his unchecked rule also the toddy tax is shown by Mr. Sullivan to have become a grievance pressing more heavily year by year as the demands of the sub rents increased; while the Mansabdar, not content with conniving at and profiting by the exactions and illegal proceedings of the Abkari subrenters, threatened to levy an additional toddy tax for himself as superior landlord. The toddy tax grievance was the last straw and the proximate cause of the outbreak which expended its first violence on the police. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Sullivan considers it is to the credit of this scanty force, left uncontrolled by European officers, that complaints of their misconduct have not been more numerous. It is evident, from the circumstances attendant on the outbreak, which will be in the recollection of such of our readers as have paid attention to this petty rising in an obscure corner of the Madras Presidency, that there were some aggravating cases of misconduct on the part of the police. This is admitted, and some of the delinquents paid the penalty with their lives. What is made plain by the uncompromising minute of Mr. Sullivan is, that the miserable inhabitants of the hills of Rampa have been left for twenty years to the tender mercies of a grasping and unjust Mansabdar. The same causes were at work in 1862 to produce the same effects. Mr. Morris, in his able work on the Godavery District, shows that a rebellion was then excited by the action of the Mansabdar, whose very presence “occasioned such irritation that he had to return more speedily than he went.” He had been reinstated in his zemindari on conditions negotiated with the Government by the twenty-four Muttadars, who would not negotiate with himself. He then bound himself to levy no more than the prescribed quit-rents under any circumstances whatsoever, and to prevent disturbances under penalty of the Government resuming his whole estates. As it is properly pointed out by a Madras contemporary, during the gradual unchecked career of exaction and spoliation which has at last driven the people into rebellion against the Sirkar, the remedy, of course, was all along in the hands of the local authorities if they had acquainted themselves with the history of the Rampa country and its actual condition. The facts of the case were clear, each Muttadar's assessment being fixed as holding on service tenure of the Government itself. “Should we fail to fulfil our engagements we submit ourselves for the orders of the Sirkar.” No tenement was transferable, the succession being hereditary, but regulated by Government, who, in cases of misbehaviour, would have power either to grant the Inam to another or resume it altogether. Alienation or attachment by the courts, to satisfy debts or otherwise, are altogether prohibited in such cases. Yet, in the face of this, when the people, smarting under the Mansabdar's exactions and cruelty, forced themselves to proceed to the coast to seek redress from the chief district officer, they were told to file a civil suit against their oppressor, “as there is nothing in the matters brought to notice which we (the collectors) can recognise or pass orders on.” It is some satisfaction to learn that a summary step has been put to the illegal impositions practised by the Mansabdar, and that the officials whose absence or neglect enabled him to extend his oppression, and gave scope for the practices of the Abkari subrenters, have been visited

by censure; in one case, at least, with removal. We do not hear that the deserved doom of forfeiture has been pronounced on the Mansabdar, but we may fairly expect that the reforms suggested will be carried out vigorously and effectually, and that, as we have already said, this will be the last rebellion or disturbance which will cause loss of valuable lives, to say nothing of the waste of public money.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 12.)

CLARKE, Col. the Hon. Sir A., R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General, resumed his seat on the 8th inst.

LITCHFIELD, Major R. F., district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 1st grade, from April 14, during the absence on furlough of Major R. Houghton.

OLIVE, Mr. J. W., officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Major Litchfield.

PORTER, Mr. W. J., officiating district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Olive.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th grade, vice Mr. Porter.

HAWKES, Mr. R. B., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade, vice Mr. Stevenson.

KAPP, Mr. C., is appointed acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Janni.

SETON-BURN—The services of Lieut. R. Seton-Burn, officiating wing officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., B.I. S.C., political assistant with the Cabul Field Force, to be senior attaché in the Foreign Department.

MOYLE, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Jacobabad Section, Kandahar State Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

MACKIE—ALLAWAY—Messrs. C. H. Mackie and J. R. H. Allaway, assistant locomotive superintendents, are placed at the disposal of the consulting engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore, for employment on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways.

TWEMLOW—SHEPHERD—Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., executive engineer, made over, and Capt. C. E. Shepherd, S.C., executive engineer, received charge of the Gwaja Division, Gulistan Section of the Kandahar State Railway on the 17th inst.

TWEMLOW, Major E. D'O., R.E., executive engineer, on being relieved by Capt. Shepherd, is transferred to the office of the engineer in chief, Harnai and Gulistan Karez Sections.

LUKE, Mr. S. P. W. V., C.S.I., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed an extra superintendent, 3rd grade, temporary rank, from Sept. 19.

TARGET, Mr. C. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred to Rajputana.

ROLLO, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from Rajputana to Assam.

Transferred from the North West Provinces Provincial List to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, from Dec. 31:—

Capt. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade.

MANCE, Mr., is confirmed in his appointment as engineer and electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

SEALY, Mr. G., assistant superintendent Persian Gulf Telegraph, is promoted to superintendent, vice Mr. Mance.

BISCOE, Mr. C. S., probationer for the superior classes of the Traffic Department of Indian State Railways, is appointed to Class IV. of that department, with effect from April 1.

FRASER, Major General A., C.B., R.E., resumed his duties as secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D. on the 9th inst.

TREVOR—MOLESWORTH—Major General J. S. Trevor, R.E., and Mr. G. L. Molesworth, C.I.E., resumed their duties as director general of railways and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D., Railway Branch, and consulting engineer to the Government of India for State railways respectively, on the 9th inst.

LAUGHLIN, Mr. R. C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to officiate as a superintendent, 3rd grade, from May 18, vice Mr. Moberly, on privilege leave.

MACARTNEY—TWEMLOW—The services of Majors M. J. Macartney and E. D'O. Twemlow Royal (Bombay) Engineers, executive

engineers, 2nd grade Kandahar Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan.

MAITLAND—The services of Capt. G. T. Maitland, S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. F. Anderson, storekeeper, Pindi Junction to Peshawur Section, three months' privilege leave; Mr. R. C. Beeston, executive engineer (temporary 4th grade), privilege leave for three months; Mr. F. J. Ivens, assistant locomotive superintendent, 3rd class, five and a-half months' leave.

MILITARY.

FORDYCE, Lieut. J. F. D., S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be an assistant military accountant, on probation, with effect from May 24.

Appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery: Lieut. J. C. Shirres, R.A., 2nd subaltern, to officiate as 1st subaltern, vice Lieut. H. N. Jervois, R.A., on furlough; Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, R.A., 3rd subaltern, to officiate as 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Shirres; and Lieut. W. J. Honner, R.A., to officiate as 3rd subaltern, vice Lieut. Thackeray. No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery: Lieut. E. C. Wace, R.A., 2nd subaltern, and officiating 1st subaltern, to be 1st subaltern, vice Captain C. C. Lindsay, R.A., promoted, and Lieut. C. A. Anderson, R.A., officiating 2nd subaltern, to be 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Wace, 3rd or Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps: Capt. E. H. Wilson, S.C., wing officer, 36th (the Bareilly) N.I., to be adjutant. Punjab Frontier Force—No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery: Lieut. H. J. Lyster, R.A., 2nd subaltern, No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery, to be 1st subaltern, vice Capt. W. M. Campbell, R.A., promoted. No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery: Lieut. F. H. J. Birch, R.A., officiating 3rd subaltern, to be 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Lyster.

Appointments on H.E., the Viceroy's Personal Staff, from June 9:—

To be Military Secretary—Major G. S. White, 92nd Foot. To be Aide de Camp—Capt. Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers; Lieut. C. W. Muir, Bengal S.C., squadron officer and adjutant governor general's Body Guard; Lieut. E. L. S. Brett, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards; Capt. F. O. B. Foote, R.A., and Subadar Major Nutha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," 23rd Punjab N.I., (Pioneers); To be extra Aide de Camp—Capt. the Hon. W. C. W. FitzWilliam, Royal Horse Guards. To be Honorary Aide de Camp—Lieut. Col. A. J. Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment; Col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Madras S.C., resident, 3rd class, Central India Agency, and political agent, Gwalior; Col. B. Walton, C.I.E., Bengal S.C., superintendent and agent for army clothing, Bengal; Col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., deputy adjutant general; Col. C. J. Godby, Bengal S.C., commandant, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force; Lieut. Col. G. F. Graham, Bengal S.C., commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps and Administrative Battalion, Presidency V. lun eers (ex officio); Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., R.E., commandant, "Queen's Own," Madras Sappers and Miners; Col. C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., 1st assistant quartermaster general; Col. J. E. Corder, R.A., Lieut. Col. D. W. Campbell, commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps; and Re-salidar Major Khanan Khan "Bahadur."

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. Col. A. Bruce, S.C., medical certificate for one year 182 days; Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Western Rajputana Railway, P.W. Depot, medical certificate for one year 182 days; Surg. J. Reid, M.D., senior medical officer, Port Blair and the Nicobars, medical certificate for one year 182 days; Surg. H. Boyd, medical officer, 14th (the Ferozepore) N.I., medical certificate for two years.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA
(Headquarters, Simla, June 7.)

MACKENZIE, Capt. H. L. (late Bengal), retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of major, dated May 1.

WILKINSON, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R.A., who retires upon a pension and extra annuity, to be major general, dated May 1.

FRASER—YATES—MICHELL—Promotions to the rank of major general to take place in consequence of the foregoing retirements, viz:—Col. the Hon. D. M'D. Fraser, C.B., R.A., vice Goodenough, dated May 1; Col. H. P. Yates, C.B., R.A., vice Youngusband, dated May 1; Col. J. E. Michell, C.B., R.A., vice Thompson, dated May 1.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

CAVAYE—THOMPSON 25th Foot—Lieut. A. H. B. Cavaye, 1st Battalion, and Lieut. J. B. Thompson, 2nd Battalion.

MELLOR—DUNDAS—8th Foot—Lieut. L. S. Mellor, 1st Battalion, and Lieut. L. C. Dundas, 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

WOOD—Pesh Bolak Station O., May 6, appointing Lieut. D. E. Wood, 8th Hussars, to be provost marshal.

MACDONALD—2nd Division Cabul Field Force O., May 12, appointing Major L. Macdonald, 27th Punjab N.I., to be provost marshal to the 1st Brigade 2nd Division Cabul Field Force.

ARMSTRONG—1st Section Khyber Line Force O., May 4, appointing Capt. M. Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be provost marshal at Lundi Koral, vice Lieut. C. M. Lester, 2-14th Foot.

LAMB—Shajahanpur Station O., May 21, appointing Lieut. T. Lamb, 40th Foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, from May 15, vice Capt. H. F. Turnbull, 40th Foot, proceeded on general leave.

MACKENZIE—1-12th Foot, R.O., May 23, appointing Lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie to act as adjutant and quartermaster major to the half battalion at Ali Bogan, from May 18.

DERHAM—30th Foot—R.O. April 6, appointing Second Lieut. F. S. Derham to perform the duties of acting adjutant of the wing remaining at Bareilly.

BURNABY—70th Foot—R.O. May 25, appointing Capt. R. B.

Burnaby officiating interpreter to the regiment from May 23, vice Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, proceeded to join the Staff Corps.
CROSBIE—81st Foot—R.O. May 19, appointing Lieut. H. Crosbie to officiate as interpreter from March 6, vice Lieut. J. Davidson.
DAWES—**BARR**—**BIGNELL**—17th N.I.—R.O. May 22, making the following appointments, vice Lieut. Col. R. J. Walker, on furlough :—Major T. Dawes, second in command, to officiate as commandant ; Capt. H. J. Barr, wing commander, to officiate as second in command ; and Lieut. E. D. F. Bignell, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 9.)

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to Rajshahye, and to have charge of the Nattore Division.
RATTRAY, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Kissen-gunge, in Purneah, is transferred to Hazareebagh, and to have charge of the Pachumba Division.
COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from 24th ult., vice Mr. H. G. Cooke.
MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Seetamurhee Division of Mozufferpore, to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from 24th ult., vice Mr. F. R. S. Collier.
CAMPBELL, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, Cuttack, to be a district superintendent of police of the 4th grade.
JAMES, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, 4th grade, Durbhunga, to act as a district superintendent of police, 3rd grade.
FRENCH, Mr. G. H., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, Tipperah, to act as a district superintendent of police of the 4th grade.
DAWSON, Mr. H., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be a district superintendent of police of the 5th grade.
GOULDSBURY, Mr. C. E., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, in charge of the district police, Dajiling, to be an assistant superintendent of police of the 1st grade.
BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., assistant superintendent of police, second grade, in charge of the district police, Maldah, to be an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade.
TUCKER, Mr. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Dacca.
TAYLER, Mr. W. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, to be an assistant superintendent of gaols.
COOPER, Mr. S., sub deputy opium agent, Motiharee, to be sub deputy opium agent of Monghyr.
FIELD, Mr. G., sub deputy opium agent, Chupra, to be sub deputy opium agent of Motiharee.
SAVI, Mr. J. D., sub deputy opium agent, Monghyr, to be sub deputy opium agent of Chupra.
MASTER, Mr. W., sub deputy opium agent, Hajeeapore, to be sub deputy opium agent of Tirhoot.
MACKENZIE, Mr. A. F., an assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, to act as sub deputy opium agent of Tirhoot.
ELLIOT, Mr. A., an assistant sub deputy opium agent, Behar Agency, to act as sub deputy opium agent of Monghyr, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Cooper.
FURLOUGHS.—Mr. S. Cooper, sub deputy opium agent, Monghyr, for three months ; Mr. J. J. Livesay, magistrate and collector, Rungpore, for three months ; Mr. C. F. Worsley, magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, for three months ; Mr. A. E. Staley, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rungpore, for three months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*.)

GRANT—The services of Mr. A. J. Grant, assistant commissioner, Kohat, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from May 29.
JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., assistant commissioner, from the Gujranwala to the Rawul Pindi District, which he joined on May 31.
LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, from Peshawur to Kohat District, which he joined on May 28.
PARGITER, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the second class.
BAYLEY, Mr. R. D., executive engineer, Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the second class.
REBSCH, the Rev. A. W., chaplain of Ferozepore, is appointed chaplain to the troops stationed in the Galis, near Murree.
WEITBRECHT, the Rev. H. U., acting secretary to the Church Mission Society, Punjab, to officiate as chaplain of Lahore, vice the Rev. W. H. Tribe.
TRIBE, the Rev. W. H., chaplain of Lahore, is transferred temporarily to Dugshai.
BEAN, Mr. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Ferozepore to Lahore district.
MARSTON—Colour Sergeant T. Marston, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be 2nd Lieut. in K. Company, to fill an existing vacancy ; to bear date April 10.

Order confirmed :—

ALLEN—Brigade O., Punjab Frontier Force, March 30, directing Lieut. B. M. Allen, officiating quartermaster, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to proceed on duty to Rawul Pindi.
BRADLEY, Mr. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the Hansi Division Jumna Canal, to the Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.
HARRIS, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Main Line Division, Sirhind Canal, to the 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal.
FURLOUGHS.—Major T. B. Hill, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps,

for three months, from July 1, to proceed to England ; Mr. F. C. Murray, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Jullundur, Provincial Division, on medical certificate to Europe for eighteen months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 12.)

BARROW, the Rev. K. E., to be chaplain of Benares from March 28.
ALEXANDER, Mr. R. D., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district and sessions judge, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Tyrrell.
BLENNERHASSETT, Mr. W., assistant commissioner Rae Bareilly, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. Harrington.
SANDERS, Surg. R. C., civil surgeon, Bareilly, to be in visiting medical charge of Budaun, vice Surg. E. B. Rutledge.
SMITH—**ALEXANDER**—Messrs. V. A. Smith and E. B. Alexander, assistant settlement officers, 1st grade, to officiate as settlement officers, 3rd grade, from June 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 5.)

ACKLOM, Mr. R. E., district superintendent of police, 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class, vice Mr. C. F. Anderson, proceeded on leave.
CHATTERTON, Mr. J. S., district superintendent, 5th class, to officiate in the 4th class, vice Mr. Acklom.
 Passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani :—
NEWTON—**HADDON**—**LEEFE**—**HARRIOTT**—**SATHAYE**—Mr. G. W. Newton, assistant engineer, 2nd grade ; Mr. H. E. Haddon, assistant engineer, 2nd grade ; Mr. C. O. Leefe, assistant engineer, 2nd grade ; Mr. G. M. Harriott, assistant engineer, 2nd grade ; and Mr. D. S. Sathaye, assistant engineer, 3rd grade.
FURLOUGHS.—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major J. W. Macdougall, officiating deputy commissioner of Bhandara, from the 10th prox. ; three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut. Col. C. H. Plowden, deputy commissioner of Balaghat, from the 15th prox.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*.)

M'CRACKEN, Mr. R., to be acting vice consul for the King of Denmark at Rangoon.
FURLOUGHS.—Mr. D. G. Macleod, judge of Moulmein, for one year ; Mr. J. G. S. Hodgkinson, C.S., officiating commissioner of Arakan, three months' privilege leave.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 8.)

BIRD, Mr. C. A., to act as district and sessions judge of North Arcot during the absence of Mr. C. G. Plumer, on leave.
GOODRICH, Mr. W. W., assistant superintendent of police, to act as superintendent of prisons for the town of Madras, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Symonds, on privilege leave.
BUICK, Mr. D., acting district and sessions judge, Nellore, assumed charge of the court from the Sarishtadar, May 26.
BARLOW, Mr. R. W., acting third member, Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department.
WELSH, Mr. W. H., to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. H. T. Ross on other duty.
ROSS, Mr. H. T., acting sub collector of North Arcot, assumed charge of the stipend pay office, Vellore, May 26.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 15.)

BIRD, Mr. C. A., acting district and sessions judge, North Arcot, assumed charge of the court from the Sarishtadar, on June 5.
ROWLAND, Mr. C. H., second assistant, to act as first assistant master attendant during Mr. W. H. Bartlett's absence on privilege leave.
STOLBERG, Mr. C., piermaster, to act as second assistant master attendant during the employment of Mr. C. H. Rowland on other duty.
PENNY, the Rev. F., chaplain of Trichinopoly, furlough for one year on medical certificate under Section 6, Supplement C of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave not exceeding ten days.
WILLIAMS, the Rev. A. A., M.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment.
LEEMING, the Rev. W., M.A., to act as chaplain of Trichinopoly.
SEWELL, Mr. E. J., acting head assistant, to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar during the absence of Mr. E. N. Overbury.
BRODIE, Mr. V. A., assistant, to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Malabar during Mr. E. J. Sewell's employment on other duty.
ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., assistant, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Fiddian.
HADFIELD, Mr. G., probationary assistant, to act as deputy conservator of forests, 4th class, during the absence of Mr. A. W. Peet on furlough.
COAKER—Permanent promotion ordered with effect from April 1 :—Capt. W. A. Coaker, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade (Railway Branch), temporary 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.
CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Rev. F. Penny, chaplain of Trichinopoly, for one year on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

TYRRELL, Surgeon S. M., F.R.C.S.E., zillah surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Guntur, to be zillah surgeon, Rajahmundry.
ANDERSON, First Class Apothecary P., zillah surgeon, Rajahmundry, to be zillah surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Guntur.

MILITARY.

FIRTH—Permitted to retire from the service from June 11, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Henry Hillhouse Firth, Staff Corps, £456 5s.; £668 12s. England.

Promotions:—

GUNNING—ROWLANDSON—HENDERSON—LEYCESTER—KNYVETT—BERKELEY—SHERMAN—PRESTON—BOONE—MURRAY—Madras Staff Corps—To be Lieuts. Col.—Majors J. C. Gunning, George Rowlandson, J. W. Cleland-Henderson, from June 29. Majors William Leycester, Nathaniel Knyvett, Emeric S. Berkeley, Stephen W. B. Sherman, Barnard H. F. Preston, Brown Boone, George Murray, from June 10.

TOUCH—MACDONALD—Officers admitted to the colonels' allowance, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. G. Touch, S.C., June 12; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. M. Macdonald, S.C., June 12.

Appointments in the Military Accounts Department with effect from April 16:—

LEWIS—MACPHERSON—CADELL—Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade; Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Lieut. H. F. Cadell, officiating military accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

CADELL—CHAMIER—Major Gen. R. Cadell, C.B., R.A., inspector general of ordnance and magazines, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from June 7; Col. S. H. E. Chamier, officiating deputy inspector general of ordnance and magazines, performing the duties of the appointment on Major Gen. Cadell's responsibility.

Order by the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras confirmed:—

M'NALLY, Directing Surgeon C. J., M.D., acting assistant physician, General Hospital, and professor of hygiene, to take charge of the principal medical storekeeper's office during the illness of Surgeon Major Cooper.

SIM—The services of Lieut. Col. C. A. Sim, R.E., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Order by the Commandant, Wellington Depot, confirmed:—

PENNELL, Capt. R., H.M.'s 48th Foot, staff officer, Wellington, to perform the duties of the executive commissariat officer at that station during the absence of Major H. C. Wright on inspection duty at Mettappulim and Pothanore.

Promotions from June 8:—

BELL—MACKENZIE—Major W. J. Bell, M.S.C., to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. J. S. F. Mackenzie, M.S.C., to be major.

Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet:—

THOMSON, F. H., M.S.C., from June 8.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 26.)

LE QUESNE, Lieut. Col. J. C., 12th Lancers, will be relieved from command of the regiment on June 3, and will proceed to England.
ANGELO, Lieut. G. L., wing officer and officiating adjutant 23rd N.L.I., is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Orders confirmed:—

EAGAR—By the officer commanding ceded districts, directing Surgeon F. G. L. Eagar, A.M.D., to assume medical charge of the detachment, 2-13th Regiment L.I., and O-6th Brigade R.A., and Lock Hospital, Bellary.

MORANT—M'CAUSLAND—By the commandant 2nd Light Cavalry, making the following appointments:—Capt. C. M. A. Morant to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, vice Capt. M'CAUSLAND; and Capt. W. H. M'CAUSLAND to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Lieut. Forbes.

HILL—March 24—By the officer commanding 12th (Royal) Lancers, appointing Lieut. T. A. Hill to officiate as musketry instructor to the regiment from March 24, vice Lieut. J. H. Banks.

HAZLETT—March 29—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, directing Surgeon Major Hazlett, I.M.D., 32nd Regt. N.I., to take over charge of staff and details from Surgeon Major Farquhar, I.M.D.

SMITH—April 3—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Surgeon Smith, I.M.D., in medical charge 31st (Trichinopoly) L.I., to assume medical charge of the 32nd Regt. N.I., Staff and Details and F Company, Sappers and Miners, as a temporary measure.

CLARK—April 4—By the officer commanding 43rd L.I., appointing Capt. W. Clark, acting instructor of musketry, to the left half battalion at Tonghoo.

CHATTERJEE—April 30—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Surgeon N. C. Chatterjee, I.M.D., to assume medical charge of the 32nd Regt. N.I., Staff and Details and F Company, Sappers and Miners, from Surgeon Smith, I.M.D., 31st (Trichinopoly) L.I.

HOG, Col. T. I. M., H.R.A., is posted to the Madras Presidency and to command the R.A., British Burma Division.

HONNER, Lieut. W. J., L Battery 6th Brigade R.A., to proceed from Kamptee to Lundi Kotal to join No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Artillery.

MOCKLER—The resignation of Sub Lieut. A. F. Mockler of his appointment as a probationer for the M.S.C. having been accepted by the Government of India he will revert to the 43rd Foot.

NICOL, Second Lieut. C. W. D., 48th Foot, is attached to the 25th

Regt. N.I. as officiating wing officer (on probation) and appointed a probationer for the M.S.C.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 4.)

COUCHMAN—13th Foot—Lieut. Couchman is posted to the 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

VANDERZEE—By the commandant 24th Regiment N.I., directing Major F. H. Vanderzee to perform the duties of quartermaster.

ANDERSON—By the commandant 24th Regiment N.I., directing Captain E. B. Anderson to perform the duties of quartermaster.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 5.)

TYNDALL, Major G., from wing commander 1st Regiment N.I., to 2nd in command 1st Regiment N.I., to officiate as commandant during the absence of Col. F. Dawson.

SHAW, Major E., from attached 15th Regiment N.I., to officiating 2nd in command 1st Regiment N.I.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 7.)

M'CAUSLAND, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.A., commanding R.A., Toungoo, to proceed forthwith to Kamptee to assume command of the R.A. at that station.

STROVER, Lieut. Col. (Col.) H., R.A., commanding R.A., British Burma Division, temporarily, to proceed from Rangoon to Toungoo to command the R.A. at that station.

Orders confirmed:—

STANSFIELD—By the officer commanding R.A., Toungoo, appointing Lieut. S. W. Stansfield, 9-8th R.A., adjutant R.A., Toungoo, vice Lieut. Hickman, R.A., proceeded to join his battery.

ANDERSON—By the officer commanding Mysore Division, Surgeon J. Anderson is attached to B-B R.H.A., on the departure of Surgeon Major A. Brebner, A.M.D.

SMITH—By the officer commanding Toungoo, detailing Assistant Apothecary James Smith, attached R.A., Toungoo, to proceed in medical charge of second detachment, 44th Regiment, returning with that of the 43rd L.I. from Kyetyetmonesakan.

WELMAN—By the officer commanding Seetabuldee, appointing Lieut. G. A. Welman, station staff officer, vice Major C. Curtois, relieved.

BENWELL—KEITH—WARD—By the commandant 33rd Regiment N.I., making the following appointments:—Col. J. L. Benwell, officiating commandant; Major G. S. Keith, officiating second in command and wing commander; and Major J. Ward, officiating wing commander.

ANSLEY—By the commandant 33rd Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. J. H. H. Ansley, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

VANDERZEE—By the officer commanding Palaveram, appointing Major F. H. Vanderzee, 24th Regiment N.I., station staff officer, Palaveram, vice Capt. E. B. Anderson.

STEVENS—WARNER—MORANT—By the commandant 2nd Light Cavalry, making the following appointments: Major H. C. Stevens to officiate as 2nd in command and squadron commander; Capt. W. B. Warner to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, and Capt. C. M. A. Morant to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Tayler, R.A., to England for twelve months on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 17.)

HARRISON, Mr. H., assumed charge of the office of assistant political agent, Cutch, on the 3rd inst.

KENNEDY—GIBBS—On the assumption by Mr. F. B. Yates of the appointment of acting district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, Mr. M. Kennedy to act as first assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District; Mr. H. M. Gibbs to act as assistant district superintendent of police, in the Karachi District, Mr. H. L. Eveyard ceasing to act in that appointment.

SOUTER—GELL—Sir F. H. Souter, K.C.S.I., and Mr. H. G. Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 10th inst.

PLUNKETT—BRITTEN—Mr. A. H. Plunkett and Lieut. Col. T. E. Britten respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Puna and Kirkee, on May 24.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. L. G., delivered over charge of the second class subordinate judge's court at Devgad in the Ratnigiri District on May 31.

MACTIER, Mr. R. F., resumed charge of the office of district judge and sessions judge of Satara on June 5.

GELL—MILLS—Messrs. H. G. Gell and T. Mills respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on June 10.

BIDDULPH, Mr. C. E., is reappointed probationary assistant settlement officer in the S and Survey Department.

HALLUM—KENNIE—The current duties of engineer in chief, Dhond and Manmad Railway, to be carried on by Mr. E. Hallum, executive engineer, Dhond and Manmad Railway, and of engineer in chief and general manager, Kattyawar State Railways, by Mr. W. C. Rennie, superintendent of works, Kattyawar State Railways.

JOYNT—DAMANIA—Surg. Major C. Joynt, M.D., and Surg. P. J. Damania respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat District Gaol on the 4th inst.

MONKS—HENDERSON—Surg. C. Monks and Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, district superintendent of police, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur District Gaol on the 2nd inst.

SHARPIN, the Rev. F. L., M.A., acting senior Presidency chaplain, is confirmed in that appointment.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, Ratnagiri.

HAROLD, Mr. C. C., examiner of accounts, 2nd class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, rejoined his appointment in the office of the examiner of Public Works accounts, Bombay, on June 14.

HIGHT—FERGUSON—Messrs. A. E. Hight and J. D. Ferguson, M.I.C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Nasik, on May 26.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. De Souza, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri, Rev. Sur., for three months on medical certificate; Mr. G. W. Vidal, first assistant collector, for two months and one day, to commence from the date of his arrival in England, and privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from the date of the expiration of the furlough; Mr. A. Izat, engineer in chief, Dhond and Manmad and Kattywar State Railways, three months' privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

GILLESPIE—SLAUGHTER—Surg. Major H. C. Gillespie, M.D., and Surg. W. B. Slaughter, A.M.D., are placed on general duty, Presidency district.

HOLMES—Surg. Major T. I. P. Holmes, A.M.D., is brought on the strength of the British forces in this Presidency from June 8.

MILITARY.

To be Lieutenant Colonels from the dates specified:—

TANNER—GRIFFITH—BROWN—Staff Corps—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. B. Tanner and Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, June 8; and Major L. G. Brown, June 9.

To be Majors from the dates specified:—

TINLING—M'RAE—REAY—G.L.I.—Capt. J. I. Tinling, June 8; Capt. A. R. T. M' Rae and Capt. E. R. Reay, June 9.

Admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Feb. 27, 1879:—

JUSTICE, Lieut. W. N., of the 17th Foot, officiating wing officer, 30th Regt. N.I.

BUTLER, Capt. G. A., 83rd Regt., will perform the duties of commissariat officer, during the absence on leave of Major Murray.

MILFORD, Major R. C. W., 14th Bengal Lancers, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Order confirmed:—

ANGUS—Mhow Division O., May 26, directing Capt. J. Angus, 65th Foot, aide de camp to Lieut. General Forbes, to perform the duties of assistant adjutant general, as a temporary measure.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon Major J. M'N. Donnelly, 1st Regt. M.L.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Surgeon E. B. Rutledge, Bengal medical establishment, to Europe on medical certificate; Honorary Surgeon M. W. Gairdner, of the G.I.P.R.V. Corps, to Europe for six months, on medical certificate; Lieut. E. H. Bethell, to England for four months, on urgent private affairs; Major C. E. Reid, No. 29 R.A., to England for six months; Lieut. W. A. J. Frere, 1-21st Foot, to England for twelve months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Funa, June 11.)

VIDAL—18th N.I.—Second Lieut. L. H. Vidal, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

CARNEY, Brig. Gen., is posted to the Nussurabad Brigade.

KARSLAKE, Major F., officiating assistant quartermaster general, is transferred from the Sind District to the Mhow Division.

DUNDAS, Capt. H. L., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, is posted to the Sind District.

BETTY—Lieut. Col. J. F. Betty, R.A., having been appointed chief instructor of the school of gunnery, Shoeburyness, to proceed to England and report himself to the Deputy Adjutant General R.A.

RICHARDS, Lieut. C. H., N-I R.A., has been appointed to C.C. R.A.

FANSHAW, Lieut. G. D., No. 18-10, has been promoted captain into No. 8-11 R.A., vice G. F. Preytmann, seconded.

REYNOLDS, Lieut. C. E., M-I, is attached for duty temporarily to A-2, R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

DOIG—YATES—FORJETE—Major A. J. Doig, wing commander, officiating 2nd in command, 26th N.I., to officiate as commander; Capt. C. J. A. Yates, wing officer, officiating wing commander, as 2nd in command; and Capt. F. H. Forjete, quartermaster, as wing commander.

COURTS MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Chakrata, on May 17 Private John Roberts, of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Royal Rifles, was arraigned on the charges of escaping from custody at Camp Lohwar and insubordination, accompanied with personal violence. The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, and further to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. Lance Corporal Chappell, 67th Regiment, has been tried at Cabul for cowardice before the enemy. The prisoner, with three other signallers (under an escort of six sepoy), was engaged in telegraphing at Luitabund, about the middle of May, when the party was attacked by a number of Afghans. Prisoner and another signaller retired towards camp, while their companions held their ground and beat off the enemy. Chappell's companions returned to the party after going a short distance. In consideration of the prisoner's youth and previous good character. He was let off with the light sentence of reduction to the ranks and 365 days imprisonment. At a district court-martial, assembled at Balahisar on May 7, 2nd class Apothecary Joseph Barty, Subordinate Medical Department, was tried for having, when on the line of march between Barrikab and Jellalabad, been drunk. The court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed from her Majesty's service. The sentence has been approved and confirmed by H.E. Sir F. P. Haines.—*Times of India*.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E., Lieut. Col. A. Bruce, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. A. B. Little, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. F. Duthie (Uncov.), S. C. Hampton (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—N. M. P. Cochrane (Cov.), J. R. Gibson (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major W. S. Caldwell, one month.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major J. A. W. Spence, six months, Capt. F. T. Powis, six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Major E. S. Ostrehan, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—V. Ball (Uncov.), J. F. Bradbury (Cov.), J. Tait (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. K. Reinold (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Thornhill (Uncov.), five months, J. H. Burns (Uncov.), three months, J. H. Apjohn (Uncov.), ten days.

Madras Estab.—A. S. Russell (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieuts. W. S. Hewett, from 14th Foot, T. S. M. Woolley, from 7th Foot, J. Lamb, from 16th Foot, E. C. M. Lushington, from 33rd Foot, A. A. Barrett, from 44th Foot, E. W. Cunliffe, from 9th Foot, H. R. Tate, from 3rd Foot, W. R. Yielding, from 54th Foot.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieuts. J. H. H. Ansley, from 14th Foot, H. L. Hutchins, from 21st Foot.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—JULY 6.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt. Hugh C. G. Montgomery retires on half pay.

8th Hussars—Capt. C. W. Bowdler Bell, late commandant of the school of instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot, remains seconded for service as Professor of Hindustani at the Staff College.

12th Lancers—Major J. S. Tait to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. J. C. Le Quesne, placed on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. C. Russell to be major, vice J. S. Tait; Lieut. M. H. Archdale to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. J. C. Russell; Second Lieut. J. H. Learmonth, from the 6th Dragoon, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. C. Fulcher, deceased; Lieut. R. C. Newton, from the 20th Hussars, to be lieutenant, vice A. A. C. Nelson, who exchanges.

15th Hussars—Second Lieut. H. C. Holland, from 8th Hussars, to be second lieutenant, vice C. E. Brown, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge (late Madras), to be lieutenant colonel, vice H. P. Lane (late Madras), placed upon the Seconded List; Major L. Griffiths, from the Seconded List, to be major, vice W. E. B. Ellis, deceased; Capt. C. R. E. Wheatley (late Madras), from Supernumerary List, to be major, vice Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge, promoted; Lieut. E. C. Trollope to be captain, vice A. A. Saunders, placed upon the Seconded List.

1st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. G. White to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. E. T. St. L. MacGwire, placed on half pay; Capt. G. W. Thompson to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. H. G. White; Lieut. H. L. Hallewell to be captain, vice G. W. Thompson; Second Lieut. Percival H. Acheson to be lieutenant, vice H. L. Hallewell.

2nd Foot—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. T. J. Atkinson, dated April 28, 1880, is cancelled; Second Lieut. T. J. Atkinson to be lieutenant, vice H. L. Dawson, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. W. F. Allen to be lieutenant, vice W. Montgomery, promoted.

4th Foot—Lieut. R. A. Ogilby to be captain, vice Brevet Major E. R. P. Woodgate, seconded for service on the staff; Second Lieut. T. M. Vigors to be lieutenant, vice R. A. Ogilby.

6th Foot—Lieut. F. H. Cornish resigns his commission; Sergeant R. Woodriff, from the 74th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice C. de C. Eheridge, promoted.

7th Foot—Major H. Kerr to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. G. H. Waller, placed on half-pay; Capt. R. F. Butler to be major, vice H. Kerr; Lieut. C. L. Mortimer to be captain, vice R. F. Butler; Second Lieut. H. H. Drummond-Wolff to be lieutenant, vice H. J. H. Dive, deceased; Second Lieut. F. C. Sartoris to be lieutenant, vice C. L. Mortimer, promoted.

8th Foot—Capt. A. Fawkes retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

9th Foot—Second Lieut. E. G. Bunbury to be lieutenant, vice E. C. Murray, promoted into the 16th Foot.

12th Foot—Second Lieut. E. J. Medley to be lieutenant, vice W. F. Percival, deceased.

13th Foot—The restoration to the establishment of Capt. H. H. Parr, vice A. Randall, retired on a pension, is cancelled; Lieut. F. J. Justice to be captain, vice A. Randall, retired on a pension.

16th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. G. W. E. Edwardes, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice L. C. Grubbe, promoted.

17th Foot—Lieut. G. D. Carleton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

18th Foot—Capt. C. E. G. Burr, from half pay, late 17th Foot, to be captain, vice W. G. F. Cockburn, retired on temporary half pay; Second Lieut. N. A. Francis to be lieutenant, vice G. H. J. Moore, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Sergeant Major Samuel Moore to be second lieutenant, vice W. Jolliffe, promoted.

20th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. J. S. O'Neill to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. J. Davis, retired on half pay; Capt. J. Smyth to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. J. J. S. O'Neill; Capt. E. Brown to be major, vice S. H. N. Johnstone, retired on a pension; Brevet Major E. J. Briscoe, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice J. Smyth; Capt. and Brevet Major C. E. Theobald retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. W. S. Baker to be captain, vice E. Browne; Second Lieut. H. R. Fielden to be lieutenant, vice W. S. Baker.

21st Foot—Supernumerary Capt. J. Whitton to be captain, vice W. Thoburn, retired on a pension.

22nd—Supernumerary Lieut. A. G. H. Gardner, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be lieutenant, vice W. H. Allen, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Second Lieut. W. C. Neville to be lieutenant, vice L. O. White, promoted; Second Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery to be lieutenant, vice R. H. Rattray, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Lieut. J. L. O'way to be instructor of musketry, vice L. O. White, promoted.

24th Foot—Lieut. J. D. M. Williams to be lieutenant, vice H. O'Donnell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

25th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. R. Harvey to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. J. A. Ruddell, placed on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Major G. T. L. Carwithen to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. J. R. Harvey; Lieut. C. C. W. Dandridge, to be captain, vice Brevet Major G. T. L. Carwithen; Second Lieut. J. C. W. Hutchinson to be lieutenant, vice D. J. O. Taylor, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Second Lieut. C. T. P. Keene to be lieutenant, vice C. C. W. Dandridge.

30th Foot—Lieut. A. G. Watson to be captain, vice Brevet Major D. R. Vandeleur, retired on a pension.

34th Foot—Lieut. J. S. Wood to be captain, vice P. Walker, seconded for service on the staff.

39th Foot—Second Lieut. C. H. Williams to be lieutenant, vice G. A. McCarthy, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Second Lieut. E. F. Hearly to be lieutenant, vice H. Chevers, promoted into the 63rd Foot.

40th Foot—Lieut. E. D. J. O'Brien has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Second Lieut. F. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice A. F. G. Richardson, promoted.

43rd Foot—Lieut. G. S. Kerrich has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

48th Foot—Lieut. H. C. Denny, from the 58th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice S. A. Dodd, promoted.

60th Foot—Major K. G. Henderson to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. R. W. Hinman, placed on half pay; Capt. G. H. Trotman to be major, vice K. G. Henderson; Capt. N. W. Wallace, to be major, vice K. J. Watson, seconded for service as chief instructor at the school of musketry; Lieut. G. Astell to be captain, vice J. H. H. Croft, retired on half pay; Lieut. H. D. P. Okerden to be captain, vice G. H. Trotman, promoted; Lieut. N. E. de B. Fenwick to be captain, vice N. W. Wallace, promoted; Second Lieut. R. G. H. Couter to be lieutenant, vice G. Astell, promoted; Second Lieut. C. E. Crowes to be lieutenant, vice N. E. de B. Fenwick, promoted.

63rd Foot—Lieut. J. C. Robotham to be captain, vice Brevet Major G. E. Borradaile, retired on a pension; Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

66th Foot—Capt. G. W. M. Hall retires on half pay; Lieut. M. E. Rayner to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W. Roberts, promoted.

68th Foot—Lieut. F. G. A. Wiehe to be captain, vice N. R. Stewart, transferred to the Indian S.C.

70th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. H. Ralston to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. H. de R. Pigott, placed on half pay; Capt. H. F. Greatwood to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. H. Ralston; Lieut. W. A. G. Smith to be captain, vice H. F. Greatwood; Lieut. Ernest H. Rodwell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff.

72nd Foot—Lieut. H. C. F. Macdonald, from 91st Foot, to be lieutenant, vice M. N. G. Kane, promoted; Lieut. E. E. Robertson, from the 91st Foot, to be lieutenant, vice R. H. Murray, promoted.

83rd Foot—Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

85th Foot—Major E. M. Beadon to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. F. E. Appleyard, C.B., placed on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Major F. White, to be major, vice E. M. Beadon.

89th Foot—Lieut. J. Boyle to be captain, vice J. A. M. Vipian, retired.

99th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. L. Gendre Justice appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

100th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. N. Carr to be lieutenant, vice J. A. S. Thompson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

102nd Foot—The following officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut. C. Grant; 2nd Lieut. A. W. Gordon.

106th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. T. Payne to be lieutenant, vice D. W. Purdon, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Rifle Brigade—Major H. Wood to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., placed on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. Deedes to be major, vice H. Wood; Lieut. W. R. Kenyon-Slaney to be captain, vice Brevet Major W. H. Deedes.

2nd West India Regt.—Second Lieut. C. W. W. de V. Beauclerk

to be lieutenant, vice W. J. H. Bond, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

BREVET.

Lieut. H. E. McCallum, R.E., to have local rank of captain, whilst holding the appointment of deputy surveyor general in the Straits settlements; Lieut. Col. J. Swiney, Madras S.C. to be colonel; Lieut. Col. E. B. Sladen, Madras, S.C., to be colonel.

HOME NEWS.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Charles Egbert Kennett, principal of the Theological College at Madras, on account of his missionary services in India, especially among the Tamil-speaking population. The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer upon Phya Ratua Kosa, First Secretary of the Siamese Embassy, who was prevented by indisposition from being present at Windsor Castle on the 2nd inst., the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

COLONEL GORDON.—At the time Colonel Gordon resigned his appointment as private secretary to Lord Ripon, he had no intention of going to China. Colonel Gordon resigned by letter on June 2; it was accepted on the morning of the 3rd. He then thought of going to Zanzibar. On the night of June 4 he got a telegram from Pekin asking him to go to China, and he at once made up his mind to go, and he left Bombay on June 12.

THE INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have contracted for four more steamers, to be built of steel, of great size and power. These vessels will be of about 4,100 tons register, with engines of 750-horse power, and will be capable of maintaining high speed. The contracts have been given to Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton; Harland and Wolfe, of Belfast; and the Barrow Shipbuilding Company. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have now building eight steamers, aggregating nearly 35,000 tons and 6,000-horse power.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—A report of the directors which has just been issued states that at the forthcoming special meeting the subjoined resolution authorising the division of the surplus profits will be submitted:—"That the sum which shall be found to stand at the credit of the account of surplus profits on Dec. 31, 1879, as finally settled with the Secretary of State, be distributed as nearly as may be by way of dividend to the proprietors on the closed register of Nov. 1, 1879 (after providing for sundry expenses incidental to the final closing of the old contracts), together with the balance of the separate assets amounting to £21,750 17s. 4d.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs. 30,00,000 in Government Bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 29,10,000; and to Madras, Rs. 90,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 18.8 3-16d. will receive about 17½ per cent., above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows a fall of 1-16d. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday, the case of Rhada Gobind Roy v. Kristo Dhone Ghose, which was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta of April 4, 1878, reversing a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, in the Bengal Presidency, was decided. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. Graham, Q.C., were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., Mr. Macnaghten, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne for the respondent. The question in dispute was as to certain narrow strips of land in the Poorena district, on the margin of a lake that had partially dried up, and the point, as to which the Indian Courts had come to conflicting opinions, was whether such lands, which might originally have formed part of the bed or soil, belonged to the respondent, who was the admitted owner of the fishery of the lake, or whether the appellant, to whom belonged the contiguous land, was entitled to them by reason of his possession and cultivation of them for more than twelve years before the suit. The lands on the margin of the lake, together with a portion of its bed, are submerged every year during the rainy season, and they reappear in December after the rains are over, when they become fit for the cultivation of a kind of rice, which is sown in January and reaped in May. This rice, called "boro dhan," grows abundantly in the marshy lands and forms the staple food of the people of that part of the country. Hence these lands are highly valued by cultivators and are always eagerly taken up by them. Their lordships, at the conclusion of the arguments, affirmed the decision given in favour of the respondent by the High Court, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.—On Thursday the case of Mahashoya Shoshinath Ghose and others v. Srimati Krishna Soondari, which was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta of Feb. 5, 1878, affirming a decree of the district judge of Bhagulpore, in the Bengal Presidency, was decided. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. G. H. P. Evans were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Doyne and Mr. J. T. Woodroffe for the respondents. The suit was instituted by the appellant, Shoshinath Ghose, to establish the fact of his adoption by the respondent, who was the widow of Dwarkanath Ghose, a zemindar of considerable estate, living near Bhagulpore, and a leading member of the caste of northern Kaists, and to recover from her possession of her husband's estate, to which, failing issue, she had succeeded. The litigation had

been pursued for some considerable time, the case having, in one form or another, undergone—even before the present suit was commenced—inquiry and consideration by four courts in succession, beginning with the Principal Sudder Ameen and ending with the Judicial Committee. The suit in its existing shape had come before two Indian tribunals, one being the High Court, and they had concurred in holding that the appellant had failed to establish his allegation as to the disputed adoption. From those judgments the case now came on appeal to her Majesty in Council. Their lordships, at the close of the arguments for the appellants, affirmed the concurrent decisions of the High Court and the court at Bhagulpore, and dismissed, with costs, the appeal.

A DIVORCE CASE.—The case of *Wheatley v. Wheatley* and *Finlay* (the Queen's Proctor intervening) was before the President and a special jury on Wednesday. The petitioner, who is a retired surgeon major in the Indian Army, married the respondent, who was also in a good position in life, at Leith, in Scotland, in July, 1865. She accompanied him to India, where they lived and cohabited together, and there were three children, two sons and a daughter, issue of their marriage. Differences arose between them towards the end of 1872, and it was arranged between them in consequence that Mrs. Wheatley should return with her children to her parents in Scotland, and that the petitioner should make her an allowance of £25 per month. They again met at Genoa, in Italy, in the autumn of 1875, after Dr. Wheatley had retired from the Indian service; and in December of the same year they finally parted under a deed which was drawn up by the British Consul at Genoa. In the following year Mrs. Wheatley presented a petition in this court for a decree of judicial separation on the ground of her husband's adultery and cruelty, and later on filed a supplemental petition, in which she prayed for the further and larger relief of a dissolution of her marriage. Dr. Wheatley denied the charges alleged against him, and filed a cross petition for divorce on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent. A verdict was found in his favour, and the Court pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs. The Queen's Proctor, acting on information which subsequently reached him, and by direction of the Attorney General, filed pleas in which he alleged that the petitioner himself had also been guilty of adultery, and this was the question which was now submitted for the determination of the jury. It appeared from the evidence adduced in support of the Queen's Proctor's charge that Dr. Wheatley made the acquaintance at Genoa, in 1875, of two Dutch ladies of good position and some fortune, named Van Berkhout; that a friendship, which soon ripened into intimacy, sprang up between them; and that Miss Amy Van Berkhout, who nursed him during an attack of paralysis in February, 1876, came to England with him in the course of that year, and has ever since lived with him as his housekeeper and companion at Kingston-terrace, Shoreham. The jury, after deliberating for a short time, found a verdict in favour of the Queen's Proctor; and the Court rescinded the decree *nisi* and dismissed the petition with costs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—In consequence of the appointments of officers of the Royal Marines to the Indian Staff Corps it has been decided to offer eighteen commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to candidates at the approaching examination for admission to the Royal Military College. Applications for commissions should be made without delay. The 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment, now at Bermuda, will shortly move to Halifax in place of the 97th Regiment, proceeding to the Mediterranean, relieving the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, about to return to England. The 1st Battalion of the 10th will probably be succeeded by the 26th Cameronians, now at Chatham. The battalions under orders for India during the approaching relief season—viz., the 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, 38th, 77th, and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—are being made up to the increased strength for foreign service. The 38th and 77th have had transferred to them from their linked battalions—the 80th and 57th—a considerable number of seasoned soldiers who lately returned from Zululand. The 1st Battalion 23rd has been similarly strengthened from the 2nd Battalion, recently arrived home from Gibraltar, and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade is being made up to the required strength from the other battalions of the same regiment. All these battalions will embark under favourable conditions as regards the age, physique, and military efficiency of the men. — *Times*.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. Col. William Charles Newhouse, formerly of the 65th Regiment and 5th Fusiliers, who died a few days since, at St. Kilda's, The Park, Cheltenham, in his eightieth year, entered the army in September, 1815, and served in the light division of the Deccan Army in the Mahratta war of 1817 and 1818 as extra aide de camp to Sir Lionel Smith, commanded a *Rassela* of the Puna Auxiliary Cavalry, and was wounded and had his horse shot in the cavalry charge at the battle of Ashta, in 1818. For his services at the battle and taking of Puna in 1817 he received a medal. He obtained his commission as lieutenant in 1818, and subsequently served in two expeditions to Cutch, the first in 1819, under Sir William Kier Grant, in which he volunteered with the Grenadier company of the 65th in the storming of the hill fort of Bhooji, which was taken by escalade; the second, in 1820, with the right wing of the 65th, with the force under Col. the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope. He served also on two expeditions to the Gulf of Persia,

the first in 1819, under Sir W. K. Grant, and the second in 1821, under Sir Lionel Smith. He attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1854.

MAHOMEDAN WOMEN IN INDIA.

A PAPER on the social position and education of Mahomedan women in India was read at the last meeting of the National Indian Association in the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, by Mr. Syud Hassan, of Oudh. The chair was taken by Sir John Budd Phear, late Chief Justice of Ceylon. Premising that he was himself a member of the Mahomedan community, the lecturer said he found very erroneous views entertained in England with regard to the social position of Mahomedan women in India, and more especially with regard to the zenana system. He maintained that its seclusion was regarded as a privilege rather than as a hardship by the women. It was a social distinction of the highest order to be a *pardah nashin*, and if from the force of circumstances an Indian Mahomedan lady had to give up her *pardah*—to lose the seclusion of the zenana—she considered it the greatest misfortune that could befall her. The zenana system, in short, was not intended to keep women shut up, but to satisfy their own desire of following a custom which had become deeply rooted in the East and to pay deference to their ideas of the requirements of modesty. If those ideas could be changed, if the ladies themselves once began to think that the extent to which they carried their reserve was unnecessary, he had no doubt the zenana system would forthwith be modified to a corresponding extent. After touching upon the origin of the zenana system, and speaking of it as a custom which existed among the Athenians, he said that in India the system had reached its climax. In other parts of the East, in Siam, Java, among the tribal communities of Persia, and even in Turkey, Mahomedan ladies went about much more freely. The zenana system, as he believed had been shown, had neither the sanction of religion nor of reason, though time and usage had impressed upon it all the outward appearances of a religious institution. How far it may be possible to do away with it was a question which demanded the serious attention of all Mahomedan gentlemen who took an interest in the welfare and future prosperity of their nation. After remarking upon the change in public opinion among his co-religionists in India which the acquaintance of his countrymen with England must gradually bring about, the lecturer asserted that an amelioration of the existing system was urgently required, and, moreover, might with tact and resolution be brought about. Setting aside all other considerations, the most elementary laws of health demanded that greater freedom should be given to their ladies. The health of the majority of Mahomedan ladies, he might remark, was very indifferent, and the physical degeneration of Indian Mussulmans might be traced to that cause. In connection with this subject it might be mentioned that in India the demand for lady doctors was most pressing. One or two American ladies now practising as doctors in Calcutta were making very large incomes. If they could only induce their ladies to follow the custom of such Mahomedan countries, as Turkey or Arabia a great step would have been made and the most pressing requirements of sanitary law would have been met. After expressing a hope that some among the Mahomedan gentlemen returning to India from this country would have sufficient moral courage to initiate this change, the lecturer went on to give an interesting account of the position held by Mahomedan ladies in their own households. They exercised very great influence over all members of the family. Among them the art of cooking was generally studied and practised, and they were, as a rule, as proud of their skill in this branch of domestic economy as the grandmothers of the present generation of Englishmen were said to have been. The spare time in the zenana was passed in needlework, embroidery, and the reading of books, which were chiefly of a religious character. Games played with dice were common, and small bets were often made, but cards seldom found a place among these amusements. To the education of girls attention was paid early. In every well-to-do family there was a governess, who must be of good antecedents and character and of the religious persuasion of her employers. Her acquirements, however, were generally limited. Besides teaching the daughters of her employers she had usually to teach some of the children of their poorer neighbours. The system of gratuitous teaching, of indigenous schools, or *maktab-khanas*, in which the boys of the neighbourhood were similarly taught, had generally died out and had been replaced, in some respects inadequately, by the Government schools, but the education of girls was still carried out to a large extent on this system. The extent of this education varied greatly in different families and in different parts of India. In some cases the girl was taught to read a few chapters of the Koran and of the Hindustani translation. Not uncommonly the pupils read sacred histories. This was the usual extent of the instruction, because the average governess could not go beyond it. Some girls, however, learnt not only to read all ordinary books in their own language, but also the Persian, and, in rarer instances, a high standard of

Arabic was acquired. This, at least, was true of Oudh. English was just beginning to find its way among Mahomedan girls. After referring to the high cultivation of Mahomedan ladies during the golden days of the Andalusian Empire, he said that India prior to the downfall of the Mogul dynasty had also produced women of high intellectual acquirements. The lecturer then pointed out ways in which the education of Mahomedan girls might be improved. The indigenous schools might be rendered very useful if secular teaching were added to the religious instruction. Efficient governesses and good text-books for girls were greatly needed. Having explained the position of women with regard to marriage and divorce, he touched upon the question of polygamy, which, he said, was contrary to the spirit of the Mahomedan law and was gradually disappearing among the Mahomedans of India.

The discussion which followed the lecture was opened by Moulvie Syed Ameer Ali, LL.B., who corroborated the statements made by Mr. Syed Hassan as to the status of Mahomedan women, their legal position in regard to independent management of property, custody of children, &c., being far freer than those of English women. As to social matters, he allowed that the Mahomedan institutions required reform, but there was less to condemn than English people are apt to imagine. Amongst other speakers were Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mirza Peer Buksh, Mr. Abul Hassan Rhan, Pundit Shiamaji Krishnavarma, and Mr. J. Lee-Warner. The Chairman expressed his interest in the graphic paper that had been read, and thanked Mr. Syed Hassan for enlightening the audience on some of the important features of Mahomedan life. He fully believed that the seclusion of the *pardah* is not endured unwillingly, but is a matter of social distinction. It is satisfactory to find that there is a change of feeling in regard to this custom, but we must look only to gradual changes and not to the action of outward forces before those concerned are prepared for such changes. Sir John Phear referred to the isolation which always attends those who first stand forward to promote especially social reforms, but he was glad to think that in Bengal, especially Calcutta, a considerable body of the community (he alluded to the Brahmo Somaj) were now adopting in some degree European social freedom by allowing women to come from behind the *pardah*, altering the age of marriages, &c. All parties who combined to make such changes would help to support each other. The chairman said he felt he could fully support Mr. Syed Ameer Ali in regard to his remarks as to the civil rights of Mahomedan women being superior to those of English women. He considered that we are seriously behind the Orientals in this matter. He wished to add an argument to those that had been urged in favour of less social seclusion, to the effect that the zenana life has had the effect of deteriorating the physique of the upper classes of Mahomedan women, and hence of the race. He was glad to find that there were so many gentlemen from India who desired to promote education and progress, and he again thanked Mr. Syed Hassan for his instructive paper. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 5.
BEHAR.

Mr. MC CARTHY asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a pamphlet entitled "The Ruin of an Indian Province," signed "Charles James O'Donnell, justice of the peace for the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa," which ascribed the periodical famines and general poverty of Behar not to any natural or unavoidable causes, but to the rackrenting of their tenantry by the landlords, the mismanagement by the Government as court of wards of certain vast estates, and the eviction and oppression of the farmers by European adventurers for the purpose of indigo planting, "often with the support of officials of the highest local position."

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that his attention had been called to this pamphlet, which related in the main to alleged oppression of the ryots by the proprietors and indigo planters. That was a subject which had for a very long time occupied the attention of the Indian Government and legislation had frequently been proposed to remedy the evils. The subject was at present under the consideration of a select committee, whose report was almost immediately expected, and no doubt would be followed by legislation. The pamphlet, however, contained allegations of so grave a nature, not only against the state of the law, but also against the administration of the province, that he would certainly feel it necessary, as soon as he was able to satisfy himself of the nature of the evidence upon which the allegations rested, to make some inquiries and to consider whether an investigation into the matter should not be made.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any truth in the report that Mr. Lepel Griffin had been ordered from Cabul to Simla, what arrangements have been made for the continuance of negotiations with certain Afghan chiefs during

the absence of that officer, and when he intended to lay upon the table any further papers relating to our present position in Afghanistan.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had received no information to the effect that Mr. Lepel Griffin had been summoned from Cabul to Simla. If that had been the case, Sir Donald Stewart, having the supreme military as well as political command, would continue the negotiations going on with the Afghan chiefs. He did not think, in the present state of the negotiations, it would be possible to lay any important papers on the table which would add to the information which the House at present possessed. It would be his desire, at the earliest possible period, to lay such papers as he could on the table.

THE CASE OF MR. F. G. C. SHAW.

In answer to Mr. A. Sullivan, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the case of Mr. Shaw has been decided upon by the Government of India and by his predecessor, Lord Crambrough. He had not been able to read all the correspondence and examine it himself, and until he had an opportunity of doing so he could hold out no hopes of a reversal of the decision.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Baxter, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the fuller information promised on June 20 had been received and the papers were immediately placed in the printer's hands. Further telegraphic correspondence explained the financial position at the present moment. It was now understood that the excess of the war expenditure over estimates was £9,000,000, but the greater part of that had been taken out of the balances before March 1 last, though not brought to account. The excess to be provided for this year was £3,307,000.

AFGHANISTAN.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked whether the Government had any information as to the accuracy of an account which appeared in the *Times* of that morning, of the pursuit, on the order of General Hills, by a cavalry brigade under General Palliser, of 800 men, of whom 200 were killed.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have certainly received no information which leads me to think that the account which appears in the *Times* of this morning is entirely accurate.

INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received the first report of the Indian Famine Commission; and, if so, whether he would lay it upon the table of the House; and, also, how soon he expected to receive the second and final report of the commission.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The first report has been received and printed, and I hope it will be in the hands of members in a few days. I have taken steps to hasten the final report, which I trust will be ready by the end of July.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In reply to Mr. Birley, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that in the present state of the business of the House he was unable to name a day on which he could make the Indian Financial Statement. He believed it was the intention of his right hon. friend at the head of the Government in the course of next week to make a proposal which would place at the disposal of the Government a larger portion of the time of Parliament—(Hear, hear, and "No, no")—and if that proposal was adopted and the House in the meantime made progress with the Compensation for Disturbance Bill he hoped to be able to find time for making the Financial Statement before the end of the month. (Hear, hear.)

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Mr. W. H. SMITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the present relations between Russia and China, and the recent increase of the Russian naval force in the China Seas, it was intended to strengthen the British squadron in those waters.

Mr. GLADSTONE: We have not received any confirmation of the reported defeat of the Russian forces by the Chinese, and I may add that the reports of such alleged defeat are not believed by the diplomatic representatives of either Russia or China in this country. If a war should unhappily break out between Russia and China we shall avail ourselves of an offer which has been made to us by the Russian Government to enter seriously upon a discussion of questions affecting British interests in Chinese waters. The British naval force in Chinese waters is large at the present time, but the course of affairs will be closely watched by the Admiralty with a view to increasing it if necessary.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

Mr. PUGH asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that the Government of India made an annual profit on the administration of justice in civil and revenue causes and matters, and, if so, whether he could state the approximate amount of such profit.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON—The actual cost of the administration of justice, civil and criminal, is about £2,294,000. The receipts of all kinds connected with the administration of justice are about £2,320,000; so that the profit referred to in the question is about £26,000. It is impossible to distinguish the

receipts and charges under the separate heads of criminal, civil, and revenue causes and matters, as, in general, the same courts and establishments are employed upon both civil and criminal work, and court fee stamps are used indifferently for all cases. It is, however, the case that civil justice pays for itself and for a large part of the cost of criminal justice.

THE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN BRITISH BURMA.

Mr. PEASE asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a copy of a memorandum forwarded in the spring of this year by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Chief Commissioner of British Burma to the Government of India, on the consumption of opium in British Burma.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON replied that the paper in question had not been received by the India-office.

AFGHANISTAN.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any truth in the statement in the Cabul correspondence of the *Times* of July 5—viz., that a gathering of tribesmen having taken place in a village, General Hills, formerly Governor of Cabul, despatched a cavalry brigade with orders to disperse them and "to give the best account of them possible;" and that, on the approach of the cavalry, these people took to flight, but nevertheless they were pursued for six miles and 200 of them were killed; and, if the facts were at all as represented by the *Times* correspondent, whether there was not so much appearance that the officers concerned had acted in contravention of the orders of the Secretary of State prohibiting unnecessary and vindictive attacks on and slaughter of Afghans as to render an immediate inquiry necessary. Lord HARTINGTON pointed out, that the extracts conveyed generally an accurate idea of what had taken place in the neighbourhood of Cabul. He was unwilling to take up the time of the House by reading very long documents in reply to the hon. baronet's question, but when the character of our officers was attacked it was necessary to put the House in possession of the exact facts upon which the attack was founded. The Secretary of State then read the report from the *Times* correspondent, and proceeded to say:—While the statement in the *Times* is that the gathering fled on the approach of the troops, the fact is that an engagement occurred before the enemy were broken. The telegram which I received on July 7 from the Viceroy of India gives a somewhat different account of the affair. It is as follows:—

"Yours, 6th. Facts about Padkhow fight as follow:—On July 1 General Hills, hearing of gathering near his camp at Zargun Shahr, sent out Palliser with 550 cavalry to disperse it. Palliser found the enemy 1,500 strong near Pakhow. Our cavalry attacked and broke them, pursuing some miles, and killing over 200. Our loss, three killed, Captain Barrow and twenty-four men wounded. Enemy were Zurmatees. Stewart thinks fight will have excellent effect. Gatherings numerous and excited greatly by private letter of negotiation with Abdurrahman. It is necessary for military security and supply not to allow ourselves to be hemmed in, and Hills was right dispersing the Zurmatees."

The House will see that it is impossible, as long as our forces remain at Cabul, to permit armed gatherings of the Afghan tribes of this kind to be held in the neighbourhood. Strict orders have been issued that no unnecessary military demonstrations should be made during the stay of our troops in Afghanistan.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—July 3, at 1, East Cliff, Dover, the wife of Lieut. Gen. Le Geyt Bruce, C.B., Royal Artillery, a son.
HOPKINS—July 7, at Kingswear, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Surg. Major Nathaniel Hopkins, I.M.D., a daughter.
IREDELL—July 5, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Col. F. S. Iredell, H.M.'s Bombay Army, a daughter.
JONES—June 24, at Camberwell, the wife of Charles P. Jones, Oliphant, Ceylon, a daughter.
TWEEDIE—June 30, at Maidenhead, the wife of Charles Tweedie, Porehattle, Bengal, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARNELL—CARSTAIRS—July 6, at Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man, Charles J. Arnell, to Eliza Julia (Sisile), daughter of the late W. H. Carstairs, Madras, and step-daughter of J. W. Reynolds, surgeon major (retired) H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, Braddan.
BUCKLER—COOKE—June 29, at St. James's Church, Notting-hill, John Henry Buckler, to Adelaide Maude (Dolly), daughter of Major T. Cooke, late Bengal Army.
KEMPE—BYNG—July 8, at Christ Church, Barnet, Harry Robert Kempe, to Helen Catherine, daughter of the late Major Gen. Byng, C.B., Madras Cavalry.
MASSY—JUSTICE—July 8, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Hugh Ingoldsby Massy, Lieutenant 56th Regiment, to Lucy Caroline, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. A. Justice, Madras Staff Corps.
THOMPSON—CAMERON—July 7, at Christ Church, Paddington, Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson, Bart., son of the late Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Raikes T. Thompson, Bart., to Alice Claude Lovett, daughter of the late William L. Cameron, H.E.I.C.S.

DEATHS.

COOPER—June 27, at Lew House, Lew Trenchard, Lieut. Col. Richard Cooper, late of the Madras Army, aged 64.
LUKIN—July 5, at Babbicombe, Capt. William Lukin, late of the 14th M.N.L., son of the late Robert Lukin, of the War-office, aged 63.

SIMSON—July 7. Harriet, widow of James Bruce Simson, of the Bombay Civil Service.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—June 12, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. Richard Brown, a son.
DAVE PORT—June 11, at Calcutta, the wife of John Davenport, jun., a daughter.
DOWSLEY—June 9, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Dowsley B.A., Church of Scotland Mission, a daughter.
KINDERSLEY—June 6, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Justice Kindersley, a son.
LEWIS—July 7, at Ranikhet, N.W.P., the wife of Bridges G. Lewis, H.M.'s 30th Regiment, a daughter.
MACKENZIE—June 6, at Bareilly, the wife of A. H. Mackenzie, Esq., a daughter.
ORTIGER—June 10, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Ortiger, a son.
PORTER—June 11, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon Major A. Porter, M.D., a son.
ROBINSON—June 18, at Mercara, the wife of Surgeon Mark Robinson, I.M.D., 40th Regt. M.N.L., a daughter.
SEAWARD—June 14, at Madras, the wife of H. Seaward, Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, a daughter.
SHERMAN—June 8, at Kotagherry, the wife of Mr. Fitzroy Sherman, a daughter.
SMITH—June 11, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. W. L. Smith, river chaplain, a son.
YOUNG—June 7, at Benares, the wife of E. G. Young, deputy collector, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—PRITCHARD—June 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, R. Barrett, Esq., I.V.R., to Eleanor Gertrude Pritchard, only daughter of W. Pritchard, Esq., of Bombay.
FRERE—AUCHINLECK—June 5, at Mahableshwar, Bombay, William Arthur James Frere, lieutenant Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Margaret Florence, daughter of G. Auchinleck, deputy surgeon-general, Puna.
FRENCH—WOLLEN—June 7, at Calcutta, Herbert H. French, to Annie Uvedale, daughter of C. W. Wollen, Esq.
OVERBURY—BURTON—June 7, at Cannanore, Edward Noel Overbury, Madras Civil Service, to Florence Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles William Burton, captain Bengal Staff Corps.
PARKIN—CHRISTIAN—June 3, at Bangalore, Lieut. Henry Parkin, son of Capt. Parkin, Royal Artillery, to Lilian, daughter of Alex. Christian Esq.
TUCKER—FAULKNER—June 5, at Calcutta, F. Hanington, son of the late F. L. Tucker, colonel Royal Bengal Artillery, to Helen Louise, daughter of G. H. Faulkner, C.E.

DEATHS.

BARR—June 8, at Morar, Capt. H. J. Barr, wing commander 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah Regt.) N.I.
BONNER—June 12, at Sanderabad, Deccan, Frances, the beloved wife of Ambrose Bonner.
GORDON—June 6, at Mussorie, May Blanche, daughter of Major T. Gordon, Retired Lt., aged 21.
HESTERLOW—June 12, at Madras, Mr. Thomas Hesterlow, aged 80.
HODGKINSON—June 9, at Kasauli, Jane Marion, wife of Mr. E. Hodgkinson, aged 38.
LE MESURIER—June 22, in Afghanistan, Joseph D. Le Mesurier, twin son of the late Henry Le Mesurier, of Quebec, Canada.
MACNAGHTEN—June 2, at Rajkot, Kattywar, Bombay, Isabella Julia, the wife of Chester Macnaghten, aged 34.
PROUT—June 10, at Madras, John Edward Prout, aged 34.
RAVENSHAW—May 23, at Cochir, Edward Vincent Ravenshaw, manager, Juloacherra Tea Estate, aged 26.
SCHLICH—June 5, at Simla, Frederic William, son of Dr. W. Schlich, conservator of forests, Punjab, aged 3.
ROSE—May 31, at Dacca, Florence Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Rose, aged 29.
STEPHENS—May 24, at Teik, Upper Assam, Edwin Homer, son of the late B. G. Stephens, of Jorehaut, Upper Assam, aged 31.
SPOOR—May 31, at Pzwan, Afghanistan, Herbert H. Shadforth Spoor, lieutenant 25th (King's Own) Borderers, son of the late Capt. N. Appleby Spoor, of the same regiment, aged 23.
SYMONDS—June 8, at Calcutta, Mr. Edward Symonds, of the firm of C. Lazarus and Co., aged 41.
TEMPLETON—June 11, at Calcutta, William Greenwood Templeton, 1st commander H.C. steamer *Berhampooter*, aged 62.
TREGEAR—June 3, at Meerut, Eliza Hannah, widow of the late Vincent Tregar, Esq., Department of Public Instruction, N.W.P., aged 61.
TULLOCH—May 30, at Lucknow, Hamilton Tulloch, son of the late George Tulloch, H.M.C.S., aged 26.
VAUGHAN—June 2, at Dhurmsala, Florence Mary, daughter of T. C. Vaughan, aged 12.
WILLIAMS—June 12, at Meerut, W. Williams, Esq., Machine Ice Company, aged 45.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 1. City of Carthage (s), Calcutta; Isafa, Natal; Glouce (s), Hankow; Italia (s), Bombay; Wyberton (s), Batavia and Colombo; Britannia, Calcutta.—2. Luz, Barbadoes.—3. Titania, Barbadoes; Gitavella, Demerara; Andrian (s), Cape Town and Madras.—6. Mongolia (s) and Bukhara (s), Calcutta; Loudoun Castle, Hankow.—8. Eldorado (s), Calcutta; Hydra, Java; Trentham Hall (s), Bom-

bay; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—9. Signal, Demerara; Dorothea, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—June 8. Commilla (s), Rangoon; St. Maur, Liverpool.—9. Euphrates (s), Rangoon; Viceroy (s), Ranvovviah; Mecca (s), Singapore.—10. City of Khios (s), Liverpool; Slieve Roe, port not mentioned; Cutch Merchant, Muscat.—11. Culna (s), Bombay; Carnarvonshire, Monte Video.—12. Mabel, London.—13. Lammermoor, Liverpool.—14. Meinam (s), Revel.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 6.—City of Venice (s), Glasgow and Liverpool.—9. Champion, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—June 11. Jenny Otto (s), Newcastle.—12. Socotra (s), Bussorah; Malda (s), Calcutta.—13. Cohanim (s), London; Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah; Duncalr, Moulmein; Pandita, Mauritius; Ravenna (s), London.—14. Umballa (s), Karachi; Cyprus (s), Liverpool; Normandy, London.—15. Maharani (s), Calcutta; Clara and Petriana (s) Liverpool; Singapore (s), Genoa.—16. Fearnought, Liverpool.—17. Hougomont, Bangkok; Khimjee Odhowjee, Liverpool; John M. Gamewell, from sea.—18. Abyssinia (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 6.—Olympia (s), Liverpool.—8. Venetia (s), Venice.—9. Lord Nelson (s), Penarth.

MADRAS.—June 10. A'mora, Calcutta.—12. Khedive (s), Southampton; Indus (s), Calcutta.—13. Lincelles (s), London.—14. Manora (s), London.—16. Khandalla (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 6.—Mary Low, Britonferry; Lassa, Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 1. West Australian, Madras; Varuna, Algoa Bay; Annandale (s), Aden.—2. Pere Reina, M'Callum More, and City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta.—6. Dublin Castle (s), Cape Town; Britannia, Calcutta.—7. Diana, Krageroe; Ardgowan, Colombo; Oneida (s), Singapore; Stanley (s), Bangkok; Kilvey, Demerara; Ajax, Hong Kong.—9. Good Hope (s), Venice; Hippolyta, Rangoon; Clydesbank, Java; Crossowen, Natal.

CALCUTTA.—June 8. Scindia (s), Ardenclutha, Tenasserim, Hospodar, and Henrietta.—9. Indus (s), Curlew (s), Khandalla (s), Star of Greece, Loch Eck, and Stockbridge.—11. Kilwa (s), Carrick Castle, Iskender Shah, and Countess of Erroll.—12. Commilla (s), Queen Victoria (s), Vernon, and Glengarry.—13. Satara (s), Maharaja (s), Erato, and Salazie.—14. City of Manchester (s) and Ellora (s).

BOMBAY.—June 15. Benefactress, Narakel; Antelope, Falmouth; Umballa (s), Karachi.—17. Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Diwa Gangudhur, Narakel; Stag (s), Marseilles; Malda (s), Coast and Calcutta.—12. India (s), Liverpool, &c.; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Nebo (s), Liverpool; Scindia (s), Akyab; Nizam (s), Southampton, &c.—18. Hydaspes (s), Australia, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 2.—Manora (s), London.

MADRAS.—June 12. Indus (s), Southampton.—13. Khedive (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 8.—Manora (s), Colombo and London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, June 26.—From Bombay: Mr. J. Pigott, Mr. Mahomed, Mr. Mackillican, Mr. Walker, Col., Mrs., and Miss Fulton, Mr. Brent, Brigadier General Little, Col. and Mrs. Reay, and Mr. S. Cooper. At Brindisi: Mr. Palmer, Mr. Scott, Mr. Slater, Mr. Berners, Col. Lane, and Mr. Dunnett. From Calcutta at Brindisi: Mrs. F. Wier and child, and Mr. Thom. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Low. From Alexandria: Mr. Sinadin, Mr. Huber, Mr. Saures, Mr. de Menasse, Mr. Zoglieb, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Royle, Mr. Gallo, Mr. and Mrs. Scrivener, Mr. and Mrs. Pitter and child, Miss Pitter, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Schultz, Madame Laures, and Madame Gallo.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kashgar*, June 24.—From Bombay: Dr. Gardner, Rev. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Galpine, Mr. W. Galpine, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Pennington, Mr. Higgins, Surg. Major F. Pennington, Col. and Mrs. Lyke and child, Capt. Ruck, Mr. Riggenbach, Dr. Moodie, Mrs. Daubeny and child, Lieut. Lloyd, Capt. Shearburn, and Lieut. St. George. From Aden: Major Reid. From Suez: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Carlisle, Mr. Andrews, and Mrs. Breeze. From Malta: Lieut. Partridge, Capt. Baton, and Capt. Stracey. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Harris and children, Miss Longfield, Mrs. C. Glyn, Mr. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Mr. Fisan, Mr. Bernstein, Capt. Brown, Capt. Gildea, Mr. Barratt, Messrs. Isitt, Mr. Jefford, Capt. Hannay, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Flood.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Commilla*, June 3.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Caue, Capt. Dowker, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Inglis, and twenty-eight deck.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, June 7.—From Southampton: Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Duncan and three children, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Blackwell and infant, and Mr. F. A. Campbell. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Angier and child. From Venice: Mr. Little and Mr. H. E. Macree. From Brindisi: Mr. Consolo, Mr. W. Grant, and Mr. Spalding.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Ravenna*, June 13.—From Southampton: Mrs. and Miss Parfit, Mrs. Burke and infant, Mrs. Leish and infant, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Mr. Caron, Mrs. Jarvis, Miss Gilbert, Mr. Kader Bux, and Mr. Shields. From Malta: Capt. Fanshaw. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Scannell. From Brindisi: Mr. J. F. Handley, Hon. Whitley Stokes, Capt. Western, Mr. J. St. Stephen, Mr. H. F. Wilson, Mr. J. G. Hill, Major Crosbie, and Mr. H. Chapus.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Australia*, June 23.—For Yokohama: Mr. Kenney. For Shanghai: Mr. Wilkinson. For Penang: Mr. J. J. Tait. For Calcutta: Dr. W. Arthur and Dr. R. Rivers. For

Bombay: Lieuts. C. H. Hayes, E. T. Paul, J. B. Woon, J. B. Butler, Farrant, Taylor, C. V. Williamson, and C. H. Powell. For Zanzibar: Commander Hutton and Capt. Brownrigg. For Aden: Mr. Felkin. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomson. For Gibraltar: Capt. Edmunds, Mr. Pinch, Capt. Howard, and Mr. Humbert.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, July 2.—For Calcutta: Mr. F. Sills and Mr. Stevens. For Hong Kong from Brindisi: Mr. W. M. Reane, Mr. Coombs, and Mr. M'Tavish. For Bombay from Brindisi: Master Westmoreland, Mr. Woods, Mr. Biden, Rev. — Sharpe, Mr. Keilly, Mr. Fisher, Mr. B. Horsburgh, Mr. Aston, and Major Ostrehan. For Aden from Brindisi: Mr. Rankin and Mr. and Mrs. Pringle.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Dorunda*, June 30.—For Colombo: Mr. Davies, Mr. F. Chauntler, Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. Le Marchant, Mr. W. C. Duncan, and Mr. Boyd. For Madras: Mr. E. F. Burton, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Trimnell, Miss Fletcher, and Mr. J. D. Grant. For Calcutta: Rev. H. V. Thompson, Mrs. H. Peavor, Mr. F. J. Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Staples, Mr. J. Potter, and Mr. J. M. Mitchell. For Coconada: Mr. Simson and Mr. Holle.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Zambesi*, June 19.—For Brindisi: Mr. F. J. Ivens, Mr. T. T. Robyns, Mr. Phipps and child, Mr. J. W. Mellis, Mr. J. Y. Lang, Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee, and Mr. J. A. Walker. For Southampton: Surg. Major J. M'N. and Mrs. Donelly, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. F. R. Macdonald, Lieut. M. Fenwick, Major Curtois, Mr. E. L. Barton, Col. T. Dawson, Major R. E. Boyle, Capt. B. H. B. Kennett, Mr. C. Blight, and Mr. L. Pope. For Venice: Lieut. Col. Durand, Mr. R. Honegger, and Mr. F. W. Peplow. For Port Said: Dr. J. Ferguson. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on June 19: —For Brindisi: Mr. G. G. Robson. For Aden: Mr. Esmal.

CASUALTIES.

The *Fidia D.*, from Java, reports having experienced very severe gales during the passage, which caused a great deal of damage to the vessel.

The Duke of Devonshire (s) on leaving Suez grounded on a sandbank, but was got off again.

Elbano, arrived at Calcutta January 5 from New York, reports that from February 3 to 14, and from lat. 39.32 N. and long. 69.16 W. to lat. 39 N. and long. 47.20 W., the vessel experienced such severe weather that she was compelled to jettison about 1,000 cases of petroleum oil. The ship suffered in her deck fittings to a certain extent, having had her portgallant bulkheads and the fittings of the fore-castle washed away, besides minor damage to running rigging and stores. One boat was also cut away. The captain also reports that during the bad weather the vessel passed a quantity of wreckage consisting of spars painted white, some rigging, several cases of oil, and some boxes supposed to be seamen's chests.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Forest King, for Calcutta, April 22, 7 N., 26 W.; *Ambrose*, for Bombay, 41 N., 15 W.; *Dunloe*, from Karachi, June 25, off Sicily; *Baron Colonsay*, from Calcutta, June 25, off Sicily; *Dolbadern Castle*, from Akyab, May 19, 11 N., 90 E.; *Eurydice*, from Calcutta, March 11, 6 N., 90 E.; *Elvion*, Rangoon to Bremen, April 19, 27 S., 50 E.; *Isabella*, Colombo to New York, May 1, 35 S., 27 E.; *Willy Rickmers*, Rangoon to Bremen, June 11, 31 N., 36 W.; *Trinidad*, from Manila, April 14, 35 S., 22 E.; *Oberon*, for Singapore, May 13, 23 S., 32 W.; *Adolph*, Rangoon to Bremen, June 25, off the Lizard; *Brema*, Bangkok to Bremen, April 25, off the Cape; *Queen of Scots*, from Calcutta, May 16, 12 N., 90 E.; *La Escocesa*, for Calcutta, June 24, 46 N., 8 W.; *Boito*, from Hong Kong, May 4, 35 S., 22 E.; *Loch Long*, for Calcutta, June 23, off Lundy Island.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

We note that the statement of the gross receipts and expenses of Indian railways from January 1 to April 24 show a large falling off in the working of the guaranteed lines as compared with the same period of 1879. In 1879 the receipts were Rs.3,89,30,193, against, in the current year, Rs.3,65,93,964—a difference less of Rs.23,36,229. Only three lines show an increase for the period under comparison, the S., P., and Delhi, Rs.2,44,173; the South Indian, Rs.1,28,621; and the Eastern Bengal, Rs.1,00,796. In the decreases the G.I.P. heads the list with Rs.14,67,688. Then comes the E.I.R. system, with Rs.6,40,031; and the Oudh and Rohilkund with Rs.4,40,392. The Bombay and Baroda has fallen off by Rs.1,51,150; and the Madras line by Rs.1,07,558. Turning now to the State railways we find seven of the smaller lines showing decreases of small amounts, the largest falling off being Rs.9,446 on the Muttra-Hattaras Railway, and the smallest Rs.1,714 on the Mutlah line. There is, however, a net increase on April 24 of the current year, as compared with the same period of last year, in the State lines of Rs.19,20,824. The lines which show an increase of more than one lakh are—Indus Valley, Rs.7,94,760; Punjab Northern, Rs.385,484; Western Rajputana, Rs.1,82,768; Rangoon, Rs.1,70,310; Patna-Gya, Rs.1,50,133; Northern Bengal, Rs.1,26,366. It must be noted that whilst the guaranteed lines, between January 1st and April 24th, earned Rs.3,65,93,964, the State lines in the same period earned only Rs.67,42,547. The total earnings from all railways were for the period under comparison—in 1879, Rs.4,37,52,216; and in 1880, Rs.4,33,36,511. So that the gross receipts exhibit a falling off of only Rs.4,15,705. But there is a falling off in the gross estimated expenses of Rs.2,95,575. So that the net receipts to April 24, as compared with the similar period of the last year, exhibit a decrease of Rs.1,20,130.—*Indian Daily News*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104
Fifteen Years' Debiture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	735
Bank of Bengal	500	750
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	500	128
Chartered India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	1,050
reer	150	34
Masagon	2,000	360
Port Canning	1,400	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkhar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,700	1,150
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	375
Bellary	1,000	475
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	445
New Indian	350	125
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	35
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	580
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	990
Fort	8,500	1,400
French	500	435
Sind	750	505
Mofussil	400	235
Prince of Wales	1,500	300
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1,225
Sassoon	500	275
Volkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	68
Alfred Manufacturing	500	500 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,700
Bhowanagar Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	945 xd
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	675
Central India S. W. and M.	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	700
D. Spinning	2,000	295
Hindustan	1,000	1,050
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandesh	1,000	990
Madras	1,250	500
Madras United	1,000	1,340
Manchester Spinning	50	3 noml.
Masagon Spinning	500	105
National Spinning	1,000	860
New Great Eastern	1,000	980
Oriental	695	610
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	120
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	920
Sholapore Mills	1,000	935
Victoria Mills	1,000	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 40 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 45 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	124 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,050
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	385
Treacher and Co.	500	705
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—June 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 8 to 97 0
4% of 1870 (1887)	99 8 to 101 0
4% of 1871 (1882)	94 0 to 94 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104 8 to 105 0
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 8 to 105 0
Debitures of 1867	101 0 to 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	103 8 to 106 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
5 of 1878 (1908)	103 0 to 103 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	105 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	103 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	100	105 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussonie	100	106 to —
National of India	12½	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Paper	100	18 to 20
Bally Paper Mills	100	100 to 102
Bamagore Jute	100	57 to 58
Bengal Coal	1000	1850 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballighatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	1150	to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	275 to 280
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	53 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	78 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	140 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	134 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	10 to 10
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	100 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	71 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	520	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	520	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	265 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	26 to 27
Goosery Gotton Mills	200	222½ to 225
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	70 to 71
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1120 to 1125
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	370 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to 15
New Bearbroom Coal	100	114 to 115
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	10 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	510	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	93 to —
Raneengunge Coal Association	100	84 to 85
Riverside Press	90	87 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	255 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	520	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	44 to 45
Strand Bank Press	100	100 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	520	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baré (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Do. contributory	80	28 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory	100	200 to —
Borelli (Assam)	510	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	80 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	70 to —
Cinnatolia	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to 70
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	270 to 275
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to 40
Gielé (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmarie (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to 65
Do. contributory	200	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	500	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	510	120 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Do. contributory	90	40 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	120 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	510	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	510	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Syhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbulia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Ting-Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	510	35 to —

MADRAS.—June 17.

Four per cent.	3½ to 4	% Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	3½ to 4	pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	3½ to 4	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	3½ to 4	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1885)	3½ to 4	do.
Five per cent. Debitures 1807 (1882)	1 to 1½	do.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to —	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 2 1-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8¼d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 4-16d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8¼d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 2-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 11-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	—

LONDON.—July 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 3, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1880	104½ to 105
4	India Enfranch Paper	79½ to 80½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Releem. on 12)	42 to 47pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	42 to 47pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
3	Oeylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4½	Do.	108 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	101 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

<i>Perpetual Debenture Stocks.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	112 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	100	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½	—	124 to 126
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 128
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Name.	Tons.	Commander.	To leave Port.
Orion ...	2,296	J. L. Wadley ...	Saturday, Aug. 7.
Mira ...	2,608	W. Lee ...	Saturday, Sept. 4.
Pleiades ...	2,296	B. R. W. Williams ...	Saturday, Oct. 2.
Vega ...	3,063	C. Smerdon ...	Saturday, Oct. 30.

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India ...	Saturday, Aug. 7.	Saturday, Aug. 14.
Britannia ...	Saturday, Aug. 21.	Saturday, Aug. 28.
Olympia ...	Saturday, Sept. 4.	Saturday, Sept. 11.
Columbia ...	Saturday, Sept. 18.	Saturday, Sept. 25.
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City of Khios	D. Barnett	Saturday, Aug. 28.

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A RIDE TO KHIVA

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physio—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cocker's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then the theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 26; Madras and Allahabad, June 24; Calcutta, June 23.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending June 15, 1880, state that general rain fell during the week in British Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, Mysor and Coorg, and the Central Provinces; in all these provinces it was plentiful, save in Madras, where the fall was moderate. In Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, and the North Western Provinces and Oudh the rain was slight and partial. From Berar and the Punjab no rain is reported. Rain is wanted in the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta country, and the Punjab for kharif sowings. The monsoon appears to be slowly advancing. Agricultural prospects and the public health remain generally good.

The general health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: Public health fair; Bengal: Public health generally good. N.W.P. and Oudh: A little cholera in Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Sitapur, and Fyzabad, and fever unabated in Meerut; but general health on the whole good. Punjab: Health generally good. British Burma: Small-pox apparently abating. Mysor and Coorg: Public health improving. Hyderabad: No sickness. Central India States: Health good. Rajputana: Good.

We have received the following telegrams from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 11.—Reports from Cabul, 10th, state large number of people going to meet Abdurrahman at Charikar. His arrival there not yet reported, probably retarded by difficulties of troops crossing Hindu Koosh. Asmatullah gone to Kohistan. All districts round Cabul at present reported quiet. Ayoob reached Farah June 30 with entire force. His cavalry patrol up to Khosh River. His plans and intentions not certain. General impression in country that he will avoid collision with British. Kusmore Bund on Indus broke 5th."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 14.—Reported from Cabul that Abdurrahman will be close to Charikar, 15th. Much delayed by bad roads and weak transport animals. The deputation sent from Cabul meet Sirdar to-day. They write in much hope of satisfactory arrangement, say that there is no gathering in Kohistan. All quiet round Cabul. St. John telegraphs from camp on Helmund, apposite Girishk, that brigade arrived there, 11th, all well; supplies abundant, Helmand fordable everywhere. Trustworthy news has arrived that Ayoob's main body was at Saki in Bakwa on 6th, and that Luinab was to turn off from that place with cavalry into Zamindawar. A spy, however, states that Luinab's main body was two days ago at Dilaram, and that his advance guard of 100 men had arrived in Washir. Advanced column of Wali's troops is about twenty miles north-east of Girishk. Nur Mahomed Khan, cousin of Wali, made attempt to excite mutiny in Wali's troops, and, on failing, left Wali's camp. Wali's cavalry gone after him."

"FROM VICEROY.—Following from Candahar, July 15:—Wali's messenger brings following news. Wali's infantry mutinied Wednesday morning, seized his guns, and went off towards Zamindawar. British crossed river in pursuit, overtook them at Shoraki, and completely dispersed them, killing 200 and recovering guns and baggage. The above not yet confirmed by St. John from Girishk, but believed authentic at Candahar."

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JULY 16.—Following from Girishk, July 14:—Cavalry, Horse Artillery, and eight companies artillery pursued mutineers, who were marching along left bank of river, for several miles, and captured their six guns, which came into action to cover retreat, but after a few rounds from Horse Artillery were abandoned. Majority of infantry had previously dispersed, but a few desperate men held some enclosures and had to be dislodged by infantry. Mutineers' loss not great, may have amounted to forty or fifty; our loss, one man 66th killed, and two wounded, with some horses. Captured guns and wagons brought into our camp. Ayoob Khan probably at Lar, two marches distant."

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Simla, July 14, says:—"Gen.

Burrows is expected to enter Girishk to-morrow. His troops are in perfect health. The Helmand is everywhere fordable, and the supplies are abundant. The bulk of Ayoob Khan's following was at Bakwa on the 6th inst. All the districts within the vicinity of Cabul are perfectly quiet. According to the latest advices Abdurrahman was at Kaoshan, and was expected to reach Tudandara on the 15th inst., a place four miles from Charikar. The difficulty of the roads has impeded his march. The Sirdar Hashim Khan is stated to have left for Kharwar, accompanied by Badsha Khan. Mushk-i-Alam has recalled the Ghazis from Argandeh, and has declared his intention of himself undertaking the punishment of the leaders of the revolt."

The *Daily News* Cabul correspondent telegraphs that Abdul Rahman has crossed the Hindu Kush with a small following, and arrived at Tutundarra on Wednesday.

A BERLIN telegram asserts that General Von Kaufmann will shortly assume the command over the troops at Kuldja, Vernoye, and Marin, some fifteen thousand men in all. The Russians again complain of robberies perpetrated in the border districts by Chinese subjects. A grievance of this kind is always a pretty sure indication that the frontier is about to be crossed in pursuit of brigands. As to Kashgar and Yarkand, General Abramoff at Khokand is waiting for the order to invade and occupy these territories. To invalidate English remonstrance they are to be placed under Mahomedan Ameers, vassals of the Russian Crown, like the nominal Sovereigns of Bokhara and Khiva.

A REUTER'S telegram states that despatches had been received at Shanghai from Pekin announcing that the sentence of death passed upon Chung How had been remitted, and that the Chinese Government had abandoned the idea of war with Russia. In St. Petersburg this is believed to be confirmed by the departure of the Marquis T'seng from London.

The *Pioneer* makes the following announcement respecting the report that the late Viceroy had written a minute attacking the Civil Service:—"There seems reason to believe that an otherwise entirely groundless rumour about Earl Lytton had its origin in some misconceptions relating to the note, or minute, whatever it was, that he wrote on the question lately put before the Secretary of State in reference to the Councils of Bombay and Madras. As the government of India is at present carried on these papers are of a kind which never see the light; but we have reason to believe that the document referred to was in no way, as supposed, an attack on the Civil Service."

It is announced that Lord Ripon has given Rs.20,000 towards the erection of the proposed Roman Catholic Cathedral at Simla. The site selected for the Cathedral is the Gorton estate.

We combine two paragraphs from the *Times of India*, which informs us that Sir Andrew Clarke, who went back to India with the Marquis of Ripon, vacated his seat as a member of the Executive Council a few days ago, and returns to England to-day (June 26) to be Agent General for New South Wales. The Governorship of Madras becomes vacant in November next, and Simla rumours point to Sir A. Clarke as the possible successor of the Duke of Buckingham.

As the result of the representations made to the Chief Secretary for India by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, late assistant registrar general of statistics in Bengal, in reference to the "Ruin of an Indian Province," the Government has determined to issue a minute to the Government of India, calling its attention to the oppression of the zemindars towards the small tenants, and pointing out the duty of the Government officials to protect the Indian agricultural population against the illegal exactions of the land-owners.

MAJOR GENERAL C. C. Johnson, C.B., and Col. C. M. Macgregor, C.B., C.S.I., on completion of five years'

tenures of their substantive staff appointments, have been reappointed deputy quartermaster general and assistant quartermaster general respectively. General Johnson is at present officiating as quartermaster general, and Col. Macgregor as chief of the staff at Cabul.

MR. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. It will give great satisfaction, says the *Bombay Journal*, not only to the Jewish community, but to the public generally, to find a member of the Sassoon family again occupying a seat at the Council board. Sir Albert Sassoon, it will be remembered, was a member of the Legislative Council from 1868 to 1872.

WE are requested by the committee to intimate to the friends of the late Maharaja Ramanath Tagore that his statue executed in marble for erection in the Town-hall of Calcutta will remain on view for a week from 12 to 4 at Mr. Geflowski's studio, No. 13, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

ANOTHER officer has died of fever in Rajamundry—Major Q. S. A. Jamieson. He had been in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Rajamundry and Samulcotta, since 1877.

At the suggestion of the surgeon general with the Government of India the undermentioned designations have been assigned to the officers concerned:—Surgeon general with the Government of India; surgeon general with the Government of Madras; surgeon general with the Government of Bombay; surgeon general, Bengal; surgeon general, North West Provinces and Oudh; surgeon general, Punjab; deputy surgeon general, Central Provinces.

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Charles Grant moved for leave to introduce two bills "to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue and the jurisdiction of revenue officers," and "to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of lands in the Central Provinces."

THE Governor General in Council has directed that no public officer shall use a free pass for travelling on any railway, State or guaranteed, except when he is travelling on the public service. A public officer travelling on any railway, under a free pass, must deduct from any travelling allowance to which he would otherwise be entitled the fare which, but for his free pass, he would have paid.

THE *Pioneer* has dropped the spelling "Abdul Rahman" and adopted that of "Abdurrahman," on the ground that "it seems now more usual to call him so." Both ways are correct, but the former is the more correct of the two, for the reason that his name is Rahman and his prænomen Abdul. In Arabic, and other languages which follow Arabic in some respects, certain letters become assimilated with certain other following letters for the sake of euphony. Thus Abdul Rahman is pronounced Abdurrahman, and in writing the "l" is dropped and a sign put over the "r" which signifies duplication. We have noticed that the *Times*, since Abdul Rahman's name has again come into prominence, has always spelled it Abdurrahman, following their Cabul correspondent in that respect, who is doubtless in the habit of hearing it so pronounced. The example of the *Times* has been very generally followed by the English Press, but Abdul Rahman has been before the public years ago, and hitherto travellers and writers have written his name after the fashion we still adhere to.

DURING the month of May the lowest daily average of patients treated in the Cabul dispensary was 188, which rose during the last two weeks to 230.

THE Government of India has published a return of all the different races employed on the open lines of railway, and on the river steamer services in that country, on Sept. 30 last, from which we see that there were 3,781 Europeans, 3,481 East Indians, and 141,348 natives thus

employed. During the year ended on the same date sixty-seven Europeans and thirty-two East Indians died, 657 and 760 resigned or were discharged, and 340 and 291 were dismissed.

THE Government salt revenue returns for the Presidency of Bombay for the month of April show an increase of Rs. 72,000 on the corresponding month of 1879, being equivalent to an increase of 7,000 maunds. This is an excess of 81,000 maunds on the corresponding month of the year 1876. The Presidencies of Bengal and Madras show an increase on the corresponding month of 1876 of 120,000 and 150,000 maunds respectively; on the other hand, the Presidencies of Sind and British Burma show a falling off of 7,000 and 98,000 maunds respectively for the corresponding month of 1876.

THE *Bombay Gazette* thinks that Mr. Wedderburn's plans for bolstering up the ryot, like those of many others, are amiable, but mistaken. The Deccan Ryots Relief Bill has not yet been sufficiently long in operation for its results to be seen. As yet its operation is not understood, either by the sowkar or by the ryot. The former is afraid to lend, the latter unable to borrow. What the ryot wants is to be let alone for a while, to be allowed to cultivate his field in peace, and to settle his own affairs with the sowkar. The most effective way of aiding him is by opening up communications by making roads and railways, so as to give him a market for his produce. This will put into his pockets vast sums that are now spent in the transit of goods or wasted by the impossibility of moving his produce, and will enable him to grow lucrative crops, for which there is now no local demand.

THE *Englishman* says:—"The actual receipts from three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs. 2,17,78,745. This is Rs. 21,19,245 better than the estimates, but the difference would have been much greater were it not that the Bombay pass duty was Rs. 21,14,300 below the estimates, whilst the receipts from Bengal opium were Rs. 42,33,545 above them."

AN interesting memorandum on Persian opium is printed in a lately-published report on the administration of the Persian Gulf Political Agency. For the last two or three years the Persian Government have been extending and improving the cultivation of opium in the country; trying especially to guard against adulteration and carelessness in manufacture. And to a great extent they have been successful. A few years ago a case of Persian opium weighing 140lb. would not fetch more than 150 dollars in China; the prices now realised range between 280 and 350 dollars. The attention of native merchants was first turned to the opium trade twenty-five years ago; but since then there has been every year a gradual increase in the quantity produced—though never till now has this increase been so prominent. The probable yield of the crops for the year 1879-80 was estimated at 6,550 cases, in 1859 the quantity was about 300 cases. Opium is also brought to Yezd from Herat; and, altogether, it was reckoned that in 1879-80 7,000 cases would be available for export through Bushire and Bunder Abbas to China and England. About five-sixths of the whole goes to China, most of the rest goes to England. Small quantities are exported also to Zanzibar and Turkey, and some is smuggled through Mekran and Beluchistan into the Indian frontier provinces.

THERE has been a satisfactory diminution of crime in Calcutta during the past twelve months.

A PROPOSAL is on foot to get out a pack of hounds to Bombay for the next cold season.

THE *Standard* understands the Right Hon. W. P. Adam has definitely accepted the post of Governor of Madras. No indication has been given as to how the consequent vacancy in the office of First Commissioner of Public Works will be filled up.

FOR the week ending June 12 the deaths in Calcutta

numbered 162, being a death-rate of 19.6 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras for the same week the deaths are returned at 283, giving a death-rate of 37.0 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending the 15th idem there were 369 deaths, and the death-rate was 28.64 per 1,000 per annum.

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—Mr. W. H. Fluker; Major Q. S. A. Jamieson (Madras).

EARL LYTTON AND THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

THE following address from members of the National Mahomedan Association and others was lately forwarded to the Earl of Lytton:—May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the National Mahomedan Association, and her Imperial Majesty's other Mahomedan subjects in Bengal and Behar, approach your Excellency with feelings of extreme regret at your Excellency's departure from India, after filling with distinction for a period of upwards of four years the high and exalted office of Viceroy and Governor General. The early portion of your Excellency's august administration was signalled by a most important event, which will ever remain enshrined in the grateful memory of her Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects in this country, and will form a bright chapter in the annals of her Majesty's rule in India—we mean the magnificent assemblage at the ancient capital of India, where the assumption by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India was proclaimed amidst a large gathering of independent princes, native chiefs, and nobility, and the highest civil and military officers of State—an act of graciousness calculated to bind her Imperial Majesty's subjects and feudatories in everlasting bonds of fealty and allegiance. Although the occasion itself, and the gracious act of her Imperial Majesty, could not fail to arouse the highest degree of enthusiasm among her Majesty's subjects and allies in India, we venture to acknowledge, with feelings of gratitude, that the brilliant success of the august assembly at Delhi was mainly due to the personal influence, accompanied by the display of the most generous and benevolent exertions on the part of your Excellency. We also acknowledge with deepest gratitude your Excellency's generous and sympathising solicitude for the amelioration of the social and political condition of her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects in India. The graceful act performed by your Excellency, immediately after the close of the assemblage at Delhi, in laying the foundation-stone of the Anglo-Mahomedan College at Aligarh, the encouraging address delivered on the occasion to a large and influential meeting of the Mahomedan noblemen and gentlemen then present, and the speech delivered at Lahore last year at the Convocation of the Punjab University—all amply testify to the sympathising interest felt by your Excellency in the progress of Mahomedan education and the advance of the social and political condition of our co-religionists. We feel that we should be wanting in loyalty and devotion towards our gracious Sovereign were we to fail in acknowledging the untiring zeal and devotion manifested by your Excellency as her Imperial Majesty's representative in this vast Empire with a view to secure for that Empire a well-defined and secure North Western frontier. And we regret that your Excellency's administration in India should have terminated at a time when the operations in Afghanistan are drawing to a satisfactory close. In conclusion, we most respectfully and sincerely wish your Excellency a safe and happy return to England, and a long life and career distinguished in the future as it has been in the past. We humbly trust that your Excellency, while in England, will continue to take as warm an interest in her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects in India as your lordship has evinced during the past four years of your Excellency's august administration." The above address was signed by Nawab Delir Jung, C.S.I.; Prince Furrakh Shah (Mysor Family), Prince Wahajooddeen (Mysor Family), Prince Bashiroodden (Mysor Family), Nawab Syud Ahmad Ali Khan, Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali Talakoodowlah Bahadoor (Oudh), Zoolfakaroodowlah Bahadur (Oudh), and many others of Calcutta. Nawab Abdool Ghanny Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., and Nawab Absanoollah, of Dacca. Syud Wellayut Ali Khan, C.I.E., Syud Mahomed Nawab of Patna, and several leading Mahomedans of the Behar districts. The following reply was received:—

"Government House, Simla, June 8.

"Sir,—His Excellency the Earl of Lytton desires me to express to you and the members of the National Mahomedan Association the pleasure with which he has received your farewell address. His Excellency was glad to be able to evince his sympathy in the efforts made to promote educational progress among the Moslems of India by taking part in the interesting ceremony at Aligarh in the month of January, 1877. He is pleased to receive your assurance that the Mahomedans of Bengal and Behar sympathise fully in the success of, and efforts made by, British arms on the North West Frontier of

India. Earl Lytton feels convinced that the loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress which pervades the address forwarded by your association is really felt by the great majority of her Majesty's Moslem subjects in Bengal and in India generally. The friendly feelings expressed by the Mahomedans of Bengal towards his Excellency personally will always be a pleasant memory to the Earl of Lytton.—Yours obediently, W. H. BRACKENBURY."

A second address was sent to the Earl of Lytton by the Mahomedan Literary Society:—"May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned members of the Committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, on behalf of our society, which had been favoured at your Excellency's hands with a continuation of the countenance and patronage accorded to it by previous representatives of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and on behalf of our numerous co-religionists, whom we are accustomed to represent in public matters and on public occasions, beg leave to approach your Excellency with an expression of our sentiments on your approaching retirement from the Government of this country. The Mahomedans of India feel deeply grateful to your Excellency for the interest your Excellency has always taken in their education and progress, the one being a necessary correlative to the other. The encouragement given by your Excellency to the cause of Mahomedan education in India, by presiding at the laying of the foundation stone of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh, as well as by the prominent allusion you made to it in your address at the convocation of the Punjab University College, shows that your Excellency fully recognised the peculiar difficulties which surround the question of Mahomedan education in this country, a matter which has engaged the attention of this society ever since its foundation, seventeen years ago, and upon which it has been our privilege to address successive Governments, local and imperial. In matters of foreign policy, notably the war in Afghanistan, the Mahomedans of India have always appreciated the intention of your Excellency's Government to promote the security of her Most Gracious Majesty's Indian Empire, and at the same time to establish a strong, prosperous, and independent kingdom in Afghanistan, on terms of active friendship and permanent alliance with the British Government in this country. We feel confident that your Excellency, if your connection with this country had lasted for its natural term, would have succeeded in securing the high objects which have so long occupied your anxious care, and that, as a necessary result, your Excellency would have been in a position to recommend relief in taxation and a relaxation in the measures for the better preservation of peace within the limits of the Empire, which the disturbed state of the frontier had, in the judgment of your Excellency's Government, rendered necessary. We fervently wish your Excellency a prosperous voyage home, and trust that, in the high careers still open to your Excellency, the people and the affairs of this country will continue to receive at your hands favourable consideration and kindly interest." The society has received the following reply:—

"Sir,—His Excellency the Viceroy directs me to express to you and to your association his gratification at the kindly terms of the farewell address you have forwarded. It has always been a pleasure to the Viceroy to evince, by his attendance at your annual gatherings at Calcutta, his personal sympathy in the efforts of your association to promote intellectual and artistic progress among the Mahomedans in India. Lord Lytton has, on occasions, observed with pleasure that the Moslems of India have, during the past two years, evinced a hearty sympathy in the success of British arms, even when those arms were directed against fellow-believers in the faith of Islam. And his Excellency believes that her Majesty the Queen-Empress has few more loyal subjects than the Mahomedan gentlemen of Bengal. Thanking you and the members of your association for your good wishes for Lord Lytton's future career,—I am, Sir, yours obediently,—W. H. BRACKENBURY, Lieut. Col., Private Secretary to the Viceroy."

A PERMANENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

AT Sherpur the necessity for maintaining a permanent transport service has been much discussed of late, and Lieut. Col. Lowe, chief director of transport with the Cabul Force, has suggested a plan the details of which are explained by the correspondent of the *Pioneer*. Col. Lowe takes an army of 36,000 of all arms with fifteen days' food as the unit to be treated, this being about the strength of a force which is likely to be mobilised in case of war breaking out, and he believes that under his system transport for such an army could be raised at any time in a fortnight. Taking the mule as the only transport animal in the "first line," he calculates that 7,000 mules (of which number 1,028 would be spare animals) would be required for the 36,000 men, the estimate being as follows:—7,000 British Infantry, 15,435 mules; 1,500 British Cavalry, 6,036 mules; 2,800 Artillery and Engineers, 11,267 mules; 4,000 Native Cavalry, 9,900; 21,000 Native Infantry, 26,334 mules; total, 68,972 mules; spare animals, 1,028; grand total,

70,000. This calculation is made on the Cabul scale of baggage, and each animal would have to carry two maunds only; allowance is made for forage and grain also being carried. The 70,000 mules required would be located in the three Presidencies in the following proportion:—Bengal, 35,000; Bombay and Madras, 17,500 each. The North West Provinces would furnish 9,750; Oudh, 750; and Rohilcund, 2,000. The Punjab would be responsible for 27,500. The system of maintenance would be the division of all the country into a certain number of districts, each of which would have a fixed number of mules ready for the State when occasion might arise. Col. Lowe says:—"The districts would all have been numbered off in the transport books, and I will suppose I am visiting the Rawul Pindi or No. 20 district. The first village I enter might have, perhaps, fifteen mules, nine of which were over three and under fourteen years old. To the owners of these animals I would say: "Government will give you, through me, one rupee per month for each of these animals. Government does not want them now and may never want them at all. Keep them, therefore, and use them as you have been accustomed to. All that Government asks is that you will agree to give the use of the mules in time of war. You must bring them with their saddles, &c., arranging among yourselves that at least one man shall accompany every three mules. On Government calling for the mules you will receive war rates of pay from that day till the animals are discharged, when they will revert to peace rates of one rupee per month. This present agreement to last twelve months, after which notice of three months on either side may end the bargain: the one proviso being that when Government has called for the service of the mules the notice cannot be given until the mules are discharged. Meanwhile the mules must be branded with the district mark 'R 20;' and here is Rs.36, the first quarter's payment, in advance." Col. Lowe states that from his personal knowledge, and from opinions expressed by native gentlemen, he is convinced the people would eagerly accept such a system, as it is one which they could easily understand, and is quite in keeping with their customs and traditions. Col. Lowe suggests that a director, who would have control all over India, should be appointed with staff pay of Rs.1,000 per month. His subordinates in Bengal would be two superintendents (Rs.500 each), and four assistants (Rs.150 to Rs.200); in Bombay and Madras just half this establishment. There would also be a number of native officers and non-commissioned officers, and five sowars would be told off to each district. The staff in Bengal would cost Rs.9,210 per month (in peace time), in Bombay and Madras Rs.4,030 each, or a total of Rs.17,270 for establishment. The premium to owners of Rs.1 per animal would be Rs.70,000, making a grand total of Rs.87,270. When the war broke out the staff would be available for instant service at their normal pay, while the owner of each animal would receive his Rs.12 per month, in all, Rs.8,40,000, or a total expenditure on service of Rs.8,57,270. The second line of transport in a campaign Col. Lowe considers should be wheeled carriages, a certain number of carts being always kept ready at stations near the bases of supply, such as Mooltan, Rawul Pindi, &c.

INDIAN MATERIALS FOR PAPERMAKING.

THE Agricultural Department has issued a "memorandum on materials in India suitable for the manufacture of paper," written by Mr. L. Liotard. It gives a capital summary of articles for papermaking obtainable in the country. There appears to be a great variety of suitable materials for this purpose obtainable in India; trees, plants, straw, and even the most common and noxious weeds, are shown to possess a value in this way. Among the more common plants which can be utilised are the *bhindi*—the lady's finger—the stalk of which plant is peculiarly tenacious; the sunn grass, the yercum, and among nettles the rhea grass and the common *bharg* plant. Nor is the stem of the plantain without its value in this way. The most promising article seems to be the bamboo. Mr. Thomas Routledge, of Sunderland, has experimented on this fibre for some years, and paper made entirely of bamboo fibre will bear comparison with any other of similar class in the market. From the many experiments made by Mr. Routledge he was enabled to draw the following conclusions:—"One acre of closely growing bamboo land will yield forty tons of young shoots, such only being suitable; these will, when crushed, yield ten tons of dried produce, three-fourths being removed in the form of moisture. This dried produce yields 60 per cent. of fibrous paper stock, consequently one acre will produce six tons of paper stock. This acre may be cropped every second year—in favourable circumstances every year—so that this ought to be a profitable industry. A large quantity of expensive machinery is necessary to produce the finished fibre, which Mr. Routledge estimates as worth about £24 per ton. This is, of course, an estimate, none being in the market. He also estimates the entire cost of preparing this stock at Rs.150 per ton."—*Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CHINESE BUDDHISM.*

DR. EDKINS has for many years been favourably known as a writer on the Chinese language and religions, and although his views on some points do not receive general acceptance there remains in his favour a mass of sound and valuable work. The volume before us, which describes in an exhaustive manner the history of Buddhism in China, how it was introduced into that Empire, and by what means it has held its own and flourished during the eighteen centuries that have elapsed since the arrival of the first Buddhist missionaries at the capital, will certainly increase Dr. Edkins's reputation as a laborious and painstaking writer on his own subjects. It is evident throughout his pages that the propagation of Buddhism among "the materialistic Chinese"—a religion which, as he says, "covered China with monasteries and images"—has exercised a great influence on the mind of our author, who sees in it a precedent and encouragement for the growth of Christianity, now, as Dr. Edkins would contend, fairly introduced into the country. Apart from this conviction, which becomes the less reasonable when we remember that Buddhism has won only a partial victory in China against the doctrines of Confucius and the cult of Laou-tse; the most hypercritical of critics can find nothing to fall foul of in the collection of sketches which Dr. Edkins has gathered out of a personal experience extending over more than a quarter of a century. It was in the first century of our era, when the Emperor Mingti of the Han dynasty was on the throne, that the first Buddhist missionaries arrived in China, when they were admitted to an audience with the Emperor and received other marks of honour. At first the progress made by Buddhism was slow, but in the fifth century it had taken firm root, as was clearly shown by one Emperor leaving the throne to become a monk. From that time it fairly held its own with Confucianism and Taoism, and, as in China there is no State religion, it has been able to hold its own against longer established rivals. Practically, the religion of the Chinese people is composed of the teachings of these three creeds with a very strong admixture of superstition traceable to the ancient mythology of the country. Nor are there wanting in this volume passages of the greatest interest in historical matters; of these none perhaps is more striking than that to be found in the note on pages 116-17. In this an extract is made from the history of the Tang dynasty confirming the gorgeous description in Gibbon of the rivalry between the Byzantine Empire and Chosroes, the Persian king, and showing how much more accurate than is supposed was the Chinese knowledge of the countries of the West. A careful perusal of the volume will bring to light several others of scarcely less interest and value. Dr. Edkins's book, taken in conjunction with those recently published from the pens of Professor Douglas and Dr. Legge, enables everyone to acquire as accurate an idea as is possible of Chinese religions; but whether there is any prospect of Christianity displacing Buddhism, or winning its way to a place among the religions of China, is doubtful. It may even be questioned whether so sweeping a change would be attended with many benefits.

* "Chinese Buddhism: A Volume of Sketches, Historical, Descriptive, and Critical." By Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS, D.D., author of "Religion in China," &c. London: Trubner and Co. 1880.

INDIAN TRANSPORT.*

THE attention called to the fatality attendant on the employment of camels in the recent campaign, and the delays and difficulties experienced through waiting for baggage, has proved the occasion for reissuing Sir Charles Napier's letter on the subject of the baggage of the Indian Army. The pamphlet was out of print, and its reissue is opportune and desirable. Sir Charles Napier bequeathed his letter as a legacy to those for whose benefit it was written. "Sooner or later a 'Baggage Corps' must become a part of the Army of India."

* "A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control, on the Baggage of the Indian Army." By Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General and Colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot. Fifth Edition. London: Republished by M. Walbrook, 180, Brompton-road, S.W.

INDIAN FINANCE.*

THE object of Mr. Fox's pamphlet is sufficiently important as described by himself. It is to show how we may ameliorate the condition of the people of India while developing an excess of revenue over expenditure sufficient to provide against the diminution and ultimate disappearance of the opium revenue, the abolition of the license tax, the customs duties, except those on spirits, beer, and tobacco, and a considerable remission off the salt tax. Mr. Fox suggests the application throughout India of the system of land settlement adopted in the Punjab.

* "A Few Suggestions on Indian Finances, the Land Revenue, Public Works, and the Opium Trade." By FRANCIS WILLIAM FOX, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. London: Waterlow and Sons.

and N.W. Provinces, "except perhaps where the land has unfortunately acquired a permanent settlement." Improved cultivation and more easy or assured tenure would then make enhanced assessment easy. An agricultural State bank, with branches and sub-branches, should be established everywhere, and Mr. Fox estimates an increase of land revenue at the end of ten years amounting to £4,400,000 per annum, and at the end of fourteen pages of hypothetical arithmetic, in the course of which he takes off half the salt tax, all the opium revenue, and committed other economical reductions, he says:—"We have shown how, at the expiration of ten years, an increase of £4,400,000 per annum may be easily realised—partly through the normal increase of area under cultivation and improved methods of levying the assessment, and partly through the addition of threepence per acre on the acreage assessment throughout India—and we have shown, notwithstanding the nominal increase in the amount of assessment, how the cultivator would be actually relieved to a far greater extent in other ways by the adoption of a measure of an ameliorative and remedial character." It is pleasant to find so promising a candidate for the succession to the next financial vacancy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE MAJOR R. H. DE MONTMORENCY. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As the organ of the Indian services I ask you to insert a few lines in memory of an Indian officer who, though he has not survived to attain high rank, yet has lived long enough to earn the gratitude of the native inhabitants, ryots and zemindars, of an Indian province. Major R. H. De Montmorency, who died at Streatham yesterday evening, was the only surviving son of the late Major De Montmorency, of the 65th Bengal Native Infantry, and entered his father's regiment in time to participate in the stirring scenes of the Indian Mutiny. He also saw service in China; but it is not to his military career that I would draw attention, but to his services in the Oudh Commission. It is some twenty years since he entered this department of the public service as secretary to Sir George Yule, Chief Commissioner, whose esteem and affection he gained by his conscientious discharge of his duties and his gentleness and nobility of character. Since that time he has laboured unsparingly and successfully in the interests of his Government and of the people of his province. Modest, brave, able, and courteous alike to all of every degree, he was the best type of those Indian officers who have acquired and held our Eastern Empire. Had he thought more of his health, the state of which warned him a year ago that he had overtaxed his strength, and quitted India in time, humanly speaking his life might have been spared, whereas he only returned home last month in a dying state. But if it is a good thing to die on the deck or the field of battle in our country's service, it is not less noble to sacrifice one's life in the sacred cause of striving to ameliorate the condition of the native races of India whom Providence has placed under our protection. Many humble mourners in the villages of distant Oudh will feel a pang as they read the record of his untimely death, while the numerous friends of Major De Montmorency in England and India will not soon forget one who endeared himself to them by his many amiable qualities.—Yours faithfully,

Kensington, July 16.

C. R. LOW.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE POSITION OF INDIAN COTTON.

A LONG and comprehensive report has been written by Dr. Forbes Watson on "Cotton Gins and the Quality of Indian Cotton." The report is immediately concerned with a series of trials conducted in part at Manchester, and in part at Broach and Dharwar in the Bombay Presidency, with the object of discovering the comparative efficiency of various machines for ginning cotton, that is to say, freeing the cotton fibres from the seed, to which they are more or less firmly attached. The machines experimented with were of European or American manufacture, and the conclusions arrived at as to the merits or demerits can have but little bearing on cotton-ginning in the villages of Upper India, where the gins used are of the cheapest and most primitive character, and where, from lack of capital, anything but inexpensive improvements must, as a general rule, be impossible. But, in connection with the report on cotton gins, Dr. Watson draws some interesting conclusions as to the respective merits of American and Indian cotton, and as to the commercial prospects of this latter. The trials being conducted partly with American and partly with Indian cotton offered an extremely good opportunity for testing on a large scale the qualities of Indian cotton which are most generally exported to Europe, and the results of these tests form by far the most interesting portions of the report. The cotton usually grown in these provinces, however, does not seem to have been experimented with at all, and the varieties noticed by Dr. Watson are all the productions of Sind and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The cotton which is grown in North West India is nearly all intended for home consumption, in proof of which may be cited the fact that, although the area under cotton in these provinces amounts to about twelve lakhs of acres, the net export during the year 1878-79 only came to one-and-a-half lakhs of maunds. The most noticeable of the Indian cottons which were represented at the ginning trials were Sind, Dharwar (acclimatised American), Hinganghat, Dhollera, Broach, and Kamptee. The most important conclusion arrived at concerning them was that they were not nearly so inferior to the bulk of American short-stapled cotton as is generally supposed. The three chief faults which are usually attributed to Indian cottons are shortness and weakness of staple, undue adhesion of fibres to the seed, whereby ginning is made difficult; and "leafiness," that is to say, the admixture of a large quantity of refuse consisting of pieces of the outer "shell" of the cotton pod. With regard to the supposed shortness of staple, Dr. Watson, so long ago as 1860, was led to the conclusion that the difference in length between the varieties of cotton grown in India and the usual short-stapled American varieties (of which the great bulk of the imported cotton consists) was much less than is usually supposed. An elaborate series of measurements conducted since then have justified this conclusion, proving, as they do, that, whereas the average length of the fibre of American short-stapled cotton is one inch, that of the Bombay varieties of Indian cotton is considerably over nine-tenths of an inch. On the whole, then, it appears that the average difference in length of staple between the bulk of the cotton exports from America and India is less than one-tenth of an inch; for the cotton exports from India to England and other European countries consist almost exclusively of the produce of the Bombay Presidency. The cotton of Upper India does not compare with American cotton nearly so favourably, the average length of its staple not exceeding three-fourths of an inch. But the cotton exported from these provinces and the Punjab is mostly consigned to China and does not enter into close competition with the American article. And not only does the average length of fibre in Bombay and Madras cottons very nearly equal that in America, but 28 per cent. of the former are actually superior to a great portion (about 22 per cent.) of the American exports. The relation of Indian to American cotton is stated by Dr. Watson as follows:—"If the whole of the American and of the Indian samples were each divided into two equal groups, then the inferior half of the American samples would be exactly matched, as regards length, by the superior half of the Indian samples, leaving only one-half of the Indian samples inferior to the shortest American cotton. We thus arrive at the important result that one-half of the whole bulk of American cotton imported into this country could be matched, as regards length of staple, by cotton grown in India." As regards strength of staple, it is shown that the average diameter of Indian cotton fibres exceeds that of American by 1-100th of an inch, and that, although the diameter is not so uniform along the length of the fibre as in American cotton, the Indian samples are, as a rule, the stronger of the two. To the second of the objections usually urged against the Indian cotton, *i.e.*, undue adhesion between the fibre and the seed, Dr. Watson is unable to give so satisfactory an answer. This adhesion is prejudicial in two ways—Firstly, it renders the fibre liable to be torn or cut in being separated from the seed; and secondly, it renders the seed liable to be driven into the gin and crushed into the cotton. It also renders the operation of ginning far more difficult, since the machinery has to be set with more than ordinary care and accuracy. The easiest of all cottons to gin, on this account, is the Egyptian, in which the fibre adheres to the seed with far less tenacity than in either American or Indian cottons. But the adhesion of the Indian cotton fibre to the seed is considerably more tenacious than that of American fibre, although all Indian varieties are not equally difficult to clean in this respect. The third objection to Indian cottons is the great admixture of pieces of the outer "shell" of the cotton pod in them, and to this charge Indian cottons must again plead guilty, though Dr. Watson thinks that they may allege in extenuation that "'tis their nature to." The large percentage of "leaf" found in Indian cotton results from what seems to be a peculiarity of the Indian cotton pod, and not—at all events, to the extent formerly believed—to the carelessness of the Indian cotton picker. "The bolls of the American plant are larger, and open more readily than those of the Indian plant, hence it is more easy to pick the American cotton in a clean condition than is the case with the Indian varieties. . . . Moreover, the leaves of the native plant are smaller and more friable than those of the American variety." The final deduction drawn by Dr. Forbes is similar to that drawn by him in his recent report on Indian wheats—that quite as much improvement can be expected from systematic attempts to improve native Indian varieties as from the introduction of new foreign ones. "There appears," he writes, "to be a natural adaptation of the Indian cotton plant to the dry climate of India, which enables it, by means of its long tap-root, to draw sustenance and moisture from greater depth of soil than is the case with the American variety, with its number of lateral roots spreading near the surface." Hence it is quite

as important to proceed with experiments in the improvement of the native staple by selection as to attempt the introduction of "foreign varieties, which, whatever their advantages may be, are not so well adapted to sustain the frequent seasons of extreme drought occurring in India."—*Pioneer*.

GLEANINGS FROM THE VERNACULAR JOURNALS.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.—After reading the recent utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a feeling of disappointment has overtaken the vernacular papers, and they have begun to doubt if Mr. Gladstone will carry out his pledge to make England bear, either wholly or in part, the expenses of the war in Afghanistan. His assurances on this point given when out of office had left no doubt in their minds that he was the one man in England who, when everybody else might flinch, would, to the last, act up to his determination to cast the burden of the war on the English Exchequer if he had the power to do so. This very conviction it was which made the people of India rejoice in the return of his party to power. And now, if he should forget his promises or flinch from his avowed purpose, the vernacular papers would be the last to forgive him. No consideration would weigh with them; even the unexpected deficit in the Budget, the inheritance of his predecessors, would not palliate his crime; and no mercy would be vouchsafed. The papers are altogether miserable over the apprehended attitude of the Premier to waver in his former resolve; they coerce, cajole, remonstrate, pray, and use all sorts of arts to guard him against the dangerous pitfall on the brink of which they shudder to see him stand. The *Akbar-i-Sou-dagar* even suggests that the increase in the income-tax in Great Britain is suggested in the Budget with the purpose of convincing the people of India that the British Exchequer is not at all able to pay any part of the war expenses. The *Jam-i-Jamsheed* quarrels with the people of India for not creating a row on the matter by calling public meetings, for, argues the writer, "even a mother would not feed her child unless it cried for it." The *Bombay Samachar* believes that there is no way for Mr. Gladstone out of this dilemma save by the fulfilment of his former promises, no matter at what cost, for his very reputation depends on the treatment of the subject. The *Bombay Chronicle* repeats what it has so often said, that the people of India should guard against trusting too much to the liberality of the British Ministry and the "voluntary gifts" of Parliament. And the *Rast Gofar* is too much convulsed to do anything else than pray that Mr. Gladstone may be enabled to have the courage of his conviction at this trying time, and save his reputation for honesty and tenacity of purpose by doing an act of justice to the millions of India.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

HONOUR TO MOULVI ABDUL LUTIF KHAN BAHADUR.—A very interesting ceremony has taken place at Alipore, in the office of Mr. J. Munro, the commissioner of the Presidency Division, namely, the presentation to Moulvi Abdul Lutif Kan Bahadur, magistrate of the suburban police-court at Sealdah, the sunud and khillut of the title of Nawab, which had been conferred upon him by the Government of India in recognition of the public services rendered by the distinguished Moulvi, chiefly in the cause of the education and improvement of the Mahomedan community of India. The khillut consisted of a diamond ring, a valuable supech with kulghi and a sword with richly embroidered belt and shield. Afterwards, Mr. Macaulay, the collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, placed a handsome gold watch guard round the Moulvi's neck, and handed over to him a valuable gold watch, with an engraved inscription to the following effect:—"Presented to Moulvi Abdul Lutif Khan Bahadur, with the title of Nawab, conferred upon him by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta, 12th April, 1880." The commissioner then presented the Moulvi with the sunud of the title of Nawab.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE COMING CENSUS.—A set of general rules has been issued for taking the census, next February, in the North West Provinces and Oudh. A preliminary record of the permanent residents in towns and villages will be made; and afterwards, at a time and date to be specified in due course, "a synchronous enumeration" will take place. The Government of India has ordered that, as a general rule, the agency employed in taking the census shall be unpaid. Except police officers, all Government servants, including those of the civil courts and opium departments, will be eligible for census work; and also all respectable persons willing to aid. The preliminary record is to be complete by November 1 next, and between that date and February it will be tested by the district staff. Native gentlemen who wish to fill in the schedule of families will be supplied with schedules for the purpose—that is, if they seem to be capable of filling up the returns correctly. When the last census was made such schedules were frequently found incorrect. During the days immediately following the census the testers will check by actual inquiry as many schedules as they can; they will also scrutinise each schedule, to see if it is properly filled up and legibly written. The village totals will be

examined carefully and any disproportion between estimates and results inquired into. Where the tester finds any great disproportion between the numbers of the sexes "he must use tact in making inquiries to check returns." The scrutiny of the schedules will be finished within a fortnight after the census.—*Pioneer*.

THE ASSAM COMMISSION.—The chief commissioner of Assam has notified that, in consequence of the number of officers in the Assam commission absent, or about to go on leave, he will be unable to sanction any fresh application for leave until after October next, unless such applications be accompanied by a medical certificate.—*Indian Daily News*.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A case has just been decided by the Chief Court of the Punjab which contains some points of interest remarkable enough to make the foundation of a romance. Some eighteen months ago a resident of Lahore married a widow lady with whom, up till quite recently, he has lived quietly and happily. A short time ago, however, she received a telegram from her former husband, who turned out not to be in the other regions, but in Bombay, in which place he had turned up after an absence of five years! He intimated that he was not only alive, but returning to reside with her. As she had been fully under the belief that he was dead, and herself free to marry again, she informed the present incumbent, who, after consultation with friends, determined to put the whole case before the judges and ask for a declaration of the nullity of the marriage. The case came off before Mr. Rattigan in chambers on Monday. We are glad to say that in his decision declaring the marriage null and void he fully exonerated both parties from any intention of offence, and stated that from the evidence it was clear that the lady had made inquiry and was satisfied as to the reported death of her husband, and that the plaintiff had also made inquiry and satisfied himself that she was a widow. The conduct and position of the original husband are both equally curious.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The stewards of the Mhow and Central India races announce their intention of publishing a programme the last week in July. An exact date for the meeting must depend on the return of troops to Mhow, but the amount of added money will be between four and five thousand rupees.—*Bombay Gazette*.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE VICEROY.—After the reception of the new Viceroy at Simla, the following native chiefs were especially introduced to Lord Ripon by Earl Lytton:—The young Maharaja of Puttiala, the Raja of Jheend, the Raja of Nabha, the Raja of Keonthul, Sirdar Brikama Sing, and Sirdar Atta Sing.—*Ibid*.

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—The death is reported of Babu Jadunath Ghose, one of the municipal commissioners of the town of Calcutta, and for seventeen years principal of Seal's Free College. He was only forty-seven years of age.—*Ibid*.

THE REPORT ON THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1879.—The total number of in-door patients treated was less in 1879 by 5,734 as compared with 1878, and by 1,793 as compared with 1877. The surgeon general remarks:—"Though the number of sick persons in hospital was less in 1879 than in the previous very unhealthy year, it was still a high number, and in the Campbell Hospital greatly exceeded the numbers of ordinary years. The cases of small-pox treated were even more numerous than those of 1878; and though the disease became less fatal as the epidemic expired it accounted for ninety-four deaths. Cholera, though less prevalent in the town generally, showed some slight excess in the hospitals, and caused twenty-eight additional deaths. This was due to the reception into the Campbell Hospital in 1879, for the first time, of coolies from suburban emigration depots suffering from cholera. Malarious fevers were less fatal than in 1878, as well as less prevalent. Diseases of low condition, as anæmia and debility, were of equal prevalence, but much less fatal than in 1879. Dropsies were presented in usual number, but were very fatal. It does not appear that the name includes cases of the "acute oedema" which have created some sensation lately; indeed nothing is said of this affection in the hospital reports of the town. Respiratory affections, with equal prevalence, were less fatal than in 1878. Cases of dysentery and diarrhoea were less numerous than in the former year, but showed a very high death-rate. A fatal form of dysentery is particularly noted among the seamen; but it was by no means confined to them. A high death rate from dysentery distinguished the year under review throughout the town and suburbs." Examining the working of each hospital with reference to the foregoing tables and the more detailed statements in the reports, the Lieutenant Governor finds that in the Medical College Hospital the general death-rate of all races in 1879 was 130 per 1,000, against 135, 108, 136, 152, and 125 per 1,000 in the preceding five years. Excluding moribunds, the rate was 93, as compared with 111, 91, 103, 128, and 95 per 1,000 in the previous years. The results were thus, on the whole, better than average. Male European patients died at the rate of 57 per 1,000 treated, against 63 in 1878; females at 39, against 55. Of Eurasians, 79 males died per 1,000, against 59 in 1878; of females, 31 against 80. Of natives, 201 per 1,000 males died, against 230 in 1878; and 129 females, against 183 per 1,000. Both the general and the European death-rates of the hospital were unfavourably affected by the large reduction in the number of European sailors treated (380 against 867 in 1878, nearly all seamen being now sent to the General Hospital. This reduces the number of European recoveries materially, sailors being admitted to

hospitals freely, while European residents are only admitted as in-patients when dangerously ill. Of the total number of deaths (559), fever accounted for 52, cholera for 55, phthisis for 37, other respiratory affections 52, dysentery for 41, diarrhoea for 18, liver diseases for 15, parturition for 22, unspecified local diseases for 147, poisons and poisoned wounds for 18, and injuries for 50. The death-rate among natives was lower than in 1878, 1876, and 1875, and higher than in 1877 or 1874.—*Official Paper.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 29,572 tons. For London *via* Suez Canal the market closes very quiet at £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. nominal, for rice or wheat, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. for linseed, £2 15s. for hides, tea, &c., jute nominal, cotton, £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s.; *via* Cape—the market closed quiet with a downward tendency at £1 17s. 6d., for wheat £2 2s. 6d., nominal for linseed, jute, tobacco, £2 5s. for hides, £2 6s. 3d. for rape, and £2 7s. 6d. for poppy. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal, but little doing. Rates close weak at £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. for rice or wheat nominal, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. for linseed nominal, light and measurement goods £2 15s. to £3. For Liverpool, *via* Cape, there has been a large business doing, and the following ships, *Eblana, Alexandra, and Mabel* have taken the berth, securing the bulk of their requirements at £1 17s. 6d., for rice or wheat at £2. The *Ghazepore* filled up with linseed at £2. The market closes weak at the above quotations.—*Englishman.*

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—News from Rangoon to the 15th instant informs us that Commissariat Sergeant Langley has been committed to the sessions of the 15th July on charges involving Rs.280. Bail has been accepted for a thousand rupees. Sergeant Weightman was next arraigned. Cohen swore that for two years he paid Weightman Rs.30 monthly, with free rations, besides giving him and family occasional presents. His case had been remanded to the 16th.—*Englishman.*

THE local paper tells us that the tea bushes in the Darjiling district are recovering, though very slowly, from the red spider blight.

IRRIGATION IN NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—The year 1878-79 will stand in the annals of irrigation in the N.W.P. as a more than ordinarily prosperous one, both considered financially and with regard to the benefits it has conferred on the country. The area under irrigation was larger by 300,000 acres than it had ever been before, the value of the crops irrigated being estimated at Rs.6,81,47,506. The resolution of the Supreme Government on the report praises in high terms the diligence and careful supervision of the superintending and executive canal officers, by which a limited supply of water was made available over so large a space, above 20,700 square miles. As to finance, on the other hand, the revenue exceeded the interest charges by Rs.18,46,454, and as the balance of interest charges at the end of the year only amounted to Rs.50,97,492, it will not take long at this rate to clear off the debt altogether. Since it has been so often said that irrigation works cannot be expected to prove directly remunerative, their success in this respect in the past two years must be all the more inspiring to those concerned in their construction and management. A word of warning, however, against over-confidence in the continuance of this prosperity concludes the report. The two years' drought, which has rendered water necessary and expensive, cannot be reckoned on to last much longer, and irrigation may have an obstinate run of plentiful rain seasons to contend against, when crops will flourish of their own accord, and canal water be a drug in the market.—*Pioneer.*

ACCIDENT TO SIR ASHLEY EDEN.—We regret to hear from Darjiling that the Lieutenant Governor had a rather serious fall from his horse. It appears that the horse took fright at something in the road and bolted, and, after going some distance his honour fell off, damaging his face and receiving a good many contusions.—*Englishman.*

THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.—Sir Walter Eugene de Souza, who is now in Paris, has resigned his appointment as Consul General for Portugal in Calcutta. The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs has nominated Signor F. Acerboni, of Messrs. F. Acerboni and Co., of Calcutta, to succeed him as Vice Consul, the appointment of Consul General being abolished. Signor Acerboni, who is absent in Europe, will take charge of his new appointment in October next.—*Statesman.*

INSOLVENCY OF COWIE AND CO.—The judgment delivered in the Calcutta Insolvency Court in *re* David and John Cowie, partners in the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, and Co., will be read by many in India with painful interest. It appears that between the years 1871 and 1874 the firm sustained losses amounting to five lakhs, and due to a series of unsuccessful consignments of goods to Europe. In April, 1875, the firm could have paid 12 or 13 annas in the rupee; the assets now bear half that proportion to the liabilities. The court remarks, in the judgment, that it sees no grounds for the suggestion of the opposing creditor—that debts were contracted fraudulently. On the other hand, Mr. Commissioner Wilson remarks:—"I have heard with great surprise and regret from Mr. David Cowie that from the beginning of the century it has been the practice of his firm, and the firm which preceded it in business, to mix the incomes raised by them from trust properties in one common fund with their own moneys. This is a grave breach of

duty in trustees." And there was another matter which the court heard with surprise and regret. The insolvents had been in the habit of taking out letters of administration to estates in this country under powers of attorney, for executors and next of kin in Europe, and the moneys of such estates they had mixed with their own funds, "a serious breach of the plainest duty of an administrator." The insolvents had furthermore charged commissions upon estates so administered by them, which is prohibited by Section 56 of Act II. of 1874. In all these matters, however, the court did not consider that any cause for action under Section 51 had been established. But the court was obliged to mark its disapproval of the course pursued by the insolvents in carrying on business after 1874, with only the vague hope that their affairs might improve, or something turn up to save them. "I am constrained to say that I see no excuse for their doing so; and I think that justice and the interests of commercial morality require that the court should plainly condemn trading of this character." The court, therefore, under Section 47 of the Act, has adjourned the hearing of the petition for a year; the effect of such adjournment being to postpone the discharge of the insolvents. The interim protection, however, which was previously granted, has been continued.—*Pioneer.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Steel, a civil engineer, died suddenly on June 20, at the Medical College Hospital. It appears that the deceased gentleman had come down to Calcutta in search of employment, having been engaged in the construction of the works in the Beas Valley on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and his services being no longer required by that company. Illness compelled him to go to the Howrah Hospital where he remained a considerable time without being cured, in consequence of which he took his discharge. On Saturday morning during the great heat, he with his wife had been driving about town making purchases, and that afternoon he complained of feeling ill and went to the Medical College Hospital, where death speedily followed from apoplexy.—*Englishman.*

THE DACCA KHEDDAH ESTABLISHMENT.—We learn that the services of Captain Hennessy, 10th Regiment N.I., which were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal last year, with a view to his acquiring experience with the Dacca kheddah establishment and conducting kheddah operations in the Julpaiguri Doars this year for the Government of Bengal, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, as Captain Hennessy is not considered to have acquired the necessary experience of the work; and that the services of the Dacca kheddah establishment under Mr. Sanderson have been offered to the Government of Bengal to work kheddahs in the Doars next cold weather, if the Government of Bengal is prepared to bear all the expenses of the undertaking.—*Englishman.*

A PAINFUL CASE.—A Masuri (Mussoorie) correspondent writes under date June 12:—"A melancholy case of suicide occurred here last week, the first in the annals of Masuri that I can remember. A Miss Gordon, daughter of Major Gordon, a very old resident of Masuri, poisoned herself last Sunday with cyanide of potassium. The cause of the act seems somewhat obscure, but is generally alleged to have been some family quarrel acting on a peculiar temperament."—*Englishman.*

THE LATE MR. FLUKEP.—A Massoorie correspondent writes:—"We have had another death here. Mr. Fluker, agent of the Bank of Bengal at Agra, died here the day after his arrival. His remains were attended to the grave by Major General Walker of the Survey, who knew him, and other friends."—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF A DEWAN.—Sheik Feroz-ud-din, Prime Minister of Bahawalpore, who had been ill at Lahore for some time, died on June 29. He belonged to a distinguished family of sheiks, and was popular among the natives of Bahawalpore.—*Times of India.*

A DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE ARMS ACT.—There is a difficulty in Calcutta about the Arms Act. The commissioner of police says that there is no provision in the law by which the executive can enforce Section 14 of the Act. According to this section persons who are not exempted from the prohibitions and restrictions in the Act are required to take out licenses for the possession of arms. Mr. Souttar brought this point to the notice of Government in July last; but "the Lieutenant Governor could not then, nor can he now, understand wherein the difficulty consists." One would think that when a lieutenant governor and a commissioner of police are thus at variance there must be something wrong in the Act itself.—*Times of India.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The man O'Rourke, charged at Lahore with the wilful murder of his wife, has been acquitted of the capital offence, but found guilty of culpable negligence. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.—*Times of India.*

A NEW SIKH ASSOCIATION.—The Singh Sabha is a new Sikh association, whose headquarters are at Amritsar, and with whose aims, taken as a whole, it is impossible not to sympathise. These include the spread of scientific and industrial training, the establishment of schools, and the promotion of industrial exhibitions of the various branches of craftsmanship in which this once warlike and now industrious people excel. But, besides these advanced and quite praiseworthy objects, the society has other aims, which, though of themselves unobjectionable, can scarcely claim the support of the public at large or the zealous co-operation of public officers. The revival of the Sikh religion is its first care, and it is upon

the strength of this part of its programme that the society has gained its most influential native subscribers. Sikhs of the old stock naturally object to the Brahmanising process which has been going on steadily for the last thirty years, and would like to see the creed of Guru Nanuck restored to its former supremacy. Another great object of the Singh Sabha is to teach Punjabi and to spread its literature printed in Gurmukhi. That there is a Gurmukh literature most people know, but very few have taken the trouble to form an idea of its comparative value. The Adi Granth is perhaps its finest monument, and this is accessible in an English translation. As an accessory to scientific training, it may be thought to leave something to be desired. But, without saying anything disrespectful of a production which is the Bible of a large number of our fellow-subjects, it may be submitted that there are two sides to the question whether a popular agitation for the revival of a dying faith and a semi-extinct literature is a fitting object for the zealous support of officers of Government.—*Pioneer*.

MADRAS.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Every one who is interested in the advancement of the East Indian community will have heartily hailed the formation of an association for promoting the welfare of that community. According to the last census report there are 35,000 East Indians and domiciled Europeans in the Madras Presidency, a small number compared with the whole population. As descendants of Europeans speaking English, it may be in many instances of a not undefiled kind. Proud of their European origin, and modelling their social life on the European pattern, the East Indian community constitute an important factor in the population of the Madras Presidency. That fact was years ago recognised and dwelt on by Sir Thomas Munro; in Lord Canning's outspoken sympathetic minute on the condition of this particular community; and the duty of the Government to do something for its improvement was emphasised in an admirable minute penned by Earl Lytton two years ago. That minute displays a breadth of view and kindly sympathy for a class which, under favourable circumstances, might have turned out a real political and social force in India. If there is any section of the community in India which owes a debt of gratitude to the outgoing Viceroy it is the Eurasians of India.—*Madras Times*.

THE RETIRING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—On June 12 Col. R. M. Macdonald completed the prescribed term of thirty-eight years' service as an officer of her Majesty's Indian Army, and has retired from it, and from the office of public instruction, which he has held for the past five years. In the long and honourable roll of Indian public servants there are, no doubt, many who have done more brilliant work, and won for themselves a more distinguished name, but there is no one, we venture to say, who has ever more diligently or conscientiously discharged the duties of the various offices he has held. Most men who have lived laborious and useful lives in India have as much regret as gladness when the end comes and they must put off the familiar harness; but Col. Macdonald, at the close of his day's work, may look back with satisfaction, if not pride, to the career which he has run. No one could possibly have been more painstaking, scrupulous, and thorough, and he has been animated, we believe, by a sincere regard for the welfare of the people. The Department of Education, in which a considerable portion of his services has been spent, is one that contributes as largely as any to the furtherance of India's best interests, and Col. Macdonald, for that as well as other reasons, found in it congenial work. To him, therefore, the high honour belongs of pursuing a disinterested and philanthropic aim by the most unwearied and painstaking labour. The people of this Presidency for whom he has worked owe him a debt of gratitude, and the Government whom he has served cordial thanks as a faithful servant and representative of the right stamp. It is men like Col. Macdonald who make the English name and the English rule respected in the land. A meeting has been held by some of the leading Hindu gentlemen of Madras to determine if the public services of Colonel Macdonald in the cause of education, now that he is to retire from the service, could be suitably recognised by the community. It was decided to hold a public meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of the city to further the object in view.—*Madras Times*.

THE OPIUM ACT IN MADRAS.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Opium Act I., of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council on the first day of July, 1880. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act I., of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs.700 shall be levied on each chest of Malwa opium of 140lb. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Madras Presidency.—*Gazette of India*.

IRRIGATION UNDER THE GODAVERY.—The following is a memorandum by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on a statement submitted by Mr. G. I. Walch, superintendent of works, Godavery, showing the approximate areas of lands irrigated by the canals of the Godavery Delta in fasli 1289 (1879-80) and the areas for the preceding year as shown by the Irrigation Department registers. It will be seen that the areas for the whole delta, including wet and

dry crops, irrigated in 1879-80 were 560,591 acres; irrigated in 1878-79 502,379 acres. Increase, 58,212 acres. The differences for the several sections of the delta were as follow:—

	Wet and dry crop. 1878-79.	Wet and dry crop. 1879-80.	Difference. Increase.
Eastern Delta	142,772	149,381	6,609
Central do.	96,882	99,609	2,727
Western do.	262,785	311,601	48,816

The Western Delta exhibits a marked increase, in the other sections of this delta being but slight. The increase in the central section would have been considerably greater if the new head sluices had been opened earlier. On the whole the result of the year's irrigation is very satisfactory. Under wet crop the only canals which show a decrease are:—Coconada canal, 60 acres; Amalapuram canal, 12,488 acres. The percentage of decrease being 0.15 and 4.37 respectively on the figures for the previous year. The decrease on the Coconada canal is so small as to be immaterial, while that under the Amalapuram canal is attributed to late supply of water and to partial loss of seed beds. The figures for the rest of the canals in the three sections of the delta exhibit a greater or less increase over those for the previous year. The abstract attached to the statement shows that except fasli 1288 (1878-79) all faslis from 1285 to 1289 show a progressive increase in the area of irrigation.—*St. George's Gazette*.

"THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE ADVOCATE."—We observe that a journal under the above title is shortly to be published in Madras. Its object is to advocate the rights and claims of that large body of Government servants who are comprehended in the name of the Uncovenanted Service.—*Madras Times*.

MISS E. I. POGSON, assistant to the Government astronomer at Madras, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate.

MADRAS BANK.—The local *Times* announces that the secretary and treasurer, Mr. Frank, is about to visit England for the benefit of his health, and that Mr. Duffield is to act for him.

AN APPEAL FROM A RAMPA REBEL REJECTED.—A Rampa rebel, named Thatan Muttur, was convicted and sentenced by the Government agent of the Godavery District to transportation for life for waging war against her Majesty the Queen. Against this sentence the prisoner appealed to the High Court, but their lordships, after a minute investigation of the proceedings, have confirmed the sentence passed on him.—*Times of India*.

APOPLEXY.—A Kador correspondent, in a letter dated June 5, says:—"A Wynaad planter by the name of Darling came here a short time ago to settle some affairs of his mother's in connection with the Heracully Coffee Estate; but one morning he was found dead in bed without a friend or relative near to give a helping hand. The medical officer pronounced him to have died of apoplexy."—*Bangalore Examiner*.

HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR.—An Ooty correspondent writes, under date June 18:—"A rumour has been circulated during the last few days to the effect that the Ooty season will be brought to an untimely end by the departure of Government for the plains not later than August. Better informed people, however, are confident that it is but a rumour, and that his Grace will stay here until the middle of October, just leaving time for a State ball to be given at Madras, and for the enormous amount of packing which will have to be got through prior to embarkation. His Grace's five years' tenure of office will close on the 23rd November, 1880. He has been a warm friend to some during his tenure of office, and has been severe on others. He is stern in all official matters, and requires 'every man to do his duty.'—*Madras Mail*.

BOMBAY.

THE BRAHUI CHIEF OF THE BOLAN.—Quetta is to be connected by telegraph with Sibi via Hurnai and Kach. Orders have already been given for the construction of the line from the Quetta end, and as the line is complete as far as Hurnai through communication should soon be established. General Phayre's last new road is making rapid progress; it is to be twenty-three miles in length, available for wheel traffic, and is to extend from Kach, his new headquarter station, to Quetta. Allah Deen, the Brahui chief of the Bolan, has been paying a visit to Sir R. Sandeman, nominally one of ceremony, but really to inquire if the opening of the Hurnai route will make any difference to his profits as custodian of the Bolan Pass. The old chief is not prepossessing in his appearance; he is now immensely fat, weighing certainly over twenty stone, his hair and whiskers are dyed of the brightest indigo, and his face displays the qualities of avarice and cunning for which he is noted. Like all border chiefs here he has taken part in many scenes of strife and border warfare, of which his body bears the marks. His back, which he is fond of showing, is most fearfully scarred, resembling the crackling on roast pork. The old man is now past the years of active warfare, but he is surrounded by a goodly number of powerful sons, who, as long as their father is alive, will remain quiet and support him, but as soon as he is dead will probably cut one another's throats in the struggle for supremacy.—*Bombay Gazette*.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT.—It seems that during the present revision of assessment of houses in Bombay thousands of properties that had hitherto escaped their fair and proper assessments have

been discovered, particularly in the Mandvie and Bhooleshwur wards, two of the richest districts in the city. The discovery will doubtless add a considerable sum to the revenues of the municipality.—*Ibid.*

THE RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In place of the late lamented Mr. Charles Grondona, Signor Francisco Bozzoni has been appointed the Bombay agent of the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company as well as Italian consul at Bombay. Mr. Bozzoni was some time ago in the employ of the company as commander of the steamship *Australia*, which was wrecked near Leghorn in April, 1879. On leaving the company's service he proceeded to Australia to seek his fortune among the goldfields there, and, as accident would have it, returned to Rome only two days before the intelligence of the death of Mr. Grondona reached that city. The appointment of agent was at once offered to and accepted by him, and he was also appointed Italian consul.—*Ibid.*

THE FOREST LAWS.—*Native Opinion* brings to the notice of Sir James Fergusson the oppression which it alleges is exercised in the name of the Forest Laws. One fact mentioned may be reproduced. A few years ago we are told "very large herds of cattle could be seen in the country, particularly in the jungle districts. But now not only has the household stock of cattle diminished, but those large herds which were reared for purposes of sale by Banjaras and other wandering tribes have very greatly decreased. These people used to purchase cattle at a very low price in Northern India, fatten them in the Ghat districts of this presidency during the months of June, July, August, and September, and then wander about the country for the purposes of sale. But the obstructiveness of the Forest Laws has ruined a trade which supplied cattle to agriculturists at very low prices. Cattle are not allowed to graze in the forests; consequently the grass grows there tall and thick. This the Government sells on condition that those who purchase it cut it and take it away themselves. Those people in the jungle districts who used to maintain small stocks of cattle before find it impossible to do it under the present system. Formerly a herd of twenty or thirty cattle could be maintained at a monthly expense of three or four rupees. The maintaining of a cowherd and the fencing in of cattle during night time was all that was necessary. Now the grass has to be purchased, cut and made into bundles, and then taken to the cattle in the village instead of taking cattle to the grass in the jungle. The labour incurred in cutting and carrying grass to the village consumes all the profit formerly derived from the rearing up of small stocks, and hence these have now been entirely given up. The monthly expenses of maintaining a stock of from twenty to thirty cattle comes now to as many rupees, and hence the industry or trade which used indirectly to assist agriculture and largely to add to the food resources of the country has now dwindled to the lowest pitch."—*Times of India.*

THE PARELL EXPLOSION.—Samuel Freeborough, the engineer, of the Parell mill, charged with committing a rash and negligent act, by which the death of two persons was caused, has been let off on paying a fine of Rs.500.—*Times of India.*

GOLF.—The Blackbeath Challenge Gold Medal was played for on the mornings of the 22nd and 23rd instant. Five couples of the members who had entered for the competition put in an appearance. The links were in first-rate order, and the medal was consequently won with a brilliant score by Arthur. On the first day the early risers had a pull over two lazy ones, a heavy shower fell before they could finish their round, and they were much sympathised with while holing the last three holes in order to enable them to "hole out." The following were the best scores:—

Arthur	...	...	...	...	54	55	=	109
Moultrie	...	...	...	...	58	56	=	114
Oliver	...	...	...	...	55	60	=	115

The final competition for this medal will come off in December, when the various members who have held it will play for its final possession. There will be a keen competition to secure it, as it is a very handsome one.—*Times of India.*

THE S.S. "KING ARTHUR."—The Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *King Arthur* went ashore near Lingah, but was got off without sustaining any injury.—*Times of India.*

CAPT. H. J. B. HARGRAVE, of the B.B. and C.I.R.V. Corps, has, with the approval of the Government of India, been appointed to act as commandant of that corps during the absence on leave to England of Major H. F. Whyte.

COL. C. M. GOVAN, commanding the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, has been appointed to the brigade staff temporarily, with the rank of brigadier general whilst so employed, vice Brigadier General Bray, C.B., who retires on half pay.

DR. M'DONALD'S name has been added to the teaching staff of the Grant Medical College, as professor of practical histology and physiology. The summer session will finish on the 15th of September.

DR. HENRY COOK has been appointed by Government a member of the municipal corporation and a member of the town council. Colonel Ponsonby Cox has been appointed a member of the corporation. Colonel Cox has been appointed to act as a justice of the peace.

THE PUNA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—This exhibition will open on or about Sept. 20. As this is the representative Art

Exhibition of the Bombay Presidency we hope it will be a success. We hear that a large number of pictures have already been promised from other Presidencies as well as from our own.—*Times of India.*

MAHOMEDANS.—A meeting of influential Mahomedan gentlemen was held on Monday at the residence of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken for the furtherance of Mahomedan education in Bombay. Mr. Cumrooden Tyebjee occupied the chair. The principal result of the meeting was the appointment of committees to collect subscriptions for the object in view from the several *jumats*.—*Ibid.*

H.M.S. "RUBY."—H.M.S. *Ruby*, 2,100 tons, twelve guns, Captain R. M. Molyneux, arrived in Bombay harbour on June 19 from Zanzibar. She left Cape St. Andrew, on the north west coast of Madagascar, for Zanzibar on June 1, arrived at Zanzibar on the 4th, and left on the 7th for Bombay. She will remain in Bombay for a short time to pay off and recommission. The *Ruby* will, after being recommissioned, sail for Zanzibar. During a part of the voyage she experienced moderately strong south west monsoon.—*Ibid.*

THE UNIVERSITY.—Several university appointments have been gazetted. Mr. G. W. Forrest again becomes professor of English literature in the Deccan College, Mr. Govind Vithal Kurkaray taking his place as professor of mathematics in the same college; and Mr. Nanhabbai Haridas, Government pleader, acts as professor of law in the Government Law School during the absence on leave of Mr. Webb.

CEYLON.

WE take the following items from the *Ceylon Times* of June 21:—

THE WEATHER.—The weather continues unseasonably fine and dry; rain is much needed in the low country, where grain crops are feeling the effects of the continued dry weather.

LIBEL CASES.—The events of the week have been the decisions pronounced by the judge of our district court in the cases instituted against A. M. and J. Ferguson, proprietors and editors of the *Observer* newspaper by a M. Montclar, for gross and slanderous libel; and by one N. Gould a Jaffna Tamil, also for libel. More interest attaches to the *Observer* than would otherwise have been the case from the fact that the senior defendant has been nominated as commissioner for Ceylon to the Melbourne Exhibition. The opinion is that, had the revelations made at this trial come out sooner, the selection of a commissioner would have been different.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—One officer, thirty-seven N.C.O., and rank and file, two women and four children arrived on the 15th inst., per B.I. steamer *Himalaya* from Galle. The B.I. steamer *Chindwarra*, which left this port for Galle on Tuesday, takes one officer, thirty-nine N.C.O., and rank and file, one woman and two children.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—Last Saturday's *Gazette* notifies that Mr. C. D. Vigors is to be extra assistant, at Puttalam, to the Government agent for the North Western Province. Mr. P. D'M. Ondaatje to be acting district judge, commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Kurunegala, during the absence of Mr. J. H. De Saram, from the station from the 29th inst. Mr. P. D'M. Ondaatje to be acting registrar of lands, Kurunegala, from the 29th inst. to the 10th proximo. The assistant colonial surgeon, Anuradhapura, to be a member of the Board of Health for the North Central Province.

SESSIONAL PAPERS FOR 1879.—We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Colonial Secretary's office of one of the bulkiest volumes of sessions papers yet produced. That our readers may judge of its contents we give a list of the various papers:—Proceedings of Council; Irregularities in Transport; Hospitals; Colombo Harbour Works; Colonial Store Commission Report; Estates Medical Wants; Police Return; Pearl Fishery; Experiments in Cultivation; Kandy Waterworks; Pearl Oyster Bank; Ancient Inscriptions; Coffee Leaf Disease; Shipping Returns; Colombo Harbour Works, 2; Colombo Tonnage; Sanitary Precautions (Colombo); Forests; Railway Construction Fund; Railway Extension towards Badulla; Administration of Justice Code; Prisons and Hospitals; Lepidoptera of Ceylon; Administration of Justice; Estates Medical Wants, 2; Temple Libraries; Railway Extension towards Badulla, 2; Surplus Revenue; Colombo Wharf Premises; Distraint for non-payment of Tithe; Military Contributions; Colombo Harbour Works, 3; Minor Roads; Colombo Water Supply; Irrigation; Coffee Leaf Disease, 2; Island Telegraph; Coffee Stealing; Village Tribunals; Colombo Harbour Works, 4; Irrigation; Ordinance 10 of 1869; Unclaimed Balances; Supply 1880; Railway Harbour and Municipal Returns; Grain Tax; Railway Bridges; Colonial Store Commission Report, 2; Colombo Harbour Works, 5; Colombo Waterworks; Railway Extension towards Badulla; Colombo Waterworks; Customs Tariff; Supplementary Supply, 1879; Unexpended Votes; Railway Freight on Cocoanuts; Distress in Batticaloa; Cash Balances; Railway Construction; Grain Settlement Untugaha-Pattu, Syané-Korale; Wharf and Warehouse Company, 2; Vernacular School Books; Financial Statements; Grain Tax, 2; Colombo Harbour Works, 6; Coffee Stealing; Deaths in Samarturai, Batticaloa, and District Hospitals.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

MR. O'DONNELL AND BEHAR.

In a letter received from an able Indian correspondent by the last mail we read the following:—"At heart we are Conservatives, and if the party we are most interested in would only feel for us and endeavour to benefit us we should rejoice more over their being in power than in the existence of Liberal supremacy, but, with a consciousness that the few Englishmen who do take any interest in India's prosperity are Liberals, I am sorry, being a Conservative myself, to say that India, if she leans one way more than another, just at present inclines to the Liberals, not because she approves of their general policy, but because she anticipates more benefit from their innings." The opinions forcibly expressed by the writer touch, in some points, the views put forward by Mr. O'Donnell, with a difference, and that a mighty one. The latter, in his vigorous pamphlet, entitled "A Ruined Province," displays the most fervent conviction that no good thing for India or any other part of the Empire could come out of the Opposition. The calm weighing of one party in English politics against another, and appreciating their value by their raising or depressing the Indian exchanges, their pleasing or displeasing the Anglo-Indians or the natives, which characterises the one, is utterly absent from the other. Yet Mr. O'Donnell, who has the hereditary courage of his opinions, and who, we must add, has the peculiar talent of attacking all when attacking one abuse, has not made a bad hit in challenging the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the condition of the ryots in Behar as attributable to the direct action of the zemindars and ticcadars. We elsewhere quote an announcement, which has authority behind it, that the result of Mr. O'Donnell's pamphlet has been an instruction to the Government of India to see to the matter. The author of the "Ruin of an Indian Province" cannot lose the opportunity of girding at the officials of the Bombay Presidency and charging them with the indebtedness of the Deccan ryots, any more than he can forego the opportunity of abusing Sir Richard Temple or belittling Dr. Hunter. He feels all the respon-

sibility of one who "stands alone with a great cause and a propitious time," but "his humanity infirm upon him," misleads him into an unjust charge against the old Company's officials, for whom he manifestly bears a grudge, dating from early experience as a competition Wallah. The display of personal bitterness and political partisanship or intrusion of Irish grievances into Indian abuses, real or imaginary, makes his contribution to the enlightenment of the British Parliament and the Liberal statesmen lose as much in its importation as a rupee did a few years ago. At the same time, like that depreciated coin, there is an amount of sterling facts in his *brochure* which he deserves all credit for having brought together, and for having stated with boldness, even though marred, as it is, by polemic acrimony. He brings forward the successive testimonies "supplied by commissioners and district magistrates, and repeated even in the resolutions and minutes of successive lieutenant governors." These form the valuable staple of his allegations, not that we would disparage the results of his own official experience. He has, to use his own words, spent most of his service in this garden of India, and has devoted himself to painstaking investigation of the condition of the millions of population among whom he has been employed during six years, of which he summarises his observations. But the result so far attained is, *prima facie*, warranted by the evidence of others, on which he mainly relies. Sir Stuart Bayley, as commissioner of the Patna Division, has declared that the traditional oppression ever used towards the ryots is really of the most grinding nature in many parts, and further quoted the reports of the subdivisional officers as denouncing the oppression habitually exercised by the zemindar towards the poorer classes of ryot. The collector of Sarun says:—"The zemindars, wherever they have, a substantial share in a village, are, as a rule, oppressive, and on the estates of many of the larger zemindars perhaps the least consideration for the tenantry is shown. Sir George Campbell declared that nowhere had "the rents of a peaceable, industrious, and submissive population been more screwed up than in Bhagalpur." Mr. O'Donnell goes out of his way to attack the late Governor of Bombay, apparently for not continuing long enough in office in Bengal to accomplish or attempt any reforms, while adducing his evidence as to the low condition of the peasantry of Behar and the system of rack-renting prevalent in some parts of the division. Sir Ashley Eden, soon after he assumed the direction of public affairs, described the majority of the zemindars in Tirhoot as grasping and oppressive, and declared in a Government resolution that "there can be no doubt whatever that the combined influence of zemindars and ticcadars (land speculators) has ground down the ryots of Behar to a state of extreme depression and misery." In November of that year the Lieutenant Governor addressed a speech to the nobles and zemindars in which he said—"It seems to me that the time has come when Government must come forward and endeavour to take substantive measures for ameliorating the condition of the Behar peasantry." The fact that the enhancements of rent, which are quoted from Calcutta journals, and which are not to be gainsaid in their substantial truth, were not for the benefit of the Government, nor added to the land revenue, is not, however, so prominently brought forward as the attacks on the management of the estates of Durbhunga and Hutwa during the minority of their respective rajas. The native landowners, the Court of

Wards, and the indigo-planters are indiscriminately charged with causing and maintaining the state of things which Mr. O'Donnell describes. It is, in fact, pressed by him rather as attributable to the two latter objects of his especial indignation than to the disregard of the duties which belong to Behar rajas or zemindars as well as to the landlords of English or Irish estates. Mr. O'Donnell would have made his case much stronger had he not made a sweeping charge of nefarious injustice against the indigo planters, of whom he says—"The most influential body of non-official Europeans in India lives and grows rich on this most evil land system, and, acting through their official relatives, they have successfully resisted every attempt at reform." The great landlords are apologised for as being in a way themselves the victims of the incredibly bad land system of Behar. It would have been better had Mr. O'Donnell controlled his congenital antipathy to landowners and his acquired hostility to indigo planters, and in a more moderate spirit followed the lines of the letters written by Sir Ashley Eden and quoted by himself. To characterise the indigo planters as a class bent only on speedily enriching themselves by the ruin of the cultivators simply awakens the hostility of men who would be inclined to co-operate in reforms that were conceived in the spirit of Sir Ashley Eden's words. "I have every wish to see the cultivation of indigo, in Behar, maintained and protected." Mrs. Elliot James is as ardent an advocate for the Behar ryot as anyone can be, and in her recently published Indian "Industries" she quotes with approval Mr. Inglis's prediction that if intelligent cultivation, conducted on scientific principles, be adopted, all classes, planter and ryot alike, will be benefited. There is room for reform, and remedies are to be found for crying evils without proposing to annihilate a valuable industry or upset the settled rights of landowners. A Behar Landlord's Disturbance Bill and an indigo war might probably commend themselves to a few, but are scarcely to be looked for even although the forcible appeal of Mr. O'Donnell has not been disregarded by the Liberal Secretary of State for India.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 19.)

- LINDSAY**, Mr. C. R., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bl. Civil Service from March 2 last.
- BERNARD**—Mr. C. E., C.S.I., judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, and officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to officiate as chief commissioner of British Burma, vice Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., appointed provisional member of the Council of the Governor General in the room of the Hon. A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
- GRANT**, the Hon. C., commissioner, Nepbudda Division in the Central Provinces, and additional member of the Council of the Governor General, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, vice Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., appointed chief commissioner of British Burma.
- PECK**—The services of Mr. G. Peck, harbourmaster at Port Blair, are rejected at the disposal of the Marine Department.
- HORS**, Lieut. T., Bombay S.C., assistant secretary in the Foreign Department, to be under secretary in the Foreign Department during the absence of Mr. H. M. Durand.

- BIDDULPH**, Major J., officer on special duty, Gilgit, is graded as an additional political agent of the 1st class.
- M'NAIR**, Mr. J. W. A., assistant examiner, is posted to the office of the examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.
- WOODROFFE**, Mr. F. M., assistant examiner, temporary rank, is posted to the office of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
- DE BRATH**, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in F.W.D. code.
- WILLCOCKS**, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Pindi-Kohat to the Pindi Junction to Peshawur section of the P.N.S. Railway, from May 21.
- WILLCOCKS**, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, passed the lower standard in Hindustani on May 3.
- M'CUDDEN**, Mr. E. G. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, Public Works Department, temporary rank from May 20.
- FULLER**, Lieut. C. F., R.E., Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is promoted from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from October 25.

Reversions ordered from June 9 :—

- TAYLOR—FURNIVALL**—Col. F. S. Taylor, R.E., from 1st to 2nd class chief engineer; and Mr. W. C. Furnivall, from 2nd to 3rd class chief engineer.
- GLENNIE**, Lieut. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, is permanently promoted to that grade, from January 1.
- FAITHFUL**—Mr. J. M., I.G.S. Celerity, to be 3rd class engineer, I.G.S. Irrawaddy, vice Mr. J. L. Arratoon, resigned.
- ARRATOON**, Mr. J. L., 3rd class engineer, I.G.S. Irrawaddy, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.
- M'GREGOR**, Mr. J., C.E., chief engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.
- CIVIL FURLOUGHS**.—Mr. E. C. Barrett, assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, Survey of India, for two years, from July 1 next; Major H. S. Hutchinson, assistant superintendent, Survey of India, privilege leave, for three months.

MEDICAL.

- COOKSON**, Surg. Major H., is permitted to retire from the service from May 20.
- BEATSON**, Surg. W., in medical charge of the Meywar agency, Rajputana, to officiate as senior medical officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars during the absence of Surg. J. Reid.

MILITARY.

- MACKENZIE**, Major J. S. F., probationer for the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed in his appointment as assistant military accountant from May 26, 1879.
- LEWIS**, Capt. T. L., sub assistant commissary general 3rd class, and officiating sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, from April 16, vice Lieut. E. Palmer, killed in action.
- CHALMERS**, Col. S., assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary general, 1st class.
- GRAHAM**, Major O. M., deputy assistant commissary general 1st class, to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class.
- CHESTER**, Lieut. Col. H. D. E. W., deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class.
- PATCH**, Capt. R., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, and officiating assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.
- HUNT**, Capt. H. V., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.
- HAWKES**, Lieut. H. M. P., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, and officiating sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

Appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force :—

- NELIS**—2nd Sikh Infantry—Surg. J. A. Nelis, M.B., officiating medical officer, to be medical officer, vice Surg. E. Sanders, resigned.
- WYNCOLL**—3rd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. C. E. Wyncoll, 88th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be wing officer on probation, vice Capt. J. E. P. Mosley, transferred to the Beluch Guides.

Appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent :—

- KELLIE**—1st Infantry—Surg. G. J. Kellie, officiating medical officer, to be medical officer, vice Surg. T. Hume, M.D., appointed civil surgeon, Akola.

- MILITARY FURLOUGHS**.—Lieut. F. H. Cornish, 2-6th Foot, to Australia for six months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Colonel W. G. Cubitt, V.C., 16th N.I., to Calcutta, from May 21 to Nov. 20, 1880, on medical certificate; Colonel G. Hearn, 15th M.N.I., to Madras Presidency, for six months from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate; Capt. J. Blair, 1-18th Foot, to England, for twelve months; Lieut. A. L. Ussher, 2-22nd Foot, to England, for twelve months; Major C. E. D. Branson, G.L.L., for one year, on medical certificate; Lieut. H. N. Jervois, R.A., 1st subaltern, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year 182 days, on medical certificate; Major E. J. Wynch, M.S.C., wing officer, 12th M.N.I., on medical certificate.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 10.)

- CHAYTOR**—48th Regt.—Lieut. R. J., to be adjutant, vice Lewes, promoted, dated May 10.
- BULMAN**—85th L.I.—Lieut. P., to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Spens, dated May 16.
- LEAN**—5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. W. W., squadron officer, to be adjutant, dated May 6.
- COLLIS—CARRUTHERS—DYCE**—21st N.I.—Major F. W. Collis, second

in command, to be commandant, vice Thelwall, resigned, dated April 27; Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Collis, dated April 27; and Capt. G. H. C. Dyce, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Carruthers, dated April 27.

PATERSON—31st N.I.—Surg. Major A. M. Paterson—to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. Major C. E. Raddock, resigned.

Officers, on completion of five years' tenure of their substantive staff appointments, reappointed by Government thereto:—

JOHNSON MACGREGOR—As deputy quartermaster general—Major General C. C. Johnson, C.B., officiating quartermaster general in India; as first assistant quartermaster general—Col. C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., chief of the staff, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

PIGOTT, Col. H. de R., 70th Foot, is permitted to proceed to England at once.

Orders confirmed:—

GUTHRIE—Reserve Division Peshawar O., Jan. 24, appointing Surg. Major A. Guthrie, M.D., principal medical officer to the division, vice Officiating Deputy Surg. Gen. J. A. Hanbury, M.B., transferred to the Khyber Division.

IRWIN—Rawul Pindi Brigade O., May 21, appointing Captain L. B. Irwin, officiating brigade major, to the charge of the depot 21st N.I., from the 20th idem, vice Captain P. W. Smith, Deoli Irregular Infantry.

HARWARD—Mean Meer Brigade O., May 10, directing Col. T. N. Harward, R.A., to assume the command of the station.

GWYNNE—Jullundur Station O., May 27, directing Major N. X. Gwynne, 63rd Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Col. C. Reay, retired.

PARSONS—8th Bengal Cavalry O., May 17, appointing Lieut. J. H. Parsons, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce.

MONYPENNY—2nd Native Infantry O., May 17, appointing Capt. C. W. Monypenny, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Peile, appointed adjutant.

BUTTER—42nd Native Infantry O., December 26, 1879, appointing Major A. D. Butter, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, vice Col. A. Tulloch, officiating commandant 43rd Native Infantry.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 16.)

METCALFE, Mr. C. T., C.S.I., officiating commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, to act as commissioner of the Orissa Division and superintendent of tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

SWINDEN, Mr. C. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Rajmahal, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and to have charge of the Sungoo Division of that district.

RATTRAY, Mr. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs District.

LEE, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, of the Durbhunga District, is transferred to the 4-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to the Sudder Station of that district.

JENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., assistant magistrate and collector of Pachumba in the Hazareebagh District, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to the Sudder Station of that district.

COCKBURN, Mr. U., to act as a deputy magistrate and deputy collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Pubna District.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to have temporary charge of the office of district superintendent of police of that district.

PROCTER, Dr. A. E., to act as medical officer, Kooshtea and Goalundo, during the absence on leave of Dr. V. Richards.

STEWART, Mr. H., deputy examiner first grade, joined the central office of accounts, Bengal, on the 2nd June.

INGLIS, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, first grade, Arrah Division, is promoted to executive engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank) from the 5th May.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Dr. V. Richards, civil medical officer, Goalundo and Kooshtea, and medical inspector of emigrants, for one year; Mr. A. Smith, commissioner of the Orissa Division and superintendent of the tributary Mehals, Cuttack, for three months from July 17; Mr. S. C. Roberts, deputy revenue superintendent, 2nd grade, Orissa Canals, in charge of No. 1 Division, for six months; Mr. C. P. Crouch, district superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, for one year.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 19.)

HARINGTON, Mr. A. H., deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of commissioner, Rae Bareilly Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Lane.

ROSE, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Jaunpur District, Allahabad Provincial Division, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from April 13.

BLACK, Mr. F. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, in charge of the Banda and Hamirpur Districts, Allahabad Provincial Division, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Permanent promotions in the buildings and roads branch of the P.W.D., from Jan. 1:—To executive engineer, 2nd grade, Mr. F. B. Henslowe; to executive engineer, 3rd grade, Capt. R. R. Pulford, R.E., Mr. J. Heinig, and Mr. C. J. Sheridan; to executive engineer, 4th grade, Mr. F. H. Ashhurst; Mr. G. R. Bird, Lieut. H. A. Yorke, R.E., and Capt. G. M. Bellasis, S.C.; to assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mr. G. J. Joseph and Mr. H. C. E. Vernon.

WELLS, Mr. W. P., assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, to be a justice of the peace for the N.W.P. and Oudh.

PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., second assistant secretary to the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh, to officiate as first assistant secretary during the absence on leave of Mr. W. R. Barry.

NOBLE, Major C. S., assistant commissioner, Baraich, to officiate as city magistrate of Lucknow during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hoey.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. Hoey, officiating city magistrate of Lucknow, privilege leave for three months, from July 1; Mr. E. W. Douglas, assistant engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, eight months' leave on medical certificate.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

GAISFORD, Surgeon M., civil surgeon of Sialkot, is appointed superintendent of the gaol at that station.

ROSS, Surgeon Major G. C., civil surgeon, is posted to Delhi, and assumed charge of his duties on June 7.

MAWSON, Surgeon W. A., 14th Bengal Lancers, is appointed civil surgeon of Hoti Mardan, from March 28.

PARKER, Major W. J., officiating judicial assistant, Umballa, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Rohtak, during the absence on leave of Mr. Wood.

MOSLEY—The services of Capt. J. E. P. Mosley, 3rd Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment to the command of the Biluch Guides.

Orders confirmed:—

YOUNG HUSBAND—2nd Punjab Cavalry—R.O., dated April 28, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, officiating squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Capt. J. R. Campbell.

BISHOP—Dated May 23, making the following temporary appointment:—Capt. L. T. Bishop, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Major R. C. R. Clifford, appointed political officer.

CAMPBELL—CARTER—1st Punjab Infantry—R.O., dated May 15, making the following temporary appointments:—Capt. L. R. H. D. Campbell, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. W. G. Carter, attached, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Capt. Campbell.

WALLIS, Mr. B. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the Umballa and Kalka Railway Survey Division to the Peshawar Division.

MARTIN, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the Peshawar Division to the Umballa and Kalka Railway Survey Division.

BAYLEY, Mr. R. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals.

FURLOUGH.—Dr. J. Ferguson, late officiating civil surgeon, Delhi, to Europe for fifteen months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 22.)

RICE, Mr. R., acting sub collector, Kistna, to act as additional sessions judge, Kistna.

RUSSELL, Mr. S., acting head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tanjore, to be a justice of the peace.

CARTWRIGHT, Mr. G. J., to be assistant superintendent, Madras Harbour Works, with effect from May 27.

HUGHESDON, Mr. J. C., delivered over charge of the district and sessions court Cuddapah, on June 12, and assumed charge of the district and sessions court, Bellary, on the 14th idem.

CRESSWELL, Mr. J., superintendent of sea customs, to act as port officer at Masulipatam, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Jarvis, on privilege leave.

TWIGG, Mr. J., to be assistant collector and district magistrate, Tanjore.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, presidency magistrate, for three months.

MEDICAL.

THOMAS, Surgeon G. T. T., to act as zillah surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Tinnevely, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major D. C. M'Allum.

FRENCHMAN, Surgeon E. P., assumed charge of the District Gaol at Madura on May 5.

JOSEPH — Deputy Surgeon General (with temporary rank) J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.E., and M.R.C.P.L., to have permanent rank, with effect from May 16.

MILITARY.

Promotion:—

BABER, Captain H. T. H., G.L.I., to be major, from June 9.

NANGLE, Captain H. B., S.C., wing officer, 24th Regt. N.I., to take charge of the office and duties of the executive commissariat office, Hoonsoor.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 8.)

MAYNARD—Lieut. W. A. Maynard, G Battery C Brigade R.H.A., has been promoted captain into O Battery 1st Brigade R.A., vice G. M. Lloyd, who has retired from the service upon a gratuity.

NORTON, Col. E. N. (Europe), from commandant, 33rd Regt. N.I., to commandant 14th Regt. N.I.
 BENWELL, Col. J. L., from officiating commandant, 33rd Regt. N.I., to commandant, 33rd Regt. N.I.
 KEITH, Major G. S., from wing commander, officiating 2nd in command, 33rd Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command, 33rd Regt. N.I.
 MOLESWORTH, Lieut. H. C., No. 19 Battery 9th Brigade, to proceed to Kamptee for duty with L Battery 6th Brigade R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

WORTABET—April 3—By the officer commanding Nagpore Force, directing Surgeon H. G. L. Wortabet, Indian Medical Department, to take over medical charge of the 2nd Regt. N.I.
 BUTLER—May 24—By the officer commanding Vizianagram, appointing Major J. W. S. Butler, 17th Regt. N.I., station staff officer, Vizianagram, vice Lieut. R. D. Macdonnell, 17th Regt. N.I.
 JONES—January 5, by the commandant 3rd Light Cavalry, appointing Sub Lieut. F. L. Jones to officiate as adjutant, vice Major H. A. Yates.
 YATES—May 18, by the commandant 3rd Light Cavalry, appointing Major H. A. Yates, acting squadron commander, vice Major H. C. Stevens, ordered to officiate as second in command 2nd Light Cavalry.

BOMBAY

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 24.)

DANIELL, Capt. R. H., 1st Sind Horse, to act as assistant to the superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier during the absence of Capt. A. L. M'Nair.
 MAITLAND, W., superintendent of the common gaol of Bombay for the civil side, resumed charge of his duties on the 11th inst.
 FERNANDES, Mr. L. G., received charge of the 2nd class subordinate judge's court at Medha in the Satara District on the 8th inst.
 COX, Col. J. P., R.E., to act as a justice of the peace within the limits of the town and island of Bombay.
 WALKER, Mr. J. W., received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Kanara on the 7th inst.
 WHITWORTH, Mr. G. C., magistrate of the 1st class in the Surat District, to be a visitor of the district gaol at Surat, and a magistrate of the Choras Division of that district.
 FORREST, Mr. G. W., B.A., to act as professor of English literature in the Deccan College.
 CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M'L., has been appointed forest settlement officer in the Puna District.
 BRAYSON, Mr. H. F., deputy collector in charge Huzur accounts, Karachi, passed the departmental examination according to the higher standard on April 27.
 COOK, Dr. H., principal of the Grant Medical College, to be a member of the municipal corporation of the city of Bombay, vice Mr. J. Y. Lang, resigned, and also to be a member of the town council, vice Mr. T. B. Kirkham, resigned.
 COX, Col. P., R.E., chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, to be a member of the municipal corporation of the city of Bombay, vice Capt. J. Dixon, deceased.
 BRERETON—ST CLAIR—Mr. C. Brereton delivered over and Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Ratnagiri, on 2nd June.
 BRERETON—WOOD—Mr. C. Brereton, C.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Satara, from Lieut. W. Wood, June 10.
 PALLISER—DUNN—Messrs. H. G. Palliser, C.E., and G. O. W. Dunn, C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of executive engineer for irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, June 7.
 HAROLD—BRAND—Messrs. C. C. Harold, examiner of accounts, and W. H. Brand, deputy examiner of accounts, respectively made over and received charge of the audit office of the Dhond and Manmad and Berar Railways, June 11.
 GARDINER—CONSTABLE—Lieut. Gardiner, R.E., made over charge of the way and works of the southern section of the Western Rajputana State Railway, May 19, to Lieut. W. V. Constable, R.E.
 BOEVEY—LELY—Mr. A. C. Boevey delivered over and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received charge of the office of the Talukdari settlement officer, Gujarat, on Feb. 21.
 ADAMS—MACPHERSON—Mr. J. B. D. Adams delivered over and Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Sholapur, on the 9th inst.
 BROWN—WISE—Major W. T. Brown delivered over and Major F. J. Wise received charge of the office of superintendent, G.I.P. Railway Police, on the 15th inst.
 MACPHERSON—M'GILLIVRAY—Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson and Lieut. Col. S. F. M'Gillivray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Kanara, on May 29.
 WILTSHIRE—MUIR—Messrs. C. Wiltshire and J. F. Muir respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Dharwar, on the 8th inst.
 WRIGHT—TREVOR—Messrs. H. L. Wright and A. C. Trevor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the collector of customs and opium, on the 19th inst.
 HENDERSON—HENDERSON—Mr. H. J. H. Henderson and Surgeon W. G. H. Henderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur District Gaol on June 8.
 TALBOT—BARRETT—Messrs. W. A. Talbot, assistant conservator of

forests, and H. Barrett, deputy-conservator of forests, delivered over and received charge respectively of the Dhawar Forest Office on the 15th inst.

Permanent promotions to fill existing vacancies from the dates specified:—To be superintending engineers, 2nd grade, from January 1, Col. I. M. Greig, R.E., and Col. J. R. Maunsell, R.E.; to be executive engineers, 1st grade, from January 1, Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., and Major P. Phelps, R.E.; to be executive engineer, 1st grade, from March 3, Major F. J. Smith, R.E.; to be executive engineers, 1st grade, from June 1, Major C. Mant, R.E.; Major A. R. Seton, R.E.; and Mr. W. S. Howard; to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, from March 3, Mr. J. D. Ferguson; to be executive engineers, 2nd grade, from June 1, Mr. W. Clerke; Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E.; Capt. W. Osborn, R.E.; and Capt. W. H. Haydon, R.E.; Messrs. S. Doig and H. G. Palliser, supernumeraries, to be brought on the strength of executive engineers, 3rd grade; to be executive engineers, 3rd grade, from June 1, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mr. P. Reynolds, Mr. F. W. Stevens (supernumerary), Mr. J. Tate, Mr. D. Rutherford, Mr. R. Proctor-Sims (supernumerary), and Mr. J. C. Pottinger; to be assistant engineers, 1st grade, from January 1, Lieut. W. W. Rob'n on, R.E., and Lieut. R. T. Orpen, R.E.; and Lieut. H. D. Oliver, R.E.; to be assistant engineers, 1st grade, from February 1, Lieut. C. L. Young, R.E., and Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E.; to be assistant engineers, 1st grade, from June 1, Lieut. E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Lieut. E. A. Waller, R.E., Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. R. H. F. Stuart, Mr. E. Pinhey, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Mr. W. H. Le Quesne, and Mr. T. Summers.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, assistant engineer, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, three months' privilege leave; Mr. J. R. Gibson, deputy superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey, to England for eight months, on medical certificate; Mr. L. W. Seymour, assistant settlement officer in Sind, to Europe for one year, on medical certificate; Mr. R. H. Vincent, deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, for ten months, from Feb. 1; Surg. O. H. Channer, acting deputy sanitary commissioner, Konkan Registration District, on privilege leave for three months, from July 31; Mr. H. Mainwaring, assistant conservator of forests, Satara, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

THOMPSON—WARD—BURNERS—Medical officers appointed to general duty to the circles opposite their respective names:—Surgs. A. C. Thompson to Mhow; G. J. Ward to Puna; and F. Burners to Sind.

HOLMES, Surg. Major T. J. P., A.M.D., is placed on general duty, Presidency District.

ANDERSON, Hon. Surg. Major J., K.L.S., to be the chief medical officer in charge of hospital which will be established in the city of Bombay Sept. 1 next.

MILITARY.

HARGRAVE, Capt. H. G. B., of the B., B., and C.I. Rifle Volunteer Corps, to act as commandant of the corps during the absence on leave to England of Major H. F. Whyte.

KREYER, Lieut. F. A. C., 51st Foot, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C.

THOMPSON, Second Lieut. W. A., 2-17th Foot, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C.

GOVAN, Col. C. M., R.A., to the brigade staff, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier general whilst so employed, vice Brigadier General Bray, C.B., who retires on half pay.

HOGG—Extract from Kandahar Force O., by Lieut. General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding Kandahar Force, May 29, confirmed:—Pending confirmation Major Hogg, Puna Horse, is appointed brigade major of the Cavalry Brigade.

AITCHISON, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C. T., C.B., S.C., is entitled to the colonel's allowance from June 10.

THOMPSON, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C., S.C., is entitled to the colonel's allowance from June 18.

KEATINGE—PALIN—Officers of the S.C. entitled to the colonels' allowances from June 11:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. R. Keatinge, C.S.I., and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. T. Palin.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. C. Richards, No 2 R.A.; Lieuts. C. S. Shephard and J. M. Gawna and Second Lieut. G. A. Carleton, 2-4th Foot; Sub Lieut. L. H. Vidal, 2-11th Foot; Sergt. R. Long, 2-15th Foot; Sergt. G. Denton; Second Lieut. R. P. S. Barnett, 83rd Foot; Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, 17th N.I.; Surgs. Major W. J. Wilson and G. Hare, A.M.D.; Surg. J. F. Tushy, I.M.D.; and Barrack Sergeant G. Hogg, unattached.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, June 18.)

MINTER—No. 1 Mountain Battery—Lieut. J. S. Minter, 2nd subaltern, is returned to No. 2 Mountain Battery as 3rd subaltern, but will officiate as 2nd subaltern at Quetta.

BUTCHER, Lieut. H. T., A 2, is appointed 2nd subaltern, vice Minter, transferred.

REPTON, Lieut. H. T. H., 8-11th, has been promoted captain into G-4 R.A.

MONTEITH, 2nd Lieut. R. W. F., 83rd Foot, to be added to the list of officers directed to join the garrison class at Puna.

Orders confirmed:—

JAMES—LESLIE—2nd N.I.—R.O., May 25, directing Major C. F. James, officiating wing commander and 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; and Lieut. A. E. Leslie, wing officer, officiating

quartermaster and adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command, during such time as Col. Faggan may command the Nusseerabad Brigade.

MANSER—Kandahar Field Force O., May 23, directing Surgeon Manser, I.M.D., to take over charge of the Native Base Hospital from Surgeon Tully, from the 24th idem.

KETTLEWELL—Baroda Station O., May 29, directing Lieut.-Col. T. Kettlewell, officiating commandant 20th N.I., to assume command of the station from the 26th idem, vice Col. Thatcher.

BLOWERS—**HUMFREY**—10th N.L.I. O., May 24, directing Major C. E. Blowers, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, and Capt. B. G. Humfrey, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander from the 21st idem.

KETTLEWELL—**STRONG**—**GORDON**—20th N.I.—R.O., May 29, directing Lieut. Col. T. Kettlewell, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. Col. T. E. Strong, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. J. W. Gordon, wing officer (officiating quartermaster and adjutant), to officiate as wing commander.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. W. A. Smith, R.A., for twelve months, to England, on medical certificate; Major G. H. Candy, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate; Col. F. Dawson, 1st Regiment M.N.I., to Europe, on medical certificate; Major R. E. Boyle, B.S.C., to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. A. Durand, S.C., second in command 10th Regiment N.L.I., to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

THE VICEROY'S PERSONAL STAFF.—The *Gazette of India* announces that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's personal staff, with effect from June 9:—To be Military Secretary—Major G. S. White, 92nd Foot. To be Aides de Camp—Captain Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers; Lieut. C. W. Muir, Bengal S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, Governor General's Bodyguard; Lieut. E. L. S. Brett, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards; Captain F. O. B. Foote, R.A. Subadar Major Nutha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers). To be Extra Aides de Camp—Captain the Hon. W. C. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Royal Horse Guards. To be Honorary Aides de Camp—Lieut. Col. A. J. Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment; Col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Madras S.C., Resident, 3rd class, Central India Agency, and political agent, Gwalior; Col. B. Walton, C.I.E., Bengal S.C., superintendent and agent for army clothing, Bengal; Col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., deputy adjutant general; Col. C. J. Godby, Bengal S.C., commandant, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force; Lieut. Col. G. F. Graham, Bengal S.C., commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps and Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers (*ex officio*); Colonel H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., R.E., commandant, "Queen's Own," Madras Sappers and Miners; Colonel C. M. McGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., 1st assistant quartermaster general; Colonel J. E. Cordner, R.A.; Lieutenant Colonel D. W. Campbell, commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps; Ressaldar Major Khan Khan, "Bahadur," Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, C.S., under secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to officiate as private secretary; Surgeon Major John Anderson, L.S., Army Medical Department, to be surgeon.

BOMBAY TROOPS ON SERVICE AND IN RESERVE.—The following return has been corrected up to June 13:—**THE KANDAHAR FORCE**.—E-B R.H.A., Kandahar. C-2 R.A., Kandahar, 4 guns; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 guns. 14-9 R.A., Quetta. 5-11 R.A., Kandahar. 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, Thull Chotiali, 180 sabres. 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, Kandahar Mewand, 1 troop. Puna Horse, Kandahar, headquarters; Kushdil Khan, 1 troop, with detachments at Chaman, Dubrai, Gatal, Melkarez, Abdul Rahmon, and Mundi Hissar. 1st Sind Horse, Sibi, 89 sabres, with detachments. 2nd Sind Horse, Quetta, headquarters; detachments on line of communication. 3rd Sind Horse, Kandahar, headquarters; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 1 squadron; No. 2 Mountain Battery, Thull Chotiali, 2 guns; Chaman, 2 guns; Quetta, 2 guns. Sappers and Miners, Kandahar, No. 2 Company; Chuppur, 3 companies. 2-7th Foot, Kandahar. 65th Foot, Kandahar, headquarters and 6 companies; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 companies. 1st Regt. N.I., Kandahar. 4th Regt. N.I. (with 1 company 26th N.I.), Quetta, headquarters and 4 companies; detachment in Bolan. 5th Regt. N.I. (with 1 company 3rd N.I.), Thull Chotiali, headquarters and 6 companies; Hurnai, 200 men. 9th Regt. N.I., *en route* to Kutch, 1 company. 10th Regt. N.I. (with 1 company 7th N.I.), Quetta, headquarters and four companies; Kutch, 100 men; detachments on railway survey. 16th Regt. N.I. (with 1 company 13th N.I.), Kutch, headquarters and 150 men; Kutch, 3 companies; Chuppur, 2 companies; Kassim-Khan-ka-Killa, 1 company; detachments on line of communication. 19th Regt. N.I., Kandahar, headquarters; detachment at Mundi Hissar and Abdul Rahmon. 23rd Regt. N.I., Sibi, headquarters and 150 men; detachments at Spintangi, Daloojal, and Gindigiab. 27th Regt. N.I., Shaerez, headquarters and 120 men; Sibi, 3 companies; Durgai, 3 companies. 28th Regt. N.I. (with 1 company 20th N.I.), Chaman, headquarters and 3 companies; Gulista Karez, 1 company; Kushdil-Khan-ka-Killa, 3 companies; Killa Abdulla, 2 companies. 29th Regt. N.I., Khelat-i-Ghilzai. 30th Regt. N.I., Kandahar, headquarters; detachment at Meiwand, Dubrai, Gatal, and Melkarez.—**THE BOMBAY RESERVE**.—D-B R.H.A., Karachi; F-2 R.A., Hyderabad; 5-8 R.A. (Mountain Battery), Kirkee; 1st Madras L.C. (with one squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry), Jacobabad; 2nd Bombay L.C., Jacobabad (three troops at Sibi); 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad (detachment on service); 2-11th Foot, Bombay and Hyderabad; 2-15th Foot, Karachi; 3rd Regt. N.I., Karachi; 9th Regt. N.I., Karachi (one company on service, 3 companies, Jacobabad); 24th Regt. N.I., Hyderabad.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

INDIAN SALT REVENUE.—The following is a comparative abstract of the Indian salt revenue (miscellaneous receipts are excluded) for the month of April (in thousands of maunds and rupees):—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bengal ..	438	14'04	513	16'37	484	17'59	617	17'59	558	15'89
India custom ..	391	11'50	437	12'86	421	12'60	466	11'48	344	8'50
Madras ..	422	7'72	457	8'34	431	504	504	12'60	572	14'30
Bombay ..	507	9'84	531	10'37	475	11'63	581	13'98	588	14'70
Sind ..	17	8	12	7	12	9	4	11	10	25
B. Burma ..	137	35	42	11	85	8	76	14	39	15
Total ..	1,912	43'53	1,992	48'12	1,908	42'07	2,248	55'00	2,112	55'78

NOTE.—This table only shows the amount of duty collected at the rates per maund current in each province.

BRITISH BURMA.—The quantity on which excise duty was collected is not included.

SANCTIONED SCALE OF ENGINEERS.—The Governor General in Council has authorised the following changes in the sanctioned scale of engineers in the several lists for promotions:—

CLASS AND GRADE.	Bombay.		Bengal.		N.W.P. and Oudh.		Punjab.		Local administrations.		Military.		Railway.	
	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.
Chief engineers ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Superintending engineers ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Executive engineers, 1st grade ..	7	10	7	10	9	12	9	12	9	12	9	12	9	12
Do. 2nd grade ..	9	10	9	11	11	13	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12
Do. 3rd grade ..	9	10	9	11	13	16	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12
Do. 4th grade ..	12	6	11	4	3	6	12	5	16	6	7	8	24	29
Assistant engineers, 1st grade ..	20	27	20	27	20	33	18	27	19	32	12	20	13	17
Do. 2nd, &c., grade ..	33	22	32	21	39	26	35	28	39	25	23	15	86	53

In regard to the Madras staff the Government of India is not at present in a position to lay down a scale. The promotions due to the above changes will have effect from June 1.

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"Rules regarding the rank and allowances of natives of India appointed to offices in her Majesty's civil service of India in accordance with the rules framed under Act 33 Vic., cap. 3. (a) A native civil servant is a member of the covenanted civil service in the presidency to which he belongs, and ordinarily ranks in that service, according to the date of his appointment to an office in the covenanted civil service, his name being entered in the civil list accordingly. (b) But if an officer is appointed to an office in the covenanted civil service upon the ground of his proved merit and ability, or professional attainments, the Governor General in Council may, upon the recommendation of the local Government, assign to him superior rank in the service. The pay of an office, when held by a native civil servant, shall be, as nearly as convenient, two-thirds of what it would be if the office were held by a covenanted civil servant appointed in England, less the subscription paid by such a servant on account of his annuity. (Note.—Thus the proportion of the pay of a native civil servant to the gross pay of a covenanted civil servant, appointed after competitive examination in England, will be, as nearly as convenient, 64 per cent.) The subsistence allowance of a native civil servant when out of employ is as follows:—To an officer who has rendered not more than eight years' active service as defined in section 1 (a) of Part II. of Supplement A of the Civil Pension Code, Rs.250; to an officer who has rendered more than eight, but less twelve years' such active service, Rs.320; to an officer who has rendered not less than twelve years' such active service, Rs.400; the rules for the pension and leave of a native civil servant are given as additions to the Civil Pension and Leave Codes.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 13. ARRIVALS REPORTED. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Sir C. C. G. Rost, K.C.B., S.C., Capt. H. N. Jervois, R.A., Major C. E. D. Branson, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. H. M. Battin (Cov.), W. Fiddian (Cov.), W. H. Parker (Uncov.), A. Ludlam (Uncov.), G. W. Clive, LL.D. (Uncov.), L. F. Maclean (Uncov.), F. W. Allen (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—W. H. Glenney (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. Bloomfield, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. H. Young, S.C., Col. J. Swinley, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. W. J. Rees (Cov.), H. G. Sharp (Cov.), C. W. Moore (Cov.), J. G. Charles (Cov.), W. King (Uncov.), J. P. Hawkins (Uncov.), G. F. Taylor (Uncov.), J. S. S. Sherman (pilot), H. Clutterbuck, jun. (Uncov.), H. F. Evans (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—F. H. Wilkinson (Cov.), J. Sturrock (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—J. Kingsmill (Uncov.), G. M. Macpherson (Cov.).
 PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. Howell, S.C., three months, Hon. Lieut. W. Wilson, P.W.D., three months, Lieut. Col. E. P. Gurdon, S.C., three months, Major C. T. Lae, S.C., two months.
Madras Estab.—Major O. M. Bradshaw, S.C., three months, Major E. S. Ludlow, S.C., three months.
Bombay Estab.—Major G. E. Hancock, S.C., one month, Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E., three months, Sub Lieut. C. M. Gray, S.C., probationer, to wait for passage, Capt. S. Carier, S.C., four months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. F. Campbell (Uncov.), two months, R. C. A. Hamilton (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate.
Madras Estab.—L. R. Burrows (Cov.), seven months twenty-eight days, T. Pritchard (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate.
Bombay Estab.—J. Monteath (Cov.), nine months, G. Sharpe (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate, J. G. Moore (Uncov.), two months.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—JULY 13.

Royal Artillery—Major L. Griffiths to be lieutenant colonel, vice F. Lyon, placed upon the Seconded List; Major W. R. Lluellyn to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. T. Arbuthnot, placed upon the Seconded List; Major J. R. King, from temporary half pay, to be major, vice L. Griffiths, promoted; Major W. H. King-Harman, from the Seconded List, to be major, vice W. R. Lluellyn, promoted; Lieut. G. K. Moore, from the Seconded List, to be captain, vice J. C. Robson, deceased; Lieut. G. G. Monck-Mason, upon the Seconded List, to be captain; Lieut. F. J. W. Eustace, to be captain, vice J. S. Rothwell, placed upon the Seconded List for service on the Staff; Lieut. H. M. Jackson to be captain, vice H. S. Murray, placed on the Seconded List on appointment as adjutant of the Yorkshire Artillery Militia; Lieut. F. E. Allsop, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice J. J. Swinton, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. D. C. Dean-Pitt, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice J. M. S. Brunker, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. C. P. Triscott to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List. In consequence of the death of Captain J. C. Robson on May 27, 1880, the dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Captain H. N. Jervois, to May 28, 1880; Captain E. F. Wodehouse, to May 29, 1880; Captain W. M'Cintock, to June 1, 1880 (from Seconded List); Captain E. C. Trollope, to June 19, 1880.

HOME NEWS.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS RAIKES, C.B., died on Saturday last in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Born in 1822, he entered the army in 1840, was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1845, and obtained a captaincy in 1854. He served with the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the Burmese war of 1852-53, including the relief of Pegu and subsequent operations in its vicinity, and commanded a detachment at the recapture of Beeling. He also served in the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal in 1857-58, and was present with General Havelock's column at the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo, and Cawnpore. He commanded a detachment under General Neill for the defence of Cawnpore during Havelock's first entry into Oudh, and was afterwards present at the actions of Bithoor, Mungarwar, and Alumbagh, the relief of Lucknow, and the defence of the Residency. He also took part in the occupation of Alumbagh under General Outram, and also in the capture of Lucknow. He was engaged in the campaign in Oudh in 1858, including the passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and other minor affairs. He also commanded a field column of all arms from the 7th to the 22nd of October, 1858, and defeated the enemy at Shabpore. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1869, and became major general in 1877.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday, July 5.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S., president, in the chair—George Crawshaw, Esq., of Haughton Castle, was elected a resident, and Messrs. W. Rees Philipps and Ernest Satow were elected non-resident, members. Mr. E. L. Brandreth read the second part of a paper "On the Comparison between the Gaurian and the Romance Languages," the former name meaning the modern Sanskritic languages—Hindi, Bengali, &c.—and the main object of the paper was to show that there was a remarkable resemblance in the changes by which Sanskrit had become Gaurian, and Latin Romance. In the course of this paper Sindhi was compared with Italian and Hindi with French. The first part of the paper (published, Vol. xi, Article 12 of the society's Journal) dealt with Shonology, and showed that the letter changes in the two groups were nearly identical. In Part II. it was further shown that the neuter gender had generally disappeared, and that the final S or M had usually gone too. The plural, in both groups, was still distinguished by flexion. The loss of case-endings was supplied by particles—in Gaurian, post positions—as generally derived from the locative case, whereas, in Romance, prepositions most frequently became case-particles. Diminutive forms prevailed extensively; adjectives were declined like substantives; the personal pronouns preserved an oblique case; while, in the numerals, the ordinals appear in all the

languages to be derived directly from the Sanskrit and the Latin. The only original tenses preserved in both groups are the present, indicative, and the imperative, the remaining tenses being periphrastic formations. The paper concluded with a brief examination of the syntax.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The whole of the Rs.30,00,000 tendered for on Wednesday at the Bank of England were allotted to Calcutta, at an average rate of 18.8.125d. Tenders at 18.8½d. will receive about 24 per cent. This price compares with 18.8.3-16d. last week, when applicants received 17½ per cent. Next Wednesday Rs.30,00,000 will again be offered.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVES OF INDIA.—Mr. W. H. James is about to present to the House of Commons a petition from numerous native inhabitants of Calcutta who, "having hailed with delight the accession of the Liberal party to power," desire to lay before the House certain grievances which press upon the people of India. The petitioners pray for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and of the Arms Act, and for an equitable apportionment of the cost of the Afghan war between England and India, and they also ask that the maximum limit of age for admission to the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India be raised to 22 years, and that a definite proportion of the appointments may be competed for in India.

SOUTH EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—An extraordinary meeting of this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday for the purpose of considering a proposal for the division of the shares into 100,000 shares of £1 each, and for other purposes. Mr. H. Palmer Stone, the chairman of the company, who presided, said that since the last meeting the directors had been frequently applied to with reference to the question of altering the value of the shares from £2 paid to £1. An appeal to the shareholders resulted in 34,547 being in favour of the scheme against 1,191 against it, and the directors therefore determined to call the present meeting. He then formally moved a resolution to subdivide the existing 50,000 shares of the company of £2 each into 100,000 shares of £1 each, and to make the necessary consequential alterations in the articles of association. This having been seconded by Mr. Bladon and carried unanimously, the chairman said that no doubt the shareholders would be pleased to know that the properties had all been transferred, the whole of the purchase money paid, and the company was in actual possession. A report from Mr. Dawson, the manager, and Mr. Pegler, the engineer, had been published in the *Financier* of July 6, and the directors considered it highly satisfactory. On the Bolingbroke estate the company had become possessors of an area of over 1,000 acres, with fine reefs, abundance of timber, and plenty of water. The Government survey had been completed, and they hoped very shortly to have the plans—those of Needlerock, Richmond, Elizabeth, and Downham they had already. That gave an estate of about 2,300 or 2,400 acres, which was large enough for all practical purposes; 32,000 cinchona trees had already been planted, being 1,200 more than had been estimated originally. The last letter from Mr. Pegler stated that on Bolingbroke there were some magnificent outcrops of quartz *in situ*, and he anticipated the veins would prove of great strength. Since then a telegram from the same gentleman stated that on opening out at Bolingbroke the indications were most promising, some very rich quartz having been broken. The Cornish miners were very much liked, and Mr. Dawson approved of the selection of the men, from the captain downwards. Mr. Pegler and Captain Roberts were, in spite of the monsoon, actively engaged in surveying the reefs and getting them opened out, so as to have all ready for erecting machinery. It was intended to work Bolingbroke and Needlerock together, and Richmond, Elizabeth, and Downham would be treated as one estate and worked independently. The board still entertained the same favourable opinion of the prospects of the company, and would do their utmost to work it thoroughly and honestly. The following telegram had been received on Tuesday from Mr. Pegler:—"Opening out at Richmond, exposed two fine quartz reefs, turning out very rich, over half-an-ounce of gold per ton of quartz. Needlerock and Bolingbroke discovered small quartz reefs, visible gold—reef turning out very rich, over an ounce to a ton quartz." In reply to a question, the chairman said that the company was too young at present to declare a dividend, although the funds in hand might possibly admit of it. A vote of thanks to the chairman was then passed unanimously and the meeting terminated.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINES.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Thursday, the case of Harris v. Fleming was before Sir C. Hall. This was an action seeking for a declaration that under an alleged agreement for partnership made between the plaintiff, Mr. Hamilton Morton, and the late firm of W. Nicol and Company, of Bombay, the plaintiff became entitled to one-third of the profits arising from the acquisition of the Seeputee estate and other properties in the Wynaad district of South India, and for accounts against the defendants on that footing. The plaintiff also sought for an injunction to restrain the defendants from carrying into effect an agreement made in April of last year whereby Mr. R. P. Harding, acting for the trustees of the firms of Smith, Fleming, and Co. and W. Nicol and Co., agreed to sell to the Indian Gold Mines Company (Limited) the properties in question, unless such agreement was carried out upon the footing that

the plaintiff was entitled to one-third of the profits arising from such properties. The present application was for the appointment of a special examiner to take at Bombay the evidence of two of the defendants, Messrs. John Fleming and Hamilton Maxwell, or that a writ in the nature of a mandamus might issue to the chief judge of the High Court at Bombay for the examination and cross-examination of those defendants, and that the trial of the action might be postponed until the return of the depositions or of the writ. Mr. W. Pearson, Q.C., and Mr. Everitt appeared in support of the application; Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., Mr. F. C. J. Miller, Q.C., and Mr. Warrington appeared for the plaintiff to resist the motion. Mr. Cracknall also appeared. His Lordship refused the application, with costs, on the ground that the evidence adduced in support thereof did not satisfactorily show that it was not the intention of Messrs. Fleming and Maxwell to be present at the trial of the action.

THE MAHARAJA RAMANATH TAGORE.—A meeting of the committee charged with the duty of providing a statue of the Maharaja Ramanath Tagore was held on Wednesday at Mr. Geflow's studio. The gentlemen present were:—Lord Northbrook, Sir Henry Norman, Mr. Arthur Grote, and Mr. John Dacosta. Mr. Geflow's work was warmly approved by the committee. The statue, which is in white marble, is said to be an excellent likeness. It is intended for the Town-hall of Calcutta, and will be shipped within the next eight or ten days.—*Daily News.*

MYSOR GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The letters of allotment and regret will be issued early next week.

105TH FOOT.—Major Alexander Davidson, late paymaster of the regiment, died on the 28th June at Masbro-road, Brook-green, Hammersmith, aged seventy-three. The deceased served for many years in the Madras Army, and was promoted to a commission in July, 1836. He was for some time riding master of the 5th Madras Light Cavalry, and was attached as a lieutenant to the Madras Invalid Establishment. In August, 1862, he received the appointment of paymaster to the 105th, which he served in India, at Aden, and on home stations until the spring of the present year.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JULY 13.—The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Ajax Karavias as consul at Larnaca for his Majesty the King of the Hellenes; Mr. Carl Albert Barckhausen as consul for British Burma, to reside at Rangoon, for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and Mr. Elias Basileiades as vice-consul at Limasol for his Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A special general meeting was held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel to declare a dividend out of surplus profits in respect of the half-year ended on Dec. 31 last. Mr. R. W. Crawford, the chairman, presided, and stated that the report, which had been sent to the proprietors on the closed register of Nov. 1, entered fully into the circumstances in which the meeting had been called. The meeting must be held in July, and they stated how it had been found impossible to present them with the usual accounts of the working of the railway for the December half of last year. He was glad to say that matters in discussion between the Secretary of State and themselves were taking a favourable course and were likely to be brought to a termination very soon. The meeting was called to ask them to agree by anticipation in the division of the surplus profits and separate assets, and no one could possibly be damaged by that course being taken, because the resolution they submitted would direct them to distribute everything. If the views upon which they had been considering the matters of difference with the Secretary of State were substantially carried out, and the exchange was not very unfavourable, he thought that they might get from 10s. upwards, and then the affairs of the company under the old state of things would be entirely at an end. He moved the resolution in the report for distributing the surplus profits and the balance of the separate assets. Mr. Lyall seconded the motion, and, in reply to questions, the chairman stated that the report they would issue to the shareholders had been got ready as far as it was possible, but the accounts had to be kept open that they might introduce into them the results of the negotiations going on between themselves and the Secretary of State. When that was done and the accounts were audited the report would be issued, and as soon as the warrants could be prepared they would be sent out. That might be a week or ten days after the report was settled.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The council of this society have made the following awards to the authors of some of the papers read and discussed at the ordinary meetings during the past session. Telford medals and Telford premiums to Edwin Arthur Bernays, for "Portland Cement Concrete and some of its Applications;" Harry Edward Jones, for "Purification of Gas;" and John James Webster, for "Iron and Steel at Low Temperatures." Also Telford premiums to Frederick Augustus Abel, C.B., F.R.S., for "Explosive Agents applied to Industrial Purposes;" and John Grant, for "Portland Cement: Its Nature, Tests, and Uses." It may be mentioned that Professor Abel and Mr. Grant have previously received Telford medals. Telford premiums have likewise been adjudged to Major-General Henry Young Darracott Scott, C.B., and Gilbert Richard Redgrave for "The Manufacture and Testing of Portland Cement," and to Charles John Wood, for "Tunnel Outlets from Storage Reservoirs;" and William Henry Delano, for "The Use of Asphalte and Mineral Bitumen in Engineering." The Manby premium has been bestowed upon "The Main Drainage

of Torquay." For papers printed in the Proceedings without being discussed, Telford medals and Telford premiums have been awarded to Benjamin Baker, for "The River Nile," "Cleopatra's Needle," and "The Practical Strength of Beams;" and to Joseph Lucas, for "The Hydrogeology of the Lower Greensands of Surrey and Hampshire;" while Telford premiums have been given to Harco Siccama, for "The Delta of the Rhine and the Meuse in the Netherlands;" Joseph Miller Wilson, for "Description of a Bridge over the Monongahela River at Port Perry, Pennsylvania;" Frederick Eliot Duckham, for "The Thames Steam Ferry between Wapping and Rotherhithe;" and George Moyle, for "The Platelaying of the Jacobabad or Broad-gauge Section of the Candahar Railway." In addition to the ordinary meetings there are now supplemental meetings for the reading and discussion of papers exclusively by students of the institution. Some of these communications have been rewarded as follows:—The Miller Scholarship (£40 annually for three years), to Henry Selby Hele Shaw, for "Small Motive Power," and Miller prizes to John Augustus Thompson, for "Description of a Light Draught Steel Paddle Steamer;" Hans Dittler Fabricius, jun., for "Calais Harbour Improvements;" Horace Allen, for "The Manufacture of Bessemer Steel Rails;" and Lindsay Burnet, for "Dredging Appliances."

BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting was held on July 8 in the theatre of the Birkbeck Literary Institution. The report presented to the meeting stated that the receipts for the year ending the 31st of March last were £5,709,932, and the total from the commencement of the society £49,794,824. The deposits reached the large sum of £5,132,924. The gross profits earned by the society amounted to £102,802, of which £86,586 have been appropriated to the payment of interest on shares and deposits, discount, and expenses of management, leaving a net profit of £16,216. The surplus funds amount at the present time to £1,966,296, of which £300,458 is invested in Consols, New Three per Cents., and Exchequer and Treasury bills, £219,275 in Metropolitan Board of Works and India stocks, £542,757 in colonial bonds, £76,693 in railway debentures, £125,145 in French Treasury bills, foreign railway obligations, bonds, &c., £306,109 in gas, water, and miscellaneous securities, £214,914 in freehold ground rents, while £180,943 is in cash. It is worthy of note that no portion of the funds appears to be invested in promissory notes, bills of exchange, or personal securities of any kind. The total liabilities of the society are £2,465,819, while the assets are £2,583,331, showing a net surplus of £117,512. Of this sum £50,000 is invested in Consols as a permanent guarantee fund, leaving £67,512 to be carried forward to await the next declaration of a bonus. The number of investors and depositors is 38,841, while the shares in existence number 38,812, on which £180,396 has been paid up.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 12.

TRAVELLERS FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. STEWART asked the Postmaster General whether passengers who had travelled from Brindisi with the Indian mails might not be allowed, carrying hand-baggage only, to cross from Calais to Dover with the mails on those occasions when a special steamboat was used.

Mr. FAWCETT said he had to state that these steamers were engaged by the Post-office solely with the object of hastening the arrival of the important Indian mails in London, and the House and the hon. member would see that it would be extremely inconvenient if, by the admission of passengers, any delay to the mails was caused. He had, however, thought that under certain conditions passengers might be admitted, and he would address communications to the railway authorities on the subject. He hoped the result of those communications would be the admission of passengers under certain conditions.

THE ORIENT AND PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANIES.

In answer to Mr. Baxter, Mr. FAWCETT said: The amount of postage for the conveyance of mails by the steamers of the Orient Company from this country to Australia during the first six months of the present year was £1,300. Of this sum £196 was paid to the Orient Company for the conveyance of these mails, leaving a profit to the Post-office of about £1,100. On the homeward mails the English Post-office does not receive any postage. The average time taken on the last seventeen voyages of the present year between Adelaide and Suez by the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was thirty-one days seventeen hours, while by those of the Orient Company it was twenty-seven days twenty-one hours; but it is to be remembered that, while the ships of the Orient Company proceeded direct from Adelaide to Suez, the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are by the terms of the contract unable to take a direct course between these points, because they are obliged to call at St. George's Sound, in Western Australia, and Point de Galle, where they meet the China mail. No complaint has reached the office from the Government of Bombay that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have carried out their contract in an "eminently unsatisfactory manner," nor have we any reason to believe that inferior ships are employed on the Bombay line to those employed on the line to Australia. With regard to the number of fines imposed on the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the twelve years that the whole contract was in operation, I find that almost every vessel was subject to one or more fines. I have a list here of sixty vessels which were thus fined; one vessel was fined seventeen times, another sixteen, another fifteen, and six of the vessels in this list were only fined once. It should, however, be

stated that vessels were fined for being overdue whatever was the state of the weather, unless the ship or its machinery was damaged. Of the sixty vessels which were fined twenty-six are at the present time employed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in carrying out their contract for the conveyance of mails to India, China, and Australia.

LUNATICS FROM INDIA.

Sir H. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for War whether the insane soldier's wife Levett, recently left chargeable at Portsmouth, was insane when she left India; whether she was landed at Portsmouth with her husband, who was sent to the depot of his regiment at Manchester, while she was turned adrift in the streets of Portsmouth; whether the insane boy Rumble was born in India (where his father was still living), and had been in an asylum in India for over two years and recommended for change of air; whether he was shipped on board one of her Majesty's troopships to England, and on his arrival taken by the Government authorities and left at the police-station at Portsmouth, and from that source became chargeable to the funds of the union; and whether the military authorities in India in this and other instances were justified in shipping off lunatics from that country and quartering them on the rates of Portsmouth.

Mr. CHILDERS had no information as to the condition of the wife of the soldier Levett when she left India. She did land with her husband, and on his being sent to his depot at Manchester she was not turned adrift but handed over to the police. The boy Rumble appears to have been born in India, where his father is still living. He was an inmate of some asylum in India, and was sent home on the report of the medical officer that "the climate of India was disastrous to his case." He was sent home in a troopship by the Indian authorities and handed over to the police on arrival. The highest legal stoppages had in these cases been made from the pay of the husband and father in favour of the union. He could not say whether the authorities in India were justified in taking the course followed in these cases, as he had no control over the military authorities in India. He, however, had suggested to the Secretary of State for India to make inquiries on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PAUPER LUNATICS FROM INDIA.

Sir H. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether an undertaking had not been given by the India-office for the partial support of pauper lunatics brought from India and left chargeable in this country on the rates of the port of landing in Essex; and whether a similar arrangement could be made for lunatics brought from India and left chargeable at Portsmouth.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was understood to say that there had been some inconsistency in the practice of the India-office in regard to this matter—at one time paying the cost of pauper lunatics from India, and at another time declining to become responsible for the charge. He had received a letter on the subject from his right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War, which would receive his best consideration; but he was inclined to agree with what his right hon. friend stated the other evening, that, considering the great advantages which Portsmouth derived from the Government establishments there, it was not unfair that the local rates should become liable to a considerable portion of the expenses of these lunatics.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

In answer to a question of Mr. J. K. Cross as to the cost of the Afghan war, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said: Although one or two questions on this subject have been answered by my right hon. friend at the head of the Government at an earlier period of the session the Government has been unwilling hitherto to make any definite statement upon this important question until we have in our possession something like an approximate estimate of the cost of the war, and until we can form an opinion based on evidence as to the present financial condition of India. It now appears quite certain that the estimated cost of the war, even if we are able, as we hope we may be, to bring the military operations to a close next September, will be enormously exceeded, and that fact confirms rather than weakens an opinion which was formed by my right hon. friend at the head of the Government and other members of the Administration, when they were in opposition, that the whole cost of this war ought not to be borne by India. The opinion of the Government, therefore, is that, to use the words of my right hon. friend, I think, in the early part of this year, a solid and substantial sum ought to be borne by this country. At the same time the Government of India appears to be of opinion—upon this point I wish to speak with very considerable reserve—that the general financial position of India is not an unsatisfactory one; at all events, that there is nothing which has been discovered in the estimates which will justify any alarm or render necessary any immediate measures of relief. In these circumstances the Government think it will be best to postpone the definite proposition they will have to make in order to carry out the intentions I have just announced until they have before them, not only the estimates, but all the facts, and until they are able to decide, after full consideration, upon the manner in which, with most advantage to India, relief may be granted.

In answer to Mr. D. Onslow, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said he imagined that the question as to this country bearing part of the

cost of the Afghan war, and any other kindred subject, might be discussed when the Indian Budget was before the House.

In answer to Sir G. Campbell, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said it was the fact that the Home Government had been obliged to inform the Indian Government that it was necessary to diminish their drawings. He thought, however, he should postpone any statement on that subject until the Indian Budget came before the House.

LOSS OF THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.

LLOYD'S agent at Aden telegraphed on the 14th inst. that the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Sumatra* had reported the loss of the Ducal Line steamer *Duke of Lancaster* on the reefs near Yebel Zorghar. The particulars are thus given by a Liverpool correspondent, who says:—"The *Duke of Lancaster* left Calcutta on June 20, bound for London, with a number of passengers and a full cargo of tea, indigo, cotton, and other valuable East Indian produce. She proceeded safely upon her voyage until the 13th inst., when about one o'clock in the morning she went aground upon what was afterwards discovered to be a sunken rock near the Island of Yebel Zorghar, which lies in the Red Sea, about ten miles' sail from Perim. The *Duke of Lancaster* struck with considerable force, but was nevertheless backed off, when she partially sank, her stern being reported to lie in about a fathom and a half of water, while at the bow there was a depth of no less than seven and a half fathoms. The passengers and crew were all rescued by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Australia*, which conveyed them to Aden, where they were landed. There are no hopes of the steamer being got off, while the likelihood of saving any of the cargo is problematical. A very heavy loss will fall upon the underwriters, as the value of the ship, freight, and cargo is reckoned at not less than a quarter of a million sterling. The insurances were effected principally with Liverpool, London, and Glasgow offices. The *Duke of Lancaster* was built at Barrow in 1874 by the Barrow Steamship Building Company, and was of the highest class, both in Lloyd's and in the Liverpool Red Book. Her gross-tonnage was 3,010 tons, and her engines were of 500 horse-power." A further telegram from Lloyd's agent at Aden, dated Wednesday evening, reports that the above-mentioned steamer had on board the following valuable cargo:—About 2,000 tons of wheat, 350 coffee, cinnamon, and cinchona, 100 tea, 100 hides, 2,000 bales of cotton, and 500 skins. The telegram further states that the greater part of the cargo will be saved if the ship is not likely to break up. One diving apparatus, with buggles and Arab drivers, can be procured at Aden from Hodeida. Nothing saved. The captain, with apparatus, sailed for the wreck in the *Philomel* at 9 p.m., to recover baggage and cargo. May possibly be saved. Boats and divers are expected from Hodeida. Another report states that the *Duke of Lancaster* lies on the east side of the island in lat. 14 deg. She has three holes in her bottom and is lying on a rocky shore. The captain, with Greek divers, has left Aden. At present 150 tons coffee (dry) have been landed on the beach.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HOPKINS—July 7, at Kingswear, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Surgeon Major Nathaniel Hopkins, I.M.D., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SYMONS—READE—July 15, at Ipsden, Oxon, by the Rev. C. Stanwell, vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Shirley, Kyle Ernie, son of the late John Symons, Esq., to Margaret Edward, daughter of Edward A. Reade, Esq., C.B., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

WINSTANLEY—WILLIS—July 8, at Bathwick, Bath, Henry D. P. Winstanley, to Marian Rhoda (Pauline), daughter of the late Col. Paul W. Willis, Bengal Engineers.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELL—June 13, at Dharwar, the wife of G. C. Bell, surgeon major, a son.

BERESFORD—June 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. S. Beresford, Esq., a daughter.

CHARLES—June 14, at Mymensing, the wife of Thomas Gwyther Charles, Bengal Police, a son.

CURTOIS—June 15, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major A. Curtois, D.A.A.G., Malabar and Canara, a daughter.

ELLIOTT—June 10, at Raipur, the wife of Mr. J. Elliott, a son.

HAY—June 26, at Aden, Arabia, the wife of Surgeon Major G. W. R. Hay, Bombay Army, a son.

HORNBY—June 12, at Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. J. F. Hornby, 12th Royal Lancers, a son.

JOHNSON—June 15, at Coonoor, the wife of Evans C. Johnson, Esq., C.S., a son.

MACONACHIE—June 19, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, a son.

MAIDMENT—June 23, at Mazagon, the wife of John S. Maidment, a daughter.

NICHOLL—June 20, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Nicholl, a daughter.

PENN—June 16, at Madras, the wife of Mr. A. T. W. Penn, a daughter.

RAHILLY—June 12, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Surgeon Major J. R. Rahilly, M.D., 12th Royal Lancers, a son.
RICE—June 12, at Bangalore, the wife of Lewis Rice, Esq., a son.
RIORDAN—June 14, at Rukh, the wife of J. Riordan, locomotive department, Kandahar Railway, a daughter.
RIVAZ—June 20, at Lahore, the wife of H. T. Rivaz, Esq., barrister at law, a son.
SCHROTTKY—June 19, at Calcutta, the wife of Eugene C. Schrottky, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLES-KIDD—June 22, at Mandla, Central Provinces, by the Rev. H. D. Williamson, C.M.S., Frank Ellie Coles, district superintendent of police, to Evelyn Ada, daughter of Henry Alexander Kidd, M.D., civil surgeon.
DISCOLL-MILL—June 9, at Calcutta, T. Discroll, Esq., engineer I.N., to Miss Isabel May Marshall, daughter of Mrs. E. Mill, of South Colinga, Calcutta.
NESBITT-BOOTH—June 20, at Calcutta, Alfred A. J. Nesbitt, Ali-garh, N.W.P., to Alice, daughter of the late John Booth, Esq., of Bowden, Cheshire.
PROUDFOOT-THACKER—May 31, at Karachi, Sind, Andrew W. Proudfoot, lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps, and adjutant 9th Regt. Native Infantry, to Clara Frances, daughter of the late Major General S. Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps.
ST. LEGER-STUART—June 21, at Madras, William Douglas, son of the late Rev. W. M. Nassau St. Leger, to Emma Ethel Antoinette, daughter of the late W. Carmalt Stuart, U.C.S.
WAGENTREIBER-SMITH—May 21, at Delhi, Gilbert Edward Wagen-treiber, lieutenant H.H. the Gackwar's 1st Cavalry, to Alicia Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, Baptist Mission, Delhi.
WALTON-HANKINS—June 16, at Madras, George Walton, editor, *Madras Standard*, to Johanna Hankins.

DEATHS.

BAKER—June 15, at Peshawur, William Baker, of Peshawur, aged 46.
BEAUMONT—June 16, at Agra, Louisa Maria, daughter of the late James Montgomery Beaumont, aged 17.
BROUGHTON—June 13, at Mussoorie, Michael Filose, son of W. B. Broughton, lieutenant 54th Regiment.
CAERNARTON—June 14, at Delhi, P. C. Caernarton, Esq., late sub engineer, Irrigation Department, aged 49.
CURRIE—June 13, at Aligarh, Robert George Currie, B.C.S., judge, Aligarh.
DEE—June 20, at Mysor, Ernest, infant son of Mr. M. Dee.
FLUKER—June 16, at Mussoorie, William Henry Fluker, of the Bank of Bengal, aged 33.
HANNAN—June 12, at Simla, Brigade Surgeon James Hannan, officiating deputy surgeon, Sirhind Circle.
ROBERTSON—June 13, at Calcutta, Frederick Alexander, son of Capt. P. F. Robertson, 92nd Highlanders, aged 11 months.
TRIMMINGHAM—June 12, at Moradabad, Amanda Louisa, daughter of the late Henry J. Trimmingham, merchant of St. Vincent, B.W.I.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—July 10. Fernwood, Bombay; Clan Lamont (s), Thessaly (s), and Nizam (s), Bombay.—11. Pretoria, Cape.—12. Roman Empire, Calcutta; Ango and Candidate, Rangoon; Philotaxe, Ka-geroe; Invicta, Krageroe; Glannibanta, Pomaron; Janie Gough, Pomaron; Dorothea, Rangoon.—13. Glenearn (s), Hankow; Serena, Rangoon.—14. Skimmer of the Wave, Colombo; Julia, Pomaron.—15. Orion (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA—June 15. Mira (s), Liverpool; Hindostan (s), Hong Kong; Alexandra, port not mentioned; Tantallon Castle, Cape Town.—16. Madras (s), Penang; Khedive (s), Southampton; Saint Monan, London.—17. British Commerce, Barrow-in-Frith; Viscount, New York; Rajmahal, Liverpool; John o' Gaunt, Shields; Lord Lyndhurst and Royal Adelaide, Liverpool.—18. Anglo-America, Liverpool.—19. Chanda (s), Bombay; Vilas Danvers, Reunion.—20. Shahzada (s), Singapore; Manora (s), London; Callirhoe, Newport.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 10.—Pleiades (s) and Sarah Hignett, Liverpool.
BOMBAY—June 18. Borrowdale (s) and Cuba, Cardiff.—19. Coco-nada (s), Bussorah; Glenbun, Tyne; H.M.S. Ruby, Zanzibar; Lady Ruthven, Dundee; Riversdale, Liverpool.—20. Arrow (s), Bhow-nugger; Indus (s) and Sirdhana (s); Calcutta; Malwa (s), Sydney.—21. C. M. Davis, New York; Surat (s), Suez; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—22. Glenbervie (s), Kara-chi.—23. Lectura, Newcastle; Bride of Lorne, Liverpool.—24. Chupra (s), Rangoon; Macedon (s), Cardiff.—25. Himalaya (s), Madras; H.M.S. Himalaya, England.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 12.—Robilla (s), London.
MADRAS—June 19. Rajpootana (s), Rangoon.—21. Chindwara (s), Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 10.—Duke of Devonshire (s) and Gannet, London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—July 10. Vega (s), Calcutta; City of Baltimore (s), Bom-bay; Laertes (s), Penang.—12. Governor Tilley, Karachi; S auley, Bangkok; Comta and Kashgar (s), Bombay; Gratitude, Singapore; Nestor, Cape Town; Cumberland, Natal; Millie Bairn, Demerara; Agra (s), Aden; Poseidor, Java; Rishanglass, Brindisi; Bellingham (s), Aden.—13. Grigna, Natal; Deutschland, Rangoon; Leomene, Cal-cutta; Solidar, Hong Kong; Duke of Buccleuch (s) and Lady Lawrence (s), Calcutta; Carnarvon Castle, Batavia.—15. City of Brussels (s) and Gairloch, Calcutta; Dreuthe (s), Batavia.
CALCUTTA—June 16. Culna (s), Curlew (s), Legislator (s), and

Arundel Castle.—18. Arratoon (s), Suez (s), and Pemba (s).—20. Busheer (s) and Osprey.—21. Duke of Lancaster (s), Mercedes (s), Cyromene, and Kenyon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 13.—Viceroy (s), London via Genoa and Marseille.
BOMBAY—June 19. Castore (s), Trieste; Socotra (s), Karachi; Norma, Liverpool; Zambesi (s), Venice, &c.—22. Exporter, Rotter-dam; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Lovaine, Amsterdam.—24. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Victoria, Amsterdam; Manarani (s) and Sirdhana (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 9. Borrowdale (s), Dunkirk.
MADRAS—June 17. Khadalla (s), Bombay.—18. Umooti, Natal.—22. Chindwara (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON—Per *Bokhara*, July 4.—From Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Barker and children, Col. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. Jervois, Major Branson, Capt. Turner, Mrs. Lamb, and Lieut. Usher. From Calcutta: Col. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Palmer, Mrs. Plan's children, Mrs. Beadon and child, Gen. Sir C. C. Ross and Miss Ross. From Madras: Mr. Creole and Rev. and Mrs. Arm-strong and child. From Shanghai: Mr. Mackillop. From Singa-pore: Mr. Petley, Mr. Clark, Mr. C. Laloude, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. H. Hintze, and Mr. Grathe. From Galle: Mr. Mitchell. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Levick. From Port Said: Col. Pinching and Miss Hodson. From Malta: Mr. S. Duprey, Mr. Tuel, Mrs. Hill, Miss Jones, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Sapte, Mr. Blackley, Rev. —, and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and two Misses Webster, Mr. Baxter, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Malpas, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Toley. From Gibraltar: Lieut. Napier, Col. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Mr. Creswell and children, Capt. De Mayleski, Mr. Donnington and son, Col. and Mrs. Macpherson, and Mr. Halkett.

AT BRINDISI—Per *Lombardy*, June 30.—From Bombay: Lieut. G. H. Bethell, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Robson, and Capt. Cookley. From Alexandria: Mr. Pagnon, Mr. Scott, Mr. S. Eyijhet, Baron de Monasee, Mr. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. Minotto and child en, three Misses Minotto, Mr. Minotto, Madame Feveaur, Mr. Serika, Mr. E. Martin, Mr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Kiroldino and daughter, Major Baring, and Mr. Balestri.

AT BOMBAY—Per *Surat*, June 21.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Vinal and infant and Mrs. Earl. From Venice: Mr. Winter-lotham. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Miss Leonard, Col. H. Fraser, Major Rivett-Carnac, Rev. J. D. Sewell, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Nickells, Mr. Jellicoe, Mr. Fiulay, and Mr. A. W. Higgins. From Aden: Mr. Bardez.

AT BRINDISI—Per *Zambesi*, July 13.—From Bombay: Mr. A. Izat, Col. T. M. Baumgartner, Major Skipworth and child, Surg. Major Colville, Major C. W. Harrison, and Mr. G. Ormiston.

AT VENICE—Per *Zambesi*, July 15.—From Bombay: Mr. D. Kemp, Mr. L. R. Forrest, Mr. J. Westlake, Mr. Blascheck, Mr. Jones, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Steel, Mr. B. Moore, Mr. F. G. Linsell, and Mr. J. Mackintosh.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Per *Khiva*, June 30.—For Bombay: Dr. Reauleux, Col. and Mrs. C. J. Anderson, Mrs. Pilcher, Mrs. Mon-tagu, and Major Walker. For Aden: Com. M. Byles. For Suez: Mr. Allen. For Malta: Fleet Surg. M. Rogers and Mr. Swindells. For Gibraltar: Col. H. Cardew, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gaddum, Surg. Pratt, Mr. Maud, Capt. Freeth, Mr. Byers, Mr. Ausin, and Masters Amigo.

FROM VENICE—Per *Lombardy*, July 9.—For Bombay: Mr. Bose, Mr. Gordon, and Col. Elder. From Brindisi: Dr. MacIaren, Major Gore, Mr. Glass, Capt. Garwood, Messrs. Hubbard, H. R. Cooke, J. H. Grant, Cotgrave, Nash, and Col. Justice.

FROM BOMBAY—Per *Indus*, June 26.—For Southampton: Mr. W. F. Knock, Major and Mrs. Homray and child, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. H. Luckstedt, Mr. J. Brooks, Mr. J. E. Powell, Major G. H. Candy, R.A., Mr. Dobson, Miss Baker, Miss Swan, Mrs. Heywood and child, and Mr. R. Coulson. For Brindisi: Major T. G. and Master Skip-orth, Major C. W. J. Harrison, Mr. A. Izat, Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Mr. P. Booth, Col. T. M. Baumgartner, Mr. G. Ormiston, and Col. H. de R. Pigot. For Venice: Mr. W. J. Steele, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. J. M'Pherson, Mr. Hughes, Mr. D. and Mr. F. M'Kay, Mr. T. Cooper, Mr. Westlake, Mr. Milne, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. A. Blascheck, Mr. John Mackintosh, Mr. O. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mr. J. Ryan, and Mr. Jones. For Suez: General S. J. Bridge, Mr. Otes, and Mr. John Porteous. Additional pas-sengers who proceeded to Suez on June 19:—For Brindisi: Mrs. C. Lister. For Southampton: Mr. E. W. Boucher. For Venice: Mr. W. H. Davy and Mr. and Mrs. Schumacker. For Aden: Hospital Assistant J. J. Cooke and Ragojee Sowjee and two friends.

CASUALTIES.

There is some apprehension felt that an accident of some kind has happened to the Queen Line steamer *Queen Victoria*, which left Calcutta on June 11 for London. She was due at Suez about ten or twelve days ago, but had not arrived there up to 4.45 p.m. yesterday. She is an iron screw of 2,133 tons gross, built at Sunderland in 1872, classed 100 A1, and is owned by the Queen Steamship Company, of Hope-street, Glasgow. Her cargo consists of wheat, linseed, tea, hides, and hemp.

The *George Skolfield*, from London for Bombay, has returned to Gravesend with loss of topgallant-mast.

The *Colombo*, from Bassein, jettisoned about 170 tons of cargo while ashore on the *Goodwin*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	759
Bank of Bengal	500	750
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	500	112
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	1,055
ere	150	34
Mazagon	2,000	360
Port Canning	1,400	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,175
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	340
Bellary	1,000	500
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	455
New Indian	350	12½
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	575
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	975
Fort	8,500	1,400
French	500	450
Sind	750	525
Mofussil	400	265
Prince of Wales	1,500	400
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1,230
Sassoon	500	350
Valkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	920
Anglo-Indian	100	68
Alfred Manufacturing	500	500 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,750
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	945 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	675
Central India S. W. and M.	1,000	675
Coorla Mills	500	700
D. Spinning	2,000	205
Hindustan	1,000	1,065
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandeish	1,000	990
Madras	1,250	475
Madras United	1,000	1,350
Manchester Spinning	50	3 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	105
National Spinning	1,000	920
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,001½
Oriental	625	610
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	137
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	920
Shalopore Mills	1,000	955
Victoria Mills	1,000	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 4½ Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-7	50
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 4½ Shares	126-5-15	75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	125 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,010
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	500	3½
Treacher and Co.	500	725
Thacker and Co.	100	113

CALCUTTA.—June 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 6 to 97 8
4½ of 1870 (1885)	99 8 to 101 0
4½ of 1871 (1881)	99 8 to 101 0
4½ of 1878-9 (1893)	104 8 to 104 10
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 8 to 104 10
Debentures of 1867	101 0 to 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
6 of 1878 (1908)	123 0 to 103 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	120	121
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	165 to
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to
Delhi and London	25	165 to
Himalaya	100	110 to
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	12½	103 to
Smla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Unvacanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	100 to 102
Bumagore Jute	100	57 to 58
Bengal Coal	1000	1850 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Bellaghutta Jute	100	20 to
Bengal Mills	100	1225 to 280
Bonded Warehouse	445	275 to 57
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	78 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	100	75 to
Burrakur Coal	100	150 to 160
Calcutta Docking	100	132 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	8 to 9
Calcutta Jute Mills	100	110 to 111
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	8 dis
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	71 to 100
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	295 to 300
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	300 to 302
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	250 to 262½
East Indian Railway	100	26 to 27
Equitable Coal	100	232½ to 235
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	100 to 110
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	70 to 71
Gouripore	100	1120 to 1125
Great Eastern Hotel	100	100 to 101 pm
Howrah Docking	100	100 to 101
Howrah Mills	100	100 to 101
India General Steam Navigation	1000	100 to 101
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	100	100 to 101
Labour Transportation	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping	100	100 to 101
Merchants' Steam Tug	100	100 to 101
Murree Brewery	100	100 to 101
Naini Tal Brewery	100	100 to 101
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	100 to 101
Nanthore Indigo	100	100 to 101
New Beerbroom Coal	100	100 to 101
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	100 to 101
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	100 to 101
Rajmahal Stone	100	100 to 101
Ramkistopore Press	100	100 to 101
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	100 to 101
Riverside Press	100	100 to 101
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	100 to 101
R. Scott Thomson and Co	100	100 to 101
Sinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	100 to 101
Seebpyre Jute Manufacturing	100	100 to 101
Strand Bank Press	100	100 to 101
Watson's Patent Press	100	100 to 101

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amuckie	100	60 to
Arctupore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Assam	100	700 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to
Do. contributory	80	28 to
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to
Do. contributory	100	200 to
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	85 to
Central Cachar	200	80 to
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore	100	70 to
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to 70
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	170 to 112
Darjiling	100	990 to 295
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	100	40 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam)	100	20 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to
Huolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to
Indian Terai	500	500 to
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	250 to
Jokeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to
Kalscherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpor (Cachar)	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	100	60 to 65
Do. contributory	250	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Syhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	100	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to
Majagram (Cachar)	100	60 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Do. contributory	90	40 to
Moran (Assam)	100	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to
Do. contributory	90	50 to
Mungledye (Assam)	100	100 to
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	65 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttaree (Syhet)	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to
Sing'e (Darjiling)	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendapra (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	35 to

MADRAS.—June 23.

Four per cent.	2½ to 3 % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 5½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	4½ to 5 pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1895)	2 to 2½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 2 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
	Is. 8 1-16d.	Is. 8½d.	Is. 8 3-16d.
Banks, demand	—	—	—
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	Is. 8 4½-16d.	—	Is. 8 9-16d.
Do. 4 do.	Is. 8 3½-16d.	Is. 8 7-16d.	Is. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Is. 8 2½-16d.	Is. 8½d.	Is. 8½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	Is. 8 7½-16d.	Is. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	Is. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	Is. 8 5-16d.	Is. 8 11-16d.	Is. 8 13-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Is. 8 11-16d.	Is. 8½d.	—

LONDON.—July 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1888	104½ to 105
4	India Enforced Paper	79½ to 80½
4½	Do. do. 1885	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	—
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	112 to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4½	Do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

<i>Perpetual Debenture Stocks.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	22½ to 23
Do. Ann. B. 1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 23½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4½	—	124 to 126
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	109 to 111
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 125
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	107 to 109

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	83½ to 9%
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	105 to 108
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	102 to 104
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	23½ to 24%

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to	11
Delhi and London	25	— to	—
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to	23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22 to	23
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	36¼ to	37½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	¾ to	1½
Oriental Corporation	25	20 to	21

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2½ yrs., from April 11, '78, B.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 12, '71, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Alexander, Major G., S.C., 273 d., from April 14, '80, B.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W., Cav., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Capt. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., from May 15, '80, B.
Ashburner, Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. H., S.C., 6 mos., from May 20, '80, M.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 24, '79, M.
Babington, Col. R. C., S.C., 27 mos., from Jan. 17, 1879, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 14, 1879, B.
Bagot, Lieut. C. H., R.E., 16 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 m., from April 9, '80, Bo.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 18 m., from April 17, '80, Bo.
Balmer, Major A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., S.C., 24 mos., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H. O., R.E., 18 mos., from May 3, '79, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. G., R.E., 30 mos., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. Col. C. A. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 1 yr., from April 18, '79, B.
Bates, Col. C. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1880, M.
Bateman, Surg. Major D. F., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. J. R., S.C., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H., 2 yrs., from April 25, '79, M.
Becher, Major H. G., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bean, Col. J. W. T., 1 year, from Jan. 19, '80, B.
Beaton, Surg. C. H., 1½ yrs., from May 8, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. E. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 28, '79, M.
Beebie, Capt. A. G., R.E., 15 mos., from March 19, '79, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 29, '79, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Bellew, Surg. Maj. P. F., M.D., 1 yr., from April 24, '80, B.
Bensley, Surg. Maj. E. C., 213 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Beville, Col. H. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Bo.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G., Cav., 3 yrs., 6 mos., from July 11, '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mos., from May 3, '79, B.
Birney, Major J., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 5, 1879, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R., S.C., 1½ yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Bolton, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bolton, Lt. Col. J. S. D., S.C., 2 yrs., 6 mos., from May 6, '80, Bo.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., 2 yrs., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Bradshaw, Major O. M., S.C., 25 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, M.
Branson, Major C. E. D., Inf., B.
Broadfoot, Capt. W. R., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. P., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Browne, Lieut. L. J., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Browne, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 8, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 21, '80, M.
Brown, Major F. D. M., V.C., S.C., B.
Bruce, Col. A. A., S.C., 15 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., B.
Bruce, Major T. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bullock, Major R., S.C., 17½ mos., from April 14, '79, M.
Bunbury, Major W. R., 1½ yrs., from April 24, 1880, B.
Burne, Col. H. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushby, Major C. M., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, Bo.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 yrs., from July 11, '79, M.
Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex., R.E., 273 d., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Caldwell, Surg. Major W. S., 19 mos., from Feb. 21, '79, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 27 mos., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H. L., S.C., 2 years, from April, 1880, B.
Campbell, Capt. J. R., S.C., B.
Carnegie, Maj. D. C. S. L., Cav., 30½ mo., from Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carter, Capt. S., S.C., 3 yrs., 7 mos., from May 7, '77, Bo.
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., Bo.
Cates, Major C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Cauley, Major C. G., Cav., B.
Chalmers, Col. S., Inf., 2½ yrs., from April 8, '78, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C. T., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
Chamier, Lieut. Col. F. E. A., S.C., B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '80, Bo.
Chester, Lt. Col. H. D. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Chitty, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, Bo.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W. R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., 243 d., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Church, Lieut. Col. T. R., 6 mos., from May 1, '80, M.
Clarke, Capt. H. W. R. E., B.
Clark, Lieut. Col. E. G., 1 yr., 159 d., from April 5, '80, B.
Clerk, Capt. R. M., Inf., 2 yrs., 4 mo., from June 21, '78, M.
Cloeit, Lieut. Col. J. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Capt. C. A., S.C., 33 mos., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Collins, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 year, from Feb. 17, 1880, B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. B., 1 yr., 243 d., from April 7, '79, B.
Connor, Capt. A. B. W., S.C., 18 mos., from May 22, '79, Bo.
Comyn, Major F. F., Inf., Bo.
Conway-Gordon, Maj. L., R.E., 1 yr., from Sept. 22, '79, B.
Constant, Surg. Major F. G., 1 yr., from Nov. 3, 1879, B.
Cooke, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 29, '79, B.
Corby, Major E. C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 3, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D. S., S.C., 20 mos., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.

Craigie, Capt. W. B., Cav., 3 yrs., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Crawford, Maj. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., 5m, 7d., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., 14 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, Bo.
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., from March 31, April 8, '78, M.
Cumming, Major W. G., R.E., M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G., S.C., 1 yr., 213 d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mos., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Col. A. A., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., 182d., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Dakeyne, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 25, '79, M.
Daniell, Major H. S., Cav., 15 mos., from May 15, '80, Bo.
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 8 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, Bo.
Davidson, Col. E., R.E., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., 20 m., from Mar. 26, '80, M.
Davis, Surg. G. M. B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Davis, Major A. T., Inf., 2 years, from April 9, 1880, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 yr., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '30, B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Major F. W. A., B.
De Montmorency, Major R. H., S.C., 1½ yrs., from May 5, '80, B.
Des Vaux, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 16 m., from May 17, '79, B.
Dickson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 28 m., from Aug. 23, '78, Bo.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 28, '78, M.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 14, 1880, M.
Downes Lieut. W. K., Prob. for S.C., 11m, from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Dunsford, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '78, B.
Dunsterville, Col. L. D. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 29, '80, Bo.
Durand, Major C. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, B.
Durand, Capt. E. L., S.C., 16 mos., from Aug., 1879, B.
Echalaz, Capt. C. T., Inf., 2 yrs., 6m., from May 1, '78, Bo.
Edmonds, Capt. G., Unatt. List, B.
Egerton, Capt. C. P., 39th Foot, A.D.C., 6 m., from May, '81, B.
Eliot, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliott, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 22, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 19 mos., from April 21, '79, B.
Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 23 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fairweather, Surg. Major J., M.D., B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 8, '79, M.
Farrer, Major A., Cav., 10 m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N., S.C., 18 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Fenton, Lieut. L. L., S.C., 18 mos., from April 16, '79, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mos., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Firth, Col. H. H., S.C., 20 mos., from April 25, '79, M.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 2½ yrs., from May 10, '78, M.
Fisher, Major C. E., S.C., 23 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, Bo.
Fitzgerald, Dep. Surg. Gen. P. G. M. D., F.R.C.S.I., M.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 yrs., from April, '80, B.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Forbes, Major W. E. S. C., 19½ m., from March 20, '79, B.
Forster, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 1 year, from April 3, 1880, B.
Forteach, Lt. Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 16, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Capt. E., S.C., 18 m., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. Col. T., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Major A. T., R.E., 15 m., from Sept. 8, '79, M.
Fulton, Major G. G. H., S.C., 20 m., from May 1, '80, Bo.
Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 3 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Garden, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 18, '80, B.
Gibbons, Dep. Surg. Gen. J. C. B., A.M.D., 6m., from May 8, '80, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Glasford, Col. C. L. R., S.C., 1 year, from March 27, '80, Bo.
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., 28 mos., from May 20, '78, Bo.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Gordon-Cumming, Maj. F. H. T., S.C., 1y., from Feb. 28, '80, Bo.
Govan, Surg. Major G. M., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Major O. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. A. D., Inf., 2 years, from Sept. 20, '78, M.
Grant, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 8, '78, M.
Grant, Capt. J., S.C., 3 yrs., from Nov. 26, 1877, Bo.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 21 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grey, Maj. L. J. H., C.S.I., S.C., 20 mo., from May 8, '79, B.
Grylls, Major G. R., 1 yr., from March 25, '80, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 21 mos., from May 1, '79, B.
Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 10, 1879, B.
Hains, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79, M.
Hancock, Col. H. F., R.E., 15 mos., from Aug. 4, '79, Bo.
Hancock, Maj. G. E., S.C., 13 mos., from Oct. 13, '79, Bo.
Harcourt, Maj. A. F. P., S.C., 303 d., from Mar. 20, '79, B.
Harris, Lt. Col. H. W., S.C., 22 ms., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. Col. J. T., S.C., 20 mos., from April 7, '79, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 14 yrs., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., 14 yrs., from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Hastid, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G., Inf., 1y., 243d., from April 21, '79, B.
Harvey, Surg. Major C. A., 8 mos., from April 23, '80, M.
Hawes, Col. W. H., 2½ yrs., from March 21, '78, B.
Hawkes, Col. T. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hawthorn, Lt. Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '80, Bo.
Hay, Lieut. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. H., S.C., 2y., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heath, Lt. Col. G. J. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Heath, Lieut. H. R., S.C., B.
Hemstead, Surg. A., 1 yr., from Sept. 12, 1879, B.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. F., Inf., 18 mo., from April 30, '79, Bo.
Hewson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, M.
Heysham, Lt. Col. B. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., B.
Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 1 yr., 182d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. A., R.E., 31 mos., from April 7, '78, B.
Hildebrand, Col. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., 6 mos., from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79, M.
Home, Lt. Col. R., R.E., 20m., from March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F. J., R.E., 15 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Holloway, Major E. G. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 14, '79, M.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., 2 yrs., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1880, Bo.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., from May 19, '79, Bo.
Houghton, Major R., 23 m., from April 14, '80, M.
Howell, Lieut. Col. S. C., 21 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Innes, Col. J. J. M. L., V.C., R.E., 18 mo., from April 1, '79, B.
Ives, Major E. R., Inf., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Jackson, Major G. D. A., Cav., 1 year, from Nov. 10, '79, B.
James, Capt. C., R.E., 18 months, from May 30, 1879, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G. W., 260 d., from April 17, '80, B.

Jamieson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 5, '79, B.
Jamieson, Major L. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jeffreys, Lt. Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 1, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., M.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Keatinge, Col. R. H. V. C., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., from June 30, '80, Bo.
Ketchen, Major J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, Bo.
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 21 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
Kilgour, Major F., S.C., 20 mo., from April 13, '79, M.
Kilkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2½ yrs., from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mos., from May 5, '79, Bo.
Knob, Lieut. F. R. B., S.C., B.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N., S.C., 18 mo., from April 21, '79, M.
Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 31, '79, B.
Lambe, Capt. A. F., S.C., 22 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Lane, Major C. T., S.C., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laugharne, Lieut. M., R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Laughton, Major A. F., S.C., M.
Leggatt, Col. E. O., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Lillingston, Major E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Lilly, Col. A. C., S.C., 4 m., from May 1, '80, M.
Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Little, Col. A. B., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Maj. R. M., S.C., 9 m., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Surg. J. M. D., 18 mo., from April 24, 1880, B.
Loch, Col. F. A. E., S.C., Bo.
Lockyer, Capt. W. N., R.A., M.
Lovett, Lt. Col. B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr., 26d., from Sept. 19, '79, B.
Luard, Major C. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Ludlow, Maj. E. S., S.C., 24 mos., from Dec. 9, '78, M.
Lückhardt, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 13 m., from Oct. 13, '79, Bo.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S. K. C. B., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., from Dec. 3, '79, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 18 mo., from July 1, '79, B.
Macintyre, Lieut. Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., 182d., from June 27, '79, B.
Mackintosh, Surg. 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Major F. J. N., S.C., 21 m., from March 3, '80, B.
Mackenzie, Surg. G. F., B.
Maclean, Col. J. N., S.C., from 1 yr., Dec. 15, '79, M.
MacLeod, Lt. Col. C. D., Inf., 18 m., from April 14, '79, Bo.
Macauland, Lt. R. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Macdonald, Col. J. A. M., S.C., 6 mos., from May 15, '80, Bo.
Mallins, Surg. H., 1 year 182 days, from Jan. 27, '80, Bo.
Marrett, Lieut. H. R., S.C., 1 year, from April 17, '80, B.
M'Donnell, Surg. J. O. M., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
M'Dougall, Surg. Major H. R. L., 22 mo., from Dec. 25, '80, Bo.
M'Dougall, Surg. Major C. J. F. S., 1 yr., from Sept. 5, '79, Bo.
McCliver, Capt. S. W., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 14, '78, M.
M'Leod, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
M'Mahon, Col. C. A., S.C., 21 mo., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
McNair, Lieut. Col. H. A., Inf., 1y., 182d., from June 6, '79, B.
McNair, Col. E. J., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
McNair, Capt. A. L., S.C., 18 mos., from May 19, '80, Bo.
McNeale, Capt. J. A., Inf., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
Mander, Major A. T., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, Bo.
Manderson, Maj. T. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 23, '78, B.
Marriott, Capt. E. M. L., Inf., 18 m., from April 15, 1879, B.
Martin, Lieut. Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '79, B.
Mathias, Lieut. Col. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 16, '79, B.
Maunsell, Major Gen. F. R. C. B., R.E., B.
Maxwell, Lieut. H. St. P., S.C., 6 m., from May 15, '80, B.
Mayhew, Capt. A. H., S.C., 18 m., from March 4, '79, Bo.
Mayne, Major R. G., Cav., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '79, Bo.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, M.
Michell, Lieut. St. J. F., S.C., 28 m., from June 30, '78, B.
Mignon, Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '79, Bo.
Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, Bo.
Minto, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 25, '79, B.
Mockler, Major E., Inf., 18 mos., from May 10, 1879, Bo.
Moncrieff, Major C. C. S., C.S.I., R.E., 1y., from Aug. 22, '79, B.
Money, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 16 m., from April 1, '79, B.
Montresor, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 18 mo., from June 6, '79, B.
Moore, Capt. M. J., Cav., 16 mo., from July 25, 1879, B.
Morris, Capt. W. C., Inf., 18 mo., from April 15, '79, Bo.
Morris, Col. G. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 1, 1879, Bo.
Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from March 4, 1879, M.
Morris, Lieut. Col. W. G., 1 year, from March 27, '80, M.
Morrison, Capt. C. S., Inf., B.
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.O., 2 yrs., from May 26, '79, B.
Mylne, Col. W. C. R., 1 yr., 243 d., from May 19, 1879, B.
Napier, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., Inf., 1 year, B.
Neave, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Neill, Capt. G. F. E. S., S.C., 15 mo., from Aug. 21, '79, M.
Newberry, Major F. M., Inf., 16 mo., 20 d., from April 31, '79, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Newill, Capt. J. H., S.C., 2 yrs., 3 m., from Aug. 2, '78, M.
Nolan, Surg. Major W., M.D., 18 m., from Jan. 10, '80, Bo.
Norton, Col. E. N., S.C., M.
Ogg, Surg. Major G. S. W., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, '80, M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 18 mo., from March 6, '79, Bo.
Ollivier, Major A., S.C., 19 mo., from April 14, '79, B.
Olivier, Lieut. H. D., R.E., Bo.
Orchard, Col. J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 17, '79, B.
Orpen, Lieut. R. T., R.E., Bo.
Owen, Major A. G., S.C., 1½ yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Palmer, Surg. Major W. J., 2 yrs., from April 5, 1879, B.
Parsons, Surg. Maj. F., 18 mo., from May 16, '79, B.
Peile, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 20, '78, Bo.
Peile, Col. F. W., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Penny, Surg. Major J. C., 18 mo., from April 17, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, Bo.
Phelps, Major J., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 1, 1879, Bo.
Phelps, Maj. P., R.E., 2 yrs., from Feb. 2, 1879, Bo.
Pichall, Surg. Major J., M.D., B.
Plomer, Col. A. G., S.C., 22 mo., from April 30, '79, Bo.
Pitcher, Major D. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 17, '80, B.
Pollock, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 273 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Pond, Col. A. S., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. A. R., S.C., from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 18 mo., from May 12, '79, B.
Potter, Surg. Maj. H., 2 years, from Nov. 12, '78, B.
Powis, Capt. F. T., Inf., 2 yrs., 6 mos., from Oct. 2, '78, M.
Prendergast, Lt. Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Price, Capt. T., S.C., 2 years 6 mos., from July 3, '78, M.
Price, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Pruves, Surg. Major H. B., 1 yr., from Feb. 4, '80, B.
Radcliffe, Lt. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, 1878, Bo.
Raikes, Lieut. F. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '79, Bo.
Ranking, Surg. G. S. A., 20 mo., from April 23, '79, B.
Ratton, Surg. Maj. J. J. M. D., 1y., 8m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Reilly, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 22, '79, Bo.
Remington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 18 m., from May 17, '79, B.
Rennick, Capt. R. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 22, '79, B.

Richmond, Major J. A. S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
 Ridgeway, Capt. R. K. V.C., S.C., 18 m., fm. Mar. 17, '80, B.
 Ringer, Surg. Major T. B.
 Robb, Surg. J. 2 y., from April 5, '79, Bo.
 Roberts, Col. G. R., S.C., 2 years, from May 19, '79, B.
 Roberts, Major A. W., Cav., 2½ yrs., from May 12, '78, B.
 Robertson, Lieut. R. W. P., R.A., Bo.
 Robinson, Lieut. Col. J. I., Cav., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
 Robinson, Surg. E. L., 2 y., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
 Rogers, Col. H. T., R.E., 2 y., fm. Mar. 21, '80, M.
 Rogers, Capt. M. W., R.E., B.
 Rose, Col. Hugh, S.C., 2 y., from April 1, '80, B.
 Ross, Col. Sir C. G. K.C.B., S.C., 6 m., f. May 25, '80.
 Ross, Surg. Maj. C. G. H., 1 y., fm. March 27, '80, Bo.
 Ross, Lieut. Col. W. H., 18 m., from April 3, '80, Bo.
 Ross, Capt. J. C., R.E., 1 y. 11 d., from April 24, '80, B.
 Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 y., from April 1, '80, M.
 Russell, Surg. E. G., 18 mos., from April 25, 1880, B.
 Ryves, Capt. C. M., Inf., 2 y., from March 1, 1880, Bo.
 Salkeld, Capt. R. H., Inf., 20 months, from April 8, '79, B.
 Sanderson, Surg. Major A., M.D., M.
 Sargeant, Major G. C., S.C., 23 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, M.
 Sartorius, Major G. C., S.C., 9 m., from Dec. 19, '79, Bo.
 Scott, Col. T. L., S.C., 16 m., from May 1, '80, M.
 Seddon, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 y., from Sept. 29, 1879, Bo.
 Selous, Surg. Major E., 1 y. 11 d., from April 17, '80, B.
 Senior, Major H. W., J., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
 Shawe, Col. W. B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
 Shoubridge, Capt. H. W., S.C., 18 m., from April 15, '79, B.
 Sibley, Col. T. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '79, B.
 Simpson, Major G. B., S.C., 2½ years, from May 5, '78, Bo.
 Sinclair, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 6 m., fm. April 17, '80, Bo.
 Skardon, Surg. Major T. G., 6 mos., from April 18, '80, B.
 Sladen, Lieut. Col. E. B., S.C., 2 years, fm. Oct. 7, '78, M.
 Smalley, Major H., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
 Smart, Lieut. A. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 13, '79, M.
 Smith, Capt. C. M., R.A., 2 years, from April 12, '79, M.
 Smith, Capt. W. G., Inf., 2 y., from April 21, '79, B.
 Smith, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr. 6 mos., from June 5, '79, Bo.
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 Smith, Lieut. Col. H. C., S.C., 20 m., fm. April 24, '80, B.
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Smith, Major C. J., R.E., 18 m., from April 24, '80, M.
 Smyth, Capt. E. W., Inf., 2 years, from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
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 Stewart, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 10, 1879, Bo.
 Stoddart, Major W., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 15, 1879, M.
 Stopford, Capt. A. B., R.A., Bo.
 Strahan, Capt. C., R.E., 9 mos., from March 27, 1880, B.
 Street, Major C. W., S.C., 2 y., from June 13, '79, M.
 Sutherland, Surg. Major P. W., 2 y., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
 Taylor, Capt. R. F., Inf., 2 y., from July 18, '79, M.
 Taylor, Col. H. A., S.C., 2 years, from March 1, 1880, B.
 Teed, Capt. T., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 23, '80, Bo.
 Temple, Lieut. H. M., S.C., 28 mo., from June 14, 1878, B.
 Ternan, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 3, '80, B.
 Thackeray, Maj. E. T., V.C., R.E., 18 m., fm. Mar. 23, '80, B.
 Thomas, Capt. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, 1879, B.
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Vertue, Major W., S.C., 2 years, from March 14, 1879, M.
 Vizard, Col. W. J., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 11, '80, M.
 Voyle, Capt. F. R. C., S.C., 15 m., fm. Sept. 29, '79, B.
 Vyvyan, Capt. B. G., Inf., 29 mo., from May 1, 1878, B.
 Waddington, Col. T., S.C., 22 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, Bo.
 Walcott, Lt. Col. E. Y., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 1, '78, B.
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 Walker, Col. R. J., S.C., 6 mos., from May 29, '80, B.
 Wall, Surg. A. J., 20 mo., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
 Wall, Surg. R. M., 24 years, from March 4, 1878, Bo.
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 Winson, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
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Columbia ..	Saturday, Sept. 18.	Saturday, Sept. 25.
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SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 3; Madras and Allahabad, July 1; Calcutta, June 30.

The following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending June 22:— Heavy rain fell during the week in British Burma, Bengal, and Assam; in parts of the two last-mentioned provinces some injury to the crops has resulted. In Madras, Mysor, and Coorg, the Central Provinces, and the North West Provinces and Oudh, the rain was more or less general, but in most places slight. In Bombay little rain fell, except at Kanara, where the fall was heavy; and in Berar and Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, and the Punjab there was also little or no rain. In parts of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, and the Punjab the want of rain is felt, and autumn sowings have been retarded. General prospects continue fairly good on the whole.

We have received the following telegrams from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JULY 17.—St. John telegraphs from near Helmand, 16th, that loss and discomfiture of Kandahar mutineers are greater than first reported by him. Majority now dispersed to their homes owing to want of supplies. General Burrows retires thirty-one miles from Helmand to position at Khushk-i-Nakhud. Ayub reported to intend crossing the river northward of Girishk. Wali with our camp."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 19.—Force arrived Kushk-i-Nakhud, 17th. Supplies plentiful, but wood scarce. Most of mutineers have returned to their homes, many being disarmed. Small body of Ayub's cavalry reported at Girishk, Saturday; main body about twenty miles distant. Principal sirdars and chiefs present with Wali in British camp."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 22.—General Burrows moved his camp, 19th, three miles nearer Girishk. The main body of Ayub's force reached the Helmand, about twelve miles above Girishk, on 20th. A considerable number of mutineers and tribal horsemen and footmen have joined them. It is conjectured to be the intention of Ayub to attack our force, and cavalry is said to intend crossing river lower down. There is some excitement in Kandahar city. From Cabul, 21st, reported that all districts in neighbourhood are quiet. Numbers of chiefs and people visit Abdul Rahman at Charikar. Interviews between him and British authorities arranged at General Gough's camp, fourteen miles north of Cabul."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 22.—At Cabul to-day, at five o'clock, a durbar was held, attended by all the chiefs and sirdars of Cabul and its neighbourhood. A deputation was present on the part of Abdul Rahman. Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan was publicly and formally recognised as Ameer on the part of her Majesty's Government. Country is entirely quiet."

The recognition of Abdul Rahman as Ameer is briefly described in the following telegrams of yesterday:—

"At the durbar held yesterday Mr. Lepel Griffin, on the part of the Viceroy of the Queen-Empress of India, publicly acknowledged Abdul Rahman as Ameer, and announced the early withdrawal of our troops within the frontier fixed by the Treaty of Gandamak. It was a source of satisfaction to the Government that the tribes preferred a distinguished member of the Barakzai family, a renowned soldier, wise and experienced, and so long friendly to the British. He would receive our support. Their friendship would be best shown by protecting men who had done us service. Sir D. Stewart besought the sirdars to sink all private quarrels and unite in assisting the Ameer to restore peace and order to Afghanistan. The sirdars listened in silence. It is believed that a meeting between the British representatives and Abdul Rahman will shortly be arranged in the neighbourhood of Cabul. The religious ceremony of the Ameer's accession was witnessed by large crowds on Friday. The people professed satisfaction. Many leaders of Yakob's party have joined Abdul Rahman. He has released, at the request of the British authorities, all merchandise which was seized in Turkestan. The army will probably withdraw in about three weeks' time. Abdul Rahman is still at Charikar."

"The chief traders at Cabul have received a letter from Abdul Rahman, in which he says the trading classes need have no fear of his future action. He explains that urgent necessity

alone made him raise forced loans in Turkestan. These loans he promises to repay. He also states that he will grant freedom of trade and do everything he can to promote a revival of trade with Bokhara and the khanates. The news of the submission of Mahomed Jan and other chiefs is confirmed. Abdul Rahman now considers his party strong enough to maintain him on the throne."

A LLOYD's telegram from Suez announces the arrival of H.M.'s troopship *Himalaya*, in which Earl Lytton is returning to England.

The *Pioneer* states that there is absolutely no truth whatever in an absurd story, which some Indian newspapers have carelessly accepted and elaborately commented on, that the Viceroy has interfered to forbid Sunday work in any Government offices. We do not suppose that much of such work has ever taken place, but it would be childish to imagine that any hard-and-fast rule could be applied to such departments, for example, as the Foreign-office.

An order published in the official *Gazette* notifies that the Viceroy has appointed the commanding officer and the political officer of the Khyber line force to be justices of the peace for the country held by the British troops. The former officer is also invested with the powers of a sessions court.

The prospects of the tea crops have been looking somewhat better during the past fortnight. The weather has become more favourable for the manufacture, and the out-turn appears to be not far short of that at the same time of last year. Prices, too, have risen considerably in the Calcutta market.

The indigo prospect in Lower Bengal is not so good. Until within the last few days the want of sun, and cold winds, kept back the plant. The accounts from Behar and the North-West Provinces are more satisfactory.

The executive committee of the Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund have determined to erect a standing statue in bronze in the open air, and to employ Mr. Boehm for the work. No site has as yet been obtained, but it is desired, if possible, to obtain the unoccupied corner of Waterloo-place.

DR. M. C. COOKE has entered on his duties at Kew Gardens as cryptogamist, the India-office having placed his services at the disposal of the Office of Woods and Forests.

MR. GRIGG, a member of the Madras Civil Service, has been selected by the Duke of Buckingham for the highly-paid post of Director of Public Instruction in that Presidency, recently vacated by Colonel Macdonald.

The native papers express unequivocal approval of the appointment of Mr. Evelyn Baring as Financial Member of Council.

DURING her voyage out to Bombay H.M.S. *Woodlark* struck on a coral bank and was not got off for three days. The captain and paymaster of the same vessel were struck down with heat apoplexy and the former succumbed.

The native *Jeypore Gazette* has published a likeness of Mr. Gladstone, set in a frame of woven branches and flowers, supporting medallions of Devotion, Liberty, Eloquence, Statesmanship, Hawarden Castle, Morality, Sincerity, and Charity.

FIVE deaths of Europeans from heat apoplexy occurred at Peshawur on June 15.

The new Sibi Railway near Mitri has been inundated by the hill floods and communication has been interrupted.

CAPT. STREET, a retired naval officer, who for the last four years has been in command of the Government of India ship *Tenasserim*, has been appointed an under secretary to Government in the Military Department, to perform in this way the functions of consulting naval officer on the departure of Admiral Bythessa. This arrangement vindi-

cates the view that the Government of India cannot dispense with a nautical adviser.

CAPT. FARLOW, of the steamer *Yunan*, which was seized the other day in Upper Burma, has died in Rangoon after a short illness, said to be fever.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that, with the approval of her Majesty's Government, the Government of India are pleased to sanction the abolition of the standing medical boards at the ports of embarkation in regard to officers of the Indian services proceeding on furlough out of India, on medical certificate, who have appeared before local medical committees. As furlough can be granted to the officers of the Indian services for a longer period than to officers of the British service, it is ruled that the local board, in the case of an officer of the Indian services, shall invariably be presided over by an administrative medical officer.

THE *Statesman* urges that an impartial and independent local investigation should be made on the part of the Government of India into the loss of the Mysor jewels.

THE Government of India has decided that the claim of the railway companies to charge for soldiers' pets conveyed in troop trains is a valid one.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* contains the correspondence between the port commissioners and the Bengal Government on the exposure of European sailors in the port of Calcutta during the hot weather and the Lieutenant Governor's decision thereon. His Honour appears to have come to the conclusion "that neither the Government nor the port commissioners have any power, as the law now stands, authoritatively to prevent the practice in question by limiting the hours of work, or in any other way. His Honour thinks it reasonable that the port commissioners should have power to make a port rule prescribing the hours during which European seamen may be employed on board ship on work necessitating exposure to the sun," and he has therefore directed the assistant secretary in the Legislative Department, in communication with the port commissioners, to draft a short Act, to be read with the Bengal Act V. of 1878, giving them that power.

A RETURN by Mr. Firth, the emigration agent in Calcutta for British Guiana, states that from 1857 up to 1880 no less than 11,437 emigrants returned to India, remitting, through Government, money to the value of Rs.24,18,739, and bringing with them money and jewellery valued at Rs.4,33,748.

THE accounts of the Paper Currency Department up to May 31 have been published. On that date the whole amount of the notes in circulation was Rs.13,09,70,040. Against this issue the department held a reserve of silver coin Rs.6,13,60,901, and silver bullion Rs.96,38,379, so that the total metallic reserve was Rs.7,09,99,292. The amount invested in Government securities is given at Rs.5,99,70,748.

THE *Gazette of India* of June 19 contains a notice that a license for the importation into British India of sulphur, which has been found to the satisfaction of the local authorities that the sulphur is intended only for *bond fide* manufacturing purposes, may be granted without payment of the fee of Rs.10 hitherto levied.

It is not surprising that the patience of our men of business should have at last given way under the pressure of the inconvenient arrangements of the mail. These have been organised altogether in deference to the wishes of the Indian Post-office. But our friends in Bombay are by no means contented with the Saturday departure. From a correspondence published in the Indian papers it seems that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce are trying to insist on a Friday evening departure. To this the Calcutta merchants naturally object, as it would involve their closing the mail on Tuesday. So they propose a Saturday morning departure instead. In proposing the arrangement now advocated Calcutta interests are not

the only ones consulted, for it is found that it would be an advantage to the principal towns of Northern India, and this the committee think should not be lost sight of by the Bombay community when considering what day would be best suitable to themselves.

MESSRS. MACMILAN AND Co. have in the press a volume entitled "The Aryan Village, Past and Present, in Bengal and Ceylon," by Sir John B. Phear, formerly chief justice of Ceylon, and one of the judges of the High Court of Judicature in Calcutta.

THE season report for the Bombay Presidency notes that the River Indus, at Kotri, was 13ft. 5in. on June 21, as against 9½ft. on the same day last year; at Shikarpur it was 12ft. 10in., as against 9ft. 11in., and at Hyderabad it was nearly 4ft. higher than last year.

THE report of the Indian Famine Commission has just been issued and presented to Parliament.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Captain J. V. Falle (Indian Marine); Captain Thurlow Hovel Godfrey (Bombay retired); Mr. C. D'Albedyhl (second judge, Coochin Appeal Court); Lieut. Thomas Fairfax (Madras); Rev. J. Bilderbeck, a veteran missionary, at Royapooram; Captain Farlow.

THE MUTINY OF AFGHAN TROOPS.
THE following details of the affair with Shere Ali Wali's mutinous troops near Kandahar were telegraphed to the *Times* on the 14th inst. :—

"On their arrival at Girishk two things became apparent to Gen. Burrows and Col. St. John—first, that the river was so shallow as to be fordable at short intervals, and presented, therefore, no difficulty to the passage of the troops anywhere; secondly, that the Wali's troops were ready to mutiny at any time, having been corrupted by a veteran regiment which had accompanied the Wali from Cabul last year. This regiment, at least, if not the entire force, it was clearly necessary to disarm to prevent their joining Ayoob Khan, and for this purpose the Wali issued orders for the withdrawal of his force from the west to the east bank. After striking their tents and packing their baggage soon after sunrise, his cavalry began to move, when the mutinous regiment suddenly seized the artillery, consisting of six six-pounders, which were on the high bank, and called on the other regiments to join in driving the Wali and his cavalry across the river. The threat was sufficient, and the cavalry and the Wali withdrew to the east bank, where our troops were. The mutineers immediately seized and plundered the post and baggage, and began to move to the northwards along the river bank. This was about seven o'clock. At ten o'clock a force from our camp on the west bank, four miles above that of the mutineers, crossed the river. In three-quarters of an hour the cavalry brought the mutineers to bay, and they formed a very respectable line of some 2,000 men along the low cliffs overlooking the river valley, here over two miles wide; but before the guns and infantry could get up they moved off a mile and formed a second line at right angles to the river, with the guns next to it. On the cavalry approaching these opened a smart fire for some twenty minutes, doing, however, no damage, owing to the bad elevation. At half-past twelve our guns, which had been delayed by the difficulty of passing the irrigation channels, came into action, and in a quarter of an hour the mutineers abandoned their guns and disappeared. The cavalry immediately took possession of the guns, when a smart fire was opened on them by a number of infantry who were concealed among the rocks and in the cultivated ground below. These were soon dislodged, except a few Ghazis, who held a wall for some time, and the whole force of mutineers was seen flying in every direction and abandoning the baggage. The cavalry pursued them for a short distance, but were soon recalled, owing to the necessity of taking measures to bring back the captured guns to the camp, which was successfully done. The mutineers' loss was about fifty killed, of whom forty-six were buried. Our loss was four men of the 66th Regiment wounded. The mutineers are said to be completely dispersed and disheartened, only a small portion of the regiment which first mutinied going off towards Herat. The remainder fled in twos and threes to their homes."

THE AMEER AND THE RUSSIANS.

SOME unnecessary excitement seems to have been created at home by the suggestion that while carrying on negotiations with us Abdul Rahman has been guided by Russian advice. Considering the circumstance under which Abdul Rahman has passed the latter portion of his life, and seeing that he has just come straight to Afghanistan from a Russian asylum, it would

be very strange if he were not in intimate relations with Russian friends. It is no business of the Government of India to take direct cognisance of this state of facts, but it would be crediting that Government with a simplicity which there is no reason to attribute to it to suppose that it can have overlooked the obvious probabilities of the situation. Abdul Rahman, however, will have been treated by the Indian Government as an independent personage, and we may be sure that the terms on which British support has been offered to him do not embody any conditions that would be compatible with his establishment at Cabul as a Russian vassal. If he does become Ameer under our auspices he will probably find it necessary to cut himself adrift from old associations; but, until he takes a decisive step, it is not to be supposed that he is otherwise than in consultation with Russian friends. In reference to such consultations there is no need for any British patriot to talk in a portentous tone. The survival of Russian influence in his camp may be a misfortune for Abdul Rahman, as it may perhaps lead him to be obstructive and unaccommodating with the Power which merely seeks the welfare of Afghanistan, and indirectly his—in the present negotiations; which, moreover, will perhaps be constrained to seek that welfare in a manner that will put an end to Abdul Rahman's hopes if he perseveres too long in reliance on Russian counsels. But these same Russian counsels merely constitute one of the manifest elements in the situation, and are a peril, not for the permanent interests of this country, but simply for the particular settlement at present under discussion.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

MR. L. C. PROBYN writes that, as Sir John Strachey, in Paragraph 17 of his recently published minute states that the precaution of comparing the disbursements to the Military Department with the recorded expenditure had never occurred to any of the civil account officers, he wished to correct this statement. In the offices in which he served it was the rule, before accepting the estimates furnished by the Military Department for inclusion in what is known as the regular estimate, to compare them carefully with the actual outgoings from the treasuries. If the same rule had been adopted when the Budget was prepared at Calcutta the mistake which has occurred could not have happened. The Controller General, whose office is located in the same building as the Financial Department of the Government of India, receives monthly accounts from the different account officers showing the actual amounts disbursed to the Military Department by all the treasuries in India; the information given in Appendix C of Sir John's minute could, therefore, have been obtained, and the comparison could have been made in a few minutes. He adds that imperfection of the system under which considerable sums are excluded from the recorded transactions of the year and remain in balance at its close, without their amount being exactly ascertained, was well known to several officers of the Account Department, and had, at least on one occasion, been brought to the notice of the proper authorities.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of awards to the students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Egham, took place on Thursday, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, of whom many were connected with the Indian service. The prizes and certificates, which were presented by Lord Northbrook, included a Fellow's Scholarship taken by Mr. E. J. Alexander; Fellows of Cooper's-hill, Messrs. R. C. Dyson and E. J. Alexander; Foundation Scholars in Engineering on the Cooper's-hill endowment fund, established by the civil engineers of the Public Works Department, Messrs. Chirside, Batten, and Weightman (seniors), and Messrs. Clark and Taylor (juniors); Argyll Scholarship in natural science, Mr. J. C. Mills; the Dickens scholarship in mathematics, Mr. A. L. Webb; Accountants' Prize (given by the members of the Public Works Accountants' Department, India), Messrs. Alexander and Sweet; and the President's Prize for Indian history, Mr. Marjoribanks. Sir Louis Mallet presided, and amongst others present were the Earl of Northbrook, late Viceroy of India; Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Norman, K.C.B.; Lieut. Gen. Strachey, C.S.I.; Major Gen. Foster, C.B.; Col. Yule, C.B., R.E.; Mr. A. Cassels; Sir Richard Temple, Bart., late Governor of Bombay; Sir George and Lady Campbell; Sir Edward and Lady Clive Bayley; Major Gen. Sir Frederick Goldsmid, K.C.S.I.; Major Gen. Sir Thomas and Lady Pears; Sir A. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir James Brind, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir Arthur Poyne, G.C.M.G.; Sir Stuart and Lady Hogg; Col. Sir O. T. Burne, K.C.S.I.; Col. Wilson, A.D.C., and Mrs. Wilson; Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer; Gen. Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., and Lady Taylor; Col. Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., and Lady Pelly; and Major Gen. and Mrs. Scott. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, mentioned that it was with regret that Lord Hartington was compelled, by parliamentary duties, to absent himself from the

duty of distributing the prizes on that occasion—a duty which he had looked forward to with pleasure. Lord Northbrook had consented to undertake the duty which should have been performed by Lord Hartington; and he did not think, under the circumstances, that the distribution could have been placed in better hands. Col. Chesney, the president, in a report in the proceedings of the past session, said that of the thirty-nine students who had completed their course all had succeeded in qualifying for the public service (one provisionally), and all but one in the higher grade. Of these the twenty-five seniors would be retained for a year's practical training in England, and the others would proceed direct to India. After referring to the reports of the different public examiners, and giving a few words of commendation to the more distinguished prize-winners, Col. Chesney observed that hitherto the efforts of the institution had been limited to supplying engineers for the Indian public service, and until lately they could not supply the wants of the Indian Government fast enough, and had been obliged to refuse admission to all others than candidates for the Indian service. Now, however, the demand had slackened, and other students would be eligible for admission to the extent of the available vacancies. With full numbers the college paid all its expenses, and in this way the Indian Government would obtain as many trained men as it needed free of cost. As regarded the extra students, no college education could take the place of that practical training which alone could make the efficient engineer, but as a preparation for entering on the practical business of the profession the value of a sound preliminary scientific training could hardly be esteemed too highly. This had long been recognised in all the other countries of Europe, and it must soon come to be recognised in England also. The great engineering institution at Berlin numbered its thousand students, and there were numerous other large and well-appointed establishments at Leipsic, Zurich, Freiburg, Stuttgart, and other places. Even a little country like Holland had its engineers' college with 300 students. It might be hoped therefore that Cooper's-hill would be found to be the forerunner of many other and more extensive and useful institutions of the same class.

THE CEYLON COMPANY.—The directors of the Ceylon Company (Limited) have issued their report for the year ended the 31st of March last. Only 14,000cwt. of coffee was produced last year on the company's estates as against 28,000cwt. in the previous year. In Mauritius the company still possesses four estates, but special orders have been sent out for selling them, and the directors hope that further losses on them may not arise. In the balance-sheet the assets at both branches of the company's business are taken at the valuation of 31st March, 1878, and the cost of the permanent improvements are added to that calculation in the case of the Ceylon properties. It appears that the net loss up to date is £388,507. On last year's trading alone the loss is set down at £51,911, and in addition £100,974 was lost in realising assets in Mauritius. This brings the total loss upon the properties held by the company in that island up to £491,000, while a surplus of £115,137 is credited to the Ceylon properties. The call recently made on the shareholders has been very fairly met, but the company is still due the enormous sum of £815,811 on "drafts outstanding and sundry creditor balances." Exclusive of the interest charges on this sum, and on £123,498 of debentures, the net earnings for the past year came to just £1,680, and the mere working expenses reached £13,067, so that leaving out interest altogether there was a deficiency on the year of £11,387. These expenses were divided as follow:—Directors' fees, £1,000; London expenses, including £2,188 for salaries, £3,260; Ceylon expenses, including £4,704 for salaries, £5,349; and Mauritius expenses, including £3,012 for salaries, £3,457.

HOUSE OF LORDS APPEALS.—THE STOOMVART MAATSCHAPPIJ NEDERLAND v. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal varying a judgment of the Court of Admiralty. The appellants, the owners of the *Voorwaarts*, a screw steamship, claimed damages for a collision between their vessel and the screw steamship *Khedive*, belonging to the respondents, on May 23, 1878, off Muka Head, in the island of Penang. The action came on for hearing before Sir Robert J. Phillimore, the judge of the Admiralty Division, assisted by two Elder Brethren of the Trinity House as assessors, and judgment was delivered pronouncing both vessels to have been to blame; a decree was made awarding to the appellants a moiety of damages claimed by them, and to the respondents a moiety of the damages claimed by their counter claim, without any order as to costs. From that judgment the respondent appealed to the Court of Appeal, and that court, consisting of Lords Justices James, Brett, and Cotton, with nautical assessors, varied the decree, so far as it declared the *Khedive* to have been in fault, and pronounced the collision to have been occasioned solely by the fault of the *Voorwaarts*, with relief to the respondents accordingly, and their costs in both courts. From that judgment the present appeal was brought to their lordships' house. The judgment of the Court of Appeal, so far as it altered or varied the judgment of the Admiralty Division, was reversed, and the judgment of the Admiralty Division restored, the successful parties to have the costs of the proceedings below and also the costs in the appeal to the House.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A NOVEL OF NIHILISM.*

WHILE a remarkable work of fiction is being published in monthly parts, in which one of our very ablest novelists seeks to instruct the public in the workings of that unseen organisation which, under the name of "International," has taken the place and duties of "La Marianne," English readers have been presented by the able son of a well-known author with a translation of Ernest Lavigne's novel on the subject of Nihilism in Russia. It is perhaps the only way to make Englishmen and Englishwomen comprehend in a degree the terrible forces which are at work in the realm of the Czar. Intense pressure of grinding despotism, bureaucratic oppression, and class selfishness are overlying the development of freedom of thought accompanied or preceded by the acquisition of knowledge and strivings after justice or independence. The same causes which produced the volcanic outburst of 1789 in France, multiplied both in the active and the repressive forms, are at work in Russia, and Europe waits to see whether the mighty forces will find relief and vent without shattering the whole order of society, or whether the upheaval will be that of a far more ferocious and more destructive revolution than has ever been witnessed in any State. That the members of the party of discontent and disorder, or of reform and reconstruction, according to the point of view from which they are regarded, are called Nihilists, readers of newspapers know well. To be a Nihilist in Russia is to be an enemy of the State, an accessory of assassins and rebels, a wild beast, which deserves no pity and meets with no mercy. A Nihilist is supposed to say, "Voglio il nullo e del creato la ruina universal." M. Lavigne depicts in his interesting novel the characteristics of the two species of Nihilists, the unconscious, who feel the pressure of social wrongs; the conscious, who have formed societies and sects whose object is to right those wrongs. Like the Gueux, they have accepted an appellation meant to stigmatise all who would work out a national regeneration by confounding them with the violent, the lawless, who would destroy all on the chance of finding their profit in the general cataclysm. English readers will find the plot of the story somewhat difficult to realise. A young, enthusiastic, and dreamy girl becomes, by the death of an uncle, heiress of enormous wealth. A female Nihilist, one of the educated teachers who in Russia have, as facts tell us, furnished ardent and desperate martyrs or criminals, undertakes, by means of her power over her pupil, to cause her to marry a young, shallow, but handsome student, a member of the secret society. Pavlovna herself loves Vladimir, but sacrifices her own hopeless passion to the cause. Thus, too, with female cruelty, she immolates her lovely and loving pupil, who, having been wooed and won, is neglected and betrayed by her vain and heartless husband. But Stasia is relieved of him by the intervention of the Nihilist committee, which condemns Vladimir to death for nonfulfilment of his oaths. Stasia, however, is accused of Nihilism and complicity in her husband's murder, together with her false friend Pavlovna, and the hero of the book, one Sergius, who represents the Nihilists of lofty aims and incorruptible character. Condemnation, not for murder, but for Nihilism, follows, with banishment and ultimate release for the countess and Sergius, while Pavlovna commits suicide. There is throughout the work a tendency rather to represent the oppressive action of the Russian police as mitigated by common sense and occasional pity. This leads the reader to feel that, notwithstanding the somewhat extravagant plot, there is no exaggeration in the details. Thus, although he is obliged to undergo a good deal of information, his attention and interest are kept up unabated, and the political and social disquisitions are made attractive by the sympathy or horror excited as the *dramatis personæ* act and suffer. The conclusion is somewhat unsatisfactory inasmuch as the superior and worthy Sergius is only rewarded for his devotion and loyal love by becoming a sort of respected uncle to Vladimir's orphan. The translation is, as might be expected, admirably done. The Gallic spirit of the original has not vanished, and yet the English is that of a writer unfettered by being an interpreter. We would, however, suggest that the icons of Russian religion are sometimes triptychs, but even in these days the tricycle is not used to comfort a dying count by its contemplation.

* "A Female Nihilist." By ERNEST LAVIGNE. Translated by G. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

THE RACES OF AFGHANISTAN.*

THIS short book is of considerable merit and ought to seriously influence the judgment of those who have assumed the direction of England's affairs. Its value lies in the preciseness of the information given, its clear and methodical arrangement, and its trustworthiness from the acknowledged ability and absolute knowledge of the subject possessed by the author. Dr. Bellew is not a political speculator but a serious scholar, who has spent many years among and in connection with the people of Afghanistan; he speaks their languages with ease, is well

read in the history and literature of the country, and enjoys the confidence of the tribesmen. And what is Dr. Bellew's deliberate opinion? It is this, that the heterogeneous cluster of antagonistic races which it is customary to class under the comprehensive name Afghan "it will ere very long be our inevitable duty to govern as subjects of our Indian Empire. Of the necessity of this issue of our past and present dealings with this country there is no longer any advantage in blinking the conviction. And the sooner we declare our will the more promptly will the people accept the situation, and accommodate themselves to the new régime of British rule, justice, and protection." It is "in the belief that this is the responsibility which we must sooner or later take upon ourselves" that Dr. Bellew seeks to prepare his countrymen for the task, by explaining to them the origin, nature, race, and political sympathies of the numerous tribes which occupy the hills between Peshawur and Herat.

"The principal nationalities," says Dr. Bellew, "which together compose the inhabitants of Afghanistan, are the Afghan, the Pathan, the Ghilzai, the Tajik, and the Hazarah. There are, besides, the lesser nationalities of the Char Aymac on the western frontiers about Herat, the Uzbak on the southern bank of the Oxus, and the Kafir on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush." With respect to the want of cohesion of these races, Dr. Bellew says it is "the fact that the Afghan nationality remains a disunited agglomeration of different races, which are only loosely held together, so long as one or other of them, propped by external alliance and support, is maintained in a position of dominance as the ruling race. For the last 130 years, more or less, this dominant position has been held by the Afghan, as he is generally styled, in reference to his being of the ruling race, the Durrani; and it is from him the complex nationality, as well as the country itself, have received their names—Afghan and Afghanistan." It will thus be seen that Dr. Bellew endeavours to make it clear that there is no Afghan nation, in the ordinary sense, for the English to enter into political relations with. The descriptions of these several Hindi, Persian, Turki, and non-descript races—seven-eighths of whom have even no connection with even the name Afghan, and about half of whom have always been independent of Cabul—tend to show that to recede from the position which will be forced upon the English will be a disaster alike to England and to the people of Afghanistan. Such, at least, appears to be the opinion of Dr. Bellew, as he expects that his inquiry will "make clear to the reader the prime causes of the anarchy and instability which have characterised the history of the country ever since it emerged from a position of subordination to its neighbouring empires on the side of Persia and India respectively, to one of absolute independence under native sovereigns,—causes which owe their origin to the diversity of race, and the antagonism of tribal interests among a heterogeneous and barbarous people, who have been only brought together as a nationality by the accident of position and the bond of a common religion." And the history of that nationality he thus summarises: "A darker record of misgovernment, of vice, of treachery, of savage cruelty, and of oppression, than marks the career of the independent Afghans is hardly to be found in the annals of any other independent State of modern times, or of the same period."

In the course of Dr. Bellew's sketches there is much that is new relative to the origin of the tribes; and the etymologies of their names which he suggests are such as commend themselves to the acceptance of scholars. The representatives of the tribes mentioned by Herodotus are traced by Dr. Bellew to the present day, mixed with the remnants of later irruptions. Dr. Bellew's book will be read with considerable interest, both as a valuable contribution to ethnography and as a guide in the maze in which politicians have lost themselves.

* "The Races of Afghanistan. Being a Brief Account of the Principal Nations inhabiting that Country." By Surg. Major H. W. BELLEW, C.S.I., late on special political duty at Kabul. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co. 1880.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE NATIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE questions of the pay and leave of the Native Civil Service have now been settled, at all events temporarily. In Lord Lytton's despatch of May 1, 1869, to the Secretary of State, in which the scheme for the native service was finally determined, it was said that these points were still under consideration. The additions made to the pension and leave codes in the *Gazette* of the 12th of June provide for the emoluments and leave privileges of native civilians. A native civilian will receive as nearly as possible two-thirds of the pay to which a covenanted civilian appointed in England and occupying the same office would be entitled. The latter's gross pay is subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. on account of his annuity, and two-thirds of the gross pay is equivalent to 64 per cent. of the net pay. A joint magistrate of the first grade in these provinces receives a gross salary of Rs.1,000 a month; the

native civilian on reaching this grade will receive Rs.666. Should he attain eventually to the High Court his pay will be Rs.2,500 in place of the gross salary of Rs.3,750 enjoyed by the present incumbents. It is hardly necessary to reopen the question of the justice of paying different rates to two men for doing the same work in presumably an equally efficient manner, as it has been thoroughly discussed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. On the one hand, it seems invidious to make any distinction dependent on race. On the other hand, as Lord Cranbrook put it in his despatch of November, 1878, "Englishmen of the qualifications required in India can only be tempted to expatriate themselves for a long term of years by higher salaries than they would be willing to receive in their own country." The same view had previously, in May, 1878, been put with much force by Lord Lytton's Government:—"It is impossible to suppose that men living in their own country amongst their families and friends, and in a climate suitable and agreeable to them, require the same attraction, or deserve the same remuneration, in the shape of a high rate of salary as Europeans, who leave their own country to serve, separated from family and friends, in a distant land, with an unsuitable and somewhat dangerous climate." Viewed in this light the rate of pay fixed for the native civilian must appear liberal, and that it is found necessary to give him rather more than two-thirds of the net pay of his English colleague is a strong proof that the compensation to the latter for exile and possible ill health is not excessive. Discontent, however, is innate in man, and it is not impossible that the native civilian may grumble. He may argue that if he does his work as well as the Englishman, and is willing to do it for less salary, the Englishman should be dispensed with. The blunt answer to all such complaints must be that, so far, they have not proved themselves equal to the Englishman in general administrative capacity. This, perhaps, may be due to their not having had a fair chance. Be this as it may, the English people is not yet prepared to hand over the entire administration of India to Indians; and as long as Englishmen of education and capacity are required to give backbone to the administration they must be properly paid. That they are not excessively paid is shown by the apathy with which the great public schools and the universities regard Indian appointments. The rules regarding leave, absentee allowances, and pensions for native civilians are on a similarly reduced standard. They are devised with reference to the requirements of natives of India serving in their own country, and, as such, are liberal enough. After twenty-five years' service a native civilian will, "if his resignation be accepted," be entitled to a pension of half his average salary, not exceeding a maximum of Rs.5,000. After thirty years' service the maximum is raised to Rs.6,000. As the native civilian will pay nothing for his pension, and as his salary after twenty years' service will considerably exceed Rs.10,000, his old age is very well provided for. He will be much better off than the Uncovenanted Service, whether European or native, and will doubtless excite the envy of many a grey-headed munsif or subordinate judge. Over his European colleague he will have the advantage of being able to obtain a nomination to the service for a well-conducted son without the cost which the competitive ordeal involves. As regards leave, the discrepancy between the lot of the native and the English civilian is much greater than in respect to pay or pension. The English civilian is entitled to one year's furlough for every four years' service up to the aggregate amount of six years of furlough. The native civilian will obtain one year after ten, and only two years during his whole service. But he is, in addition, entitled to three years on medical leave with one quarter of his pay, and to an unlimited amount of leave without pay. These privileges are amply sufficient for a man working in his own country under normal conditions of health. The leave rules of Europeans are designed to meet an exceptional state of things, and very few members of the service avail themselves of them to their full extent. Furlough is too expensive a luxury to be often indulged in; and, besides this, most men find their chief mental happiness in their work. Taken all round, the position of the native civilians is pecuniarily a very good one and should content all legitimate expectations.—*Pioneer*.

THE WYNAAD PLANTERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

If a representative of the planting community were elected to the Council of the Governor of Madras he would effect more real good in a month's time than the association will be able to achieve in ten years' time. We would, therefore, strongly impress on the various associations of planters throughout Southern India to agitate until they be allowed to nominate a representative to the Madras Council, or until the Government thinks it expedient to appoint one of the planters to a seat in Council. The association has applied to Government, through the district magistrate, that powers be granted to the honorary magistrates to adjudicate on cases brought before them under their own warrants, when the accused is willing to return to work and the prosecutor to allow him, or, in the other case, when the accused is prepared to repay the amount of advance. As the superintendent of police for Malabar and the assistant superintendent, Wynaad, have given it as their opinion that, at present, under the limited scope of the Coffee-stealing Act, it is impossible to effectually guard against the illicit transport of coffee in the low country, the request of the police and of the planters,

that the provisions of the Act be extended to the low country, and that the powers of the police, under this Act, be clearly defined, will probably be granted. Indeed, it seems almost inexplicable that Government should have put the Act in force for one portion of the district over which the coffee must pass to the coast, and yet to have refrained from extending it to the low country, where the greatest depredations usually occur, and where most certainly there are greater opportunities for getting rid of the stolen property. Last March his Grace the Governor in Council expressed his surprise that nothing had been done in pursuance of the Government resolution of July, 1877. It certainly was not the fault of the planters that nothing had been done, whoever's fault it might have been; and in his letter to Government, referring to this matter, the Secretary states that the committee can only most respectfully repeat their regret that, notwithstanding the expressed opinion of the Government of Madras as to the substantial nature of "our grievances," not a single step has been taken towards their amelioration. The Wynaad planters, when they found the Supreme and Local Governments deaf to their reiterated representations for reforms that ought to have been sanctioned long years ago, had recourse to the Government at home. Had the Madras Government been really anxious to develop the resources of the Wynaad and other coffee-growing districts to the uttermost they would have done, without asking, what the planters have so long urged them to do. We admit that if the Coffee-stealing Act be worked as it ought to be one of their worst grievances will vanish; but there is as yet no simple remedy to abolish the system of running off with advances. Wynaad does not possess, so far as we are aware, such a system of roads as we have in Madras neither has it quite so many magistrates as we can boast of. We must do the Madras Government the justice of saying that it has spent a very large sum of money in the Wynaad from first to last, but, unfortunately, there is ample proof forthcoming to show that that money has been by no means judiciously laid out. For all intents and purposes the greater portion of it has been wasted, for it was not laid out on a systematic plan, but in a higgledy-piggledy fashion in too many cases. The present generation of planters and the existing members of Government are reaping the results of their predecessors' shortcomings. If, however, the members of the planters' association be true to themselves, and if they continue to bring their wants to the notice of Government, they must ultimately succeed in obtaining redress however backward the officials may be in granting it.—*Madras Times*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

CRIME IN CALCUTTA.—The annual report on the police administration of the town and suburbs of Calcutta shows a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. in the total number of cases reported, which, to our thinking, is none the less satisfactory that it occurs chiefly in respect of cognisable miscellaneous cases of a more or less petty character. There was a slight increase in the number of serious offences against person, and against person or property, in both town and suburbs. In the town there were four cases of murder reported against five in the previous year, and there were two cases of attempt at murder. In two out of the four cases of murder the prisoners were convicted and the capital sentence was carried out. In the suburbs also there were four cases of murder, and in each of them the murderer was convicted and executed. The proportion of persons convicted to those arrested or summoned during the year was 80 per cent. as compared with 79 in the previous year, and the percentage of stolen property recovered was higher than in any previous year. There were fifty-nine cases of suicide, as compared with sixty in 1878, and 228 accidental deaths, of which ten were from snake-bite, 116 by drowning, thirty-one by falls from trees, buildings, &c., eight from being run over in the streets. Fifteen European seamen were drowned in the river, as compared with nine in 1878 and forty-one in 1877.—*Bombay Gazette*.

HEALTH OF N.W.P.—In April last 109,804 persons died in the N.W.P. and Oudh. The deaths were 87,302 in April, 1879. In March the deaths reported were 85,110. This heavy mortality in April should attract attention, since it represents a loss to the population. The birth-rate for the month was 193 per 1,000, whilst the death-rate rose to 251.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE SUCCESSION TO NABHA.—With reference to the statement which appeared in our issue of the 9th inst., to the effect that the Raja of Nabha had selected for his adopted heir the young brother of the Maharaja of Puttiala, we hear that it has since been found impracticable to carry out the project. The Puttiala Council of Regency have decided that, during the long minority of the present Maharaja, it is absolutely requisite that the heir-apparent to the *guddee* should remain unlettered by any connection with a foreign State.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, June 15.

IRRIGATION IN AJMER AND RAJPUTANA.—The revenue report for 1877-78 says that the year under review was one of deficient rainfall, so much so that the tanks were not even filled for the rabi irrigation. The revenue is Rs.14,587 less than that of last year; and, though the working expenses were reduced by nearly Rs.3,000, a deficit is shown of Rs.9,489. The direct financial result was thus a failure, but it is nevertheless satisfactory that the season

rainfall was so far utilised by the works, without which latter the position would have been far more serious. The demand for water from the new tanks appears to be constantly increasing, and so far the prospects of these works appear to be favourable, but as yet the interest charges amount to Rs.39,571, while the revenue realised falls short of the working expenses by Rs.2,799. The additions to capital during the year are stated at Rs.65,195, bringing up the total to the end of the year to Rs.14,38,892. But the charges for interest on the construction cost of the tanks have been included in the capital outlay. The interest charges should, according to the order in force, be kept separate and not added to the capital outlay.—*Official Paper.*

THE BURDWAN FEVER KILLED.—We are glad to see from the report of Dr. Coates, sanitary commissioner for Bengal, that the Burdwan, Hooghly, and Midnapore Districts were, in 1879, nearly free from epidemic fever. It would seem that the fever known as the Burdwan fever, which for so many years ravaged these districts, attained its maximum in 1872-73, and that every year since then has been marked by a decrease in its virulence. The annual outbreaks up to 1878 would appear to be weaker with each succeeding year. Further careful investigations by civil officers in charge of the districts, as well as by the medical staff appointed to deal with the evil, have shown that the fever is not so much due to the roads and railways having interrupted the drainage as to the impurity of the water supply upon which the people depended for household purposes. The admission of the water of the Damoodah into the Kana nuddee in 1873-74-75 was followed by an immediate and marked improvement in the health of the people. That this has a direct bearing upon the question of the health of the district is proved by the fact that, in 1876 and 1877, this source of water supply was stopped, and this stoppage was followed by a marked deterioration in the health of the people during those two years. In 1878 and 1879 the Damoodah water was again let into the Kana nuddee, and this operation was again followed by a marked improvement in the general health. A stronger and a better proof of the true way to eradicate Burdwan fever from the districts in which it has been so prevalent could not be adduced. We are therefore glad to note that the Government of Bengal has placed 2½ lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department for the purpose of carrying out, during the current official year, what is known as the Jujuti project, and which includes the connection of the Banka with the Kana nuddee. *Indian Daily News.*

FEVER IN N.W.P.—An official paper published in the North West Provinces Government *Gazette* gives some details as to the epidemic of fever which prevailed in those provinces last year. The epidemic appears to have caused the death-rate to exceed the average by over 21 per 1,000, and it is estimated that 75 per cent. of the whole population suffered from the disease. The worst two districts were Bulandshahr and Alighur, in both of which the ratio of deaths from the fever was 113 per 1,000. Meerut came next with 81, and most of the other districts showed very high rates. Dr. Planck, the sanitary commissioner, describes the epidemic as essentially climatic, and ascribes its severity and great mortality to the vast number of persons who had been brought to a low state of health by the high prices and distress of the two previous years. The specific cause was, he thinks, malaria, resulting from the copious rainfall of the year.—*Times Telegram.*

CAPTURED GUNS.—One hundred and seventeen captured guns from Cabul have arrived at Rawul Pindi, and were received by a triumphal parade of the whole garrison. Mugurab Shah, one of the Afghan State prisoners, was present as a spectator under a police escort.—*Times Telegram.*

NATIVES OF INDIA IN THE SERVICE.—A young Eurasian and a young Englishman, both of whom were born in India, having been appointed deputy magistrates by the Government of Bengal, the Government of India have called on Sir A. Eden to explain how these two foreigners have been placed in appointments reserved by a special despatch from the India-office for natives of the country. The Lieutenant Governor is said to have replied that the Eurasian is a native within the meaning of the despatch when the second appointment does not fall within its purview.—*Anglo-Indian Guardian.*

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—R. Whitburn, the master of the schooner *Hebe*, lately arrived from Bombay laden with salt, died somewhat suddenly on June 26. In the opinion of the medical gentleman who attended the deceased death arose from effusion of blood on the brain caused by excessive heat.—*Times of India.*

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—Information reached the central police station on June 27 of a foul murder having been committed on the Garden Reach-road early in the morning. The deputy commissioner of police, accompanied by Superintendents Hogg, Robertson, and Hill, Inspectors Driscoll and Robertson, were promptly on the spot. From inquiries made it appears that four of the crew of the *Slieve Roe* came ashore and created a disturbance in a house at Watguige. A native policeman appeared on the scene, and, being single-handed, obtained the assistance of the neighbours, who used their sticks freely on them. The sailors had to beat a hasty retreat to their vessel, where they missed one of their comrades. Believing that he had fallen into the hands of the police, one of their number borrowed a knife and called

some others to join him in the search for their missing companion. On coming ashore they vowed to take the life of the policeman who had interfered with them, and the unfortunate chowkeydar coming in their way they seized him and one of them cut his throat from ear to ear. Death was almost instantaneous. The inquiry resulted in the arrest of four European seamen belonging to the vessel.—*Statesman.*

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The life-size painting of the likeness of Sir W. O'Shaunnessy, the founder of the Telegraph Department in India, has at last arrived, and been put up in the signallers' office, Calcutta. This, together with the bust of Col. Robinson, was got out from England, and to defray the necessary expenses all the signallers connected with the department were compelled to subscribe a certain amount.—*Ibid.*

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has quite recovered from the effects of the fall he had from his horse. His Honour will leave Darjiling next month and visit the following districts:—Rampore Beaulah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Durbhunga, Tirhoot, Sarun, Patna, Gya, and Berhampore. His Honour is expected back in Calcutta late in August.—*Ibid.*

THE DELHI COLLEGE.—An energetic movement has for some time been in progress at Delhi the object of which is to procure the revival of the college at that city, suppressed a few years ago for economical reasons. Within the last few days a deputation has gone up to Simla to represent the case to the new Viceroy. The deputation consists of seven native gentlemen headed by Mirza Suleman Shah, one of the ex-Royal family of Delhi. Subscriptions in aid of the undertaking have been already promised to the extent of over Rs.50,000. A total collection of about two lakhs is required to provide the necessary endowment, on the assumption that if this sum can be obtained by private subscription, Government would be willing to grant the college Rs.1,000 a month. The abolition of the college was decreed in 1877, on the ground that, as things then stood, neither the Delhi nor the Lahore Colleges could be kept up with an efficient staff. It was considered best to concentrate the available expenditure on Lahore.—*Times of India.*

MASONIC ITEMS.—The members of lodge "Independence" at Lucknow intend establishing a Royal Arch Chapter under the Scottish constitution. Lodge Dalhousie, at Lahore, has elected new Worshipful Master in the person of Bro. Looft, who has always evinced a deep interest in the welfare of the craft. The lodges in Bengal have made some progress. A lodge is to be opened at Naini Tal—two were lately opened at Bareilly and Saidpore and are working very successfully. Lodge Beauchamp at Roorkee is now in abeyance owing to the departure of most of the military men stationed there, and who were members of the lodge, for Afghanistan. Arrangements are being made to open a Royal Arch lodge at Jamalpore. It is to be called chapter "Faith." A short time ago a Mark lodge was opened at Ferozepore—another lodge to be named "Prinsep," in honour of the District Grand Master of Bengal will shortly be opened at Bareilly under the auspices of Major Ross, who will be selected master. The *Masonic Record* notices with much pleasure the appointment of the Hon. James Gibbs to the seat vacated in the Viceroy's Council by Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot. Mr. Gibbs was for some time Grand Master of the Bombay lodges and was highly respected by all classes of people in the Western Presidency.—*Masonic Record.*

THE BURMESE POLICE.—A sergeant and seven constables of the Burma police force in Tharrawaddy, natives of Burma, have been dismissed from the service for torturing, and conniving at the torture, of certain prisoners with the object of extorting confessions.—*Times of India.*

DIVORCE CASE.—The case of Lieutenant Roberts v. Cecilia Florence Roberts and Paris Drake Brockmann, came before the High Court the other day for confirmation of the decree passed by the judge of Saharunpore (Mr. Chase). The petitioner, Lieutenant Roberts, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, was married to the respondent on the 19th March, 1873, at Dehra, in the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, from the house of her father, Colonel Charles Grant Barlow. The issue of marriage was two children, of whom one, a son, only survives, aged one year. It was alleged that in 1877 and 1878, whilst on a visit to her parents at Mussoorie, the respondent became acquainted with Mr. Paris Drake Brockmann, the co-respondent, and on divers occasions, on dates unknown to the petitioner, in the house of her parents, and elsewhere at Mussoorie and Dehra, committed adultery with Brockmann, and that finally he induced her to abscond with him. The petitioner prayed for a dissolution of the marriage and that Brockmann should pay Rs.30,000 as damages. The summonses were served on the respondent and co-respondent at Jura, in France, where they had gone after leaving this country. When the case came on for hearing neither of the two parties entered appearance. The evidence of the petitioner was taken as well as that of the other witnesses, and, the judge being satisfied that the case of the petitioner was proved, ordered, subject to confirmation by the High Court, that the marriage be dissolved, and also decreed *ex parte* damages and costs to the extent of Rs.30,000, to include both subject to all provisions and limitations in the sections 16 and 17, Act IV., 1869, against the co-respondent only. On the case being called on for confirmation at the High Court, Mr. Hill and Mr. Vansittart

appeared for the petitioner, but neither the respondent nor the co-respondent was present or represented. The court, without calling on the learned counsel for the petitioner, concurred in the finding of the court below, and confirmed the decree for dissolution of marriage between the petitioner and the respondent, and damages as against the co-respondent.—*Times of India*.

N.W.P., OUDH, AND PUNJAB.—The Church Missionary Society are stated to have resolved to remove their European missionaries from Oudh, and to sell their premises, the Zahur Baksh, in Lahore.—*Pioneer*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A correspondent at Benares writes:—"On the morning of June 19 a sad accident occurred here, the particulars of which are as follow:—The Battery 3-B Royal Artillery were out at riding and jumping drill. The sergeant major, Thomas M'Farlane, while going over one of the jumps was thrown off his horse and pitched on his head. He was picked up insensible and taken to hospital, where he remained in an unconscious state until the evening of the 22nd, when he expired. The *post mortem* showed an extensive fracture of the skull."—*Pioneer*.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—We learn that a large number of foreign messages, exceeding forty in number, sent from Calcutta about the middle of last month by some of the leading firms, are missing. The discovery was only made a few days ago, and the assistant superintendent immediately held a departmental inquiry, but nothing of any importance has been elicited, beyond the fact that the stamps from the missing telegrams have been abstracted. Late last Friday evening a circular was issued to the assistants in the Telegraph Department offering a reward of Rs.100 to the party who would furnish any information regarding the loss of the message drafts.—*Statesman*.

MADRAS.

EDUCATION.—His Grace the Governor in Council has approved and sanctioned certain proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to remodel the first grade schools and second grade colleges, the financial effect of which will be as follows:—There are seven second grade colleges, viz., in Bellary, Calicut, Mangalore, Berhampore, Cuddalore, Salem, and Madura. Their average present cost is Rs.7,184-10-8. The average proposed cost is Rs.7,353-11-8. The increase per mensem is Rs.169-1-0. There are six first grade high schools, viz., in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Saidapet, Chittoor, Tellicherry, and Palghat. Their average present cost is Rs.4,124-8-0; the average proposed cost is Rs.4,099-7-0, and decrease per mensem Rs.25-1-0. The aggregate average present cost for both colleges and schools is Rs.11,309-2-8. The proposed cost is Rs.11,453-2-8, increase Rs.144 per mensem, from which an increase of Rs.109 for gymnastic teachers, to be covered by fees, being deducted, the net increase is not more than Rs.35, which will be met from certain savings aggregating Rs.37-5-0. No masters will be thrown out of employment.—*Gazette*.

COCHIN.—In reviewing a report by the civil surgeon of the station on the sanitary condition of Cochin, the Government made the following remarks:—Dr. Morgan's report upon the sanitary condition of Cochin is very valuable, and shows that much attention is being paid to the sanitation of the town, and that much improvement might probably be effected by insisting on the observance of simple police regulations, and by devising cheap provisions for conservancy. Unfortunately the means of the municipality are very restricted. Nevertheless the Government consider that an attempt might be made to improve the water supply by the means recommended by Dr. Cornish, whose scheme is such that it could be carried out by degrees as funds are available. One or two store tanks might at first be constructed as models, and a few iron tanks for sale to householders for their private use might be procured by the commissioners from England.—*Madras Times*.

FIRES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAYS.—During the quarter ending March 31 last of the ten cases which occurred on the Madras Railway, seven took place on the South West line and three on the North West line. No serious damage resulted. In all cases the engines were wood-burners, and their spark-arresters and ash-pans at the time are reported to have been in good working order. In one case the straw in a wagon was set on fire by sparks from the engine, and in another the wooden tender of the engine was ignited by the same cause. The total absence of fires on the South Indian Railway is noteworthy.—*Madras Times*.

TRAVANCORE.—The whole tract of the country comprised within the State of Travancore exhibits the prosperity of its people in the most prominent manner possible, as well as the high state of perfection to which the cultivation of the staple food of its inhabitants has been brought. From Palamcottah to Trevandrum, too, the picturesqueness of the country cannot be surpassed, and altogether it is one of the prettiest and most delightful places to be found throughout the length and breadth of India. As for fruit, every conceivable species of it appears to be indigenous to the soil of Travancore, while palms of every variety shade the road for miles and miles at a stretch. Senna is cultivated extensively, its importation yielding large returns; jaggery being also extensively manufactured despatch to and sale at Madras. Travancore has an air of

prosperity stamped upon its face which cannot be detected in any other part of India; its acres of brilliant green paddy, watered most plentifully from springs and tanks which nature appears to have been exceptionally lavish in providing, forming a striking contrast to the barren wastes around Puttialla, Jeypore, and other native States in Northern India, and even to the district of Arnee, nearer to Madras, with the cultivation and revenue of which the young Jaghirdar has ever expressed so much satisfaction. The people of Travancore are also different to those to be found in the Madras Presidency; there is a universal air of cleanliness about them which cannot be overlooked, while their civility and politeness might be well imitated by natives of other parts of the country.—Correspondent *Madras Times*.

"CAVEAT EMPTOR" IN WYNAAD.—The Vythery Vakeel has before him many disputes regarding rights of possession, criminal trespass, and mining rights; many, of course, in which natives are concerned. The Malabar law of possession causes no end of difficulties to any unwary Europeans who may purchase land in Wynaad without having most thoroughly investigated every detail regarding it. A very unpleasant circumstance occurred in Vythery a short time ago on account of one of these "possession of property" disputes. A gentleman who had been for some time engaged in a law suit to gain possession of land, of which he had (as he rather naturally considered) by purchase already become the rightful owner, was attacked by a party of about twenty moplabs. He was quite alone at the time, and had nothing but a light riding cane with which to defend himself. The ringleader rushed at him with a big knife and actually succeeded in cutting through his coat. But British pluck won the day, and he succeeded in guarding off the blows until his shouts brought the police to his assistance, and the whole party of moplabs were successfully captured and carried off to durance vile.—*Madras Times*.

THE *Cochin Argus* announces the death of Mr. Charles D'Albedyhl, for many years the second judge of the Appeal Court of Cochin. Mr. D'Albedyhl originally belonged to the Travancore service.

DEATH OF CAPT. GODFREY.—The death is announced at Coimbatore of Captain Thurlow Hovel Godfrey, who was a retired Bombay officer, and one of the early pioneers of coffee planting in Southern India. He was a keen sportsman, and it is supposed that he killed a larger number of elephants than any sportsman in Southern India. He was the owner of that large and extensive estate called "Yellam allay," which a couple of years before his death changed hands. In his palmy days when the estate was not encumbered he was noted for his liberality to the poor.—*Times of India*.

THE REV. J. D. SEWELL.—This Roman Catholic clergyman (late major Madras Staff Corps) arrived at Madras on the 24th from England, *via* Bombay, and will proceed to-morrow to Negapatam, when he will be attached to the educational staff of St. Joseph's College.—*Madras Mail*.

SURGEON TO THE GOVERNOR.—Surgeon Major J. Mackenzie, M.D., Army Medical Department, who is the surgeon to His Grace the Governor, returns to Europe very shortly, his tenure of office in India having almost expired.—*Madras Times*.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—A rich lode of gold has been discovered on a tea and coffee estate near Coonoor. The assay test made in London gives twelve ounces of gold to the ton of quartz. Mr. G. T. Devanney, of California mining experience, is at present experimenting on the quartz and sand found in a stream on the estate, and will shortly issue a report on the same.—*Madras Standard*.

MASONRY IN MYSOR.—A very pleasant masonic banquet took place at the rooms of Lodge "Bangalore, 1043," on the 24th June. The present master of the lodge, Mr. John Smith, is the engineer of the military waterworks here. Among the guests present at the banquet was Major A. W. O. Saunders, District Grand Master of Madras. In proposing success to the recently established Madras Masonic Institution for the orphans of Freemasons, Major Saunders made the pleasing announcement that it was in a flourishing condition already, considering the purposes for which it was founded. The higher classes of natives and Mahomedans in this province take more kindly to Freemasonry than they seem to do in Madras. There is a talk of a lodge for natives being started in Mysor, but I fancy the *gooroo*s will offer a stout opposition to such a scheme.—*Correspondent Times of India*.

MADRAS BANK DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Capital, fifty lakhs. The reserve fund remains at seven and a-quarter lakhs. The net profits amounted to two and a-half lakhs; the dividend absorbs two lakhs. Balance carried doubtful bills.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY.

THE FINANCES OF MUSCAT.—His Highness the Sultan's financial embarrassments are just now of so pressing a nature that he finds it most difficult to meet his engagements. The State keeps no books of any kind, all transactions are by note of hand, and this facilitates fraud to an extent hardly credible. The revenues of Muscat, at a rough calculation, amount to close on \$300,000 per annum, and this might easily be trebled if his Highness could station

small bodies of troops at two or three important points in his kingdom and a gunboat at the important ports of Sohar and Soor, whence large imports are made free of duty and the revenue thus defrauded. The openhanded liberality for which his Highness Sayyid Toorkee has been justly lauded has tended to make his rule over Oman exceedingly popular, and the readiness with which his Highness's means have been frittered away has launched him at the present moment in serious difficulty.—*Correspondent Bombay Gazette.*

PORT DUES.—The Port Trustees have decided that from July 1 vessels using the Prince's Dock shall be charged one-third of an anna per registered ton per day. This was the original fee adopted, but the application of which was deferred until vessels had been able to realise the advantages to be derived from the use of the dock. It is satisfactory to know that the trustees believe that their dock has so far demonstrated its usefulness that they can now insist on the payment of these dues.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.—In consequence of the withdrawal from the Presidency of such a large number of troops on service in Afghanistan the Central Rifle meeting, usually held at Poona in the month of September annually, will not take place this year.—*Ibid.*

GOANESE CURRENCY NOTES.—The Government of his Majesty the King of Portugal have granted permission to the Goa Government to issue currency notes for circulation in Portuguese India, and also to raise a loan for the construction of a large steam launch.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISH AND PORTUGUESE TRADE MARKS.—The Government of his Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves and the Government of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the view to the reciprocal protection of trade marks and trade labels, as well as industrial designs and patterns in the two countries, have agreed as follows:—The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other the same rights as belong to native subjects, or as are now granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the subjects of the most favoured nation, in everything relating to property in trade marks and trade labels, as well as in industrial designs and patterns. It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfil the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.—*Ibid.*

SMALL BUT PUBLIC SPIRITED.—The municipality of Dholka, in Ahmedabad, may well set an example to other municipal bodies in India in point of public spirit. It consists of five Government and ten citizen members. Mr. Crawford, the second assistant collector, who is also the vice-president of the municipality, having issued a notice recently to impose taxes on houses, privies, and sewers, in spite of the opposition of eight of the unofficial members, they thought the people of the taluka too poor to bear the burden, and, on finding their protest unavailing, they have submitted their resignations, and, what is more, duly notified that fact in a humble memorial to his Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay.—*Ibid.*

THE KUSMORE BUND.—The great embankment in Sind known as the Kusmore Bund has given way. This embankment extends from the town of Kusmore to the mouths of the Bejari Canal, a distance of about forty miles. It was constructed to protect a large tract of country from floods, like those which in 1874 injured about eighty villages and threatened Jacobabad. The bund burst two years ago at the end next the Indus, and the flood carried away several miles of the Indus Valley Railway. This year the breach is at the other end, and will, therefore, be more easily repaired.—*Times Telegram.*

THE SIND RESERVE.—The following troops of the reserve division in Sind have been ordered on service:—F Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Hyderabad; 2nd Battalion, 11th Foot, from Hyderabad and Bombay; the 1st Madras Cavalry, from Jacobabad; the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, from Karachi and Jacobabad; the 24th Native Infantry, from Hyderabad.—*Times Telegram.*

THE C.D. ACT IN BOMBAY.—The Governor in Council has made certain rules for the administration of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, 1868, in the city of Bombay, and directs that they shall come into operation on Sept. 1 next, and be "vigilantly enforced" within the limits to which the Act was applied by Government notification of April 6, 1870. The registration of the persons who will come under the operation of the Act is to be conducted, under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, by police inspectors, aided by such special staff as Government shall from time to time sanction. Police stations in convenient parts of the city will be appointed as offices at which the registration is to be conducted and a district assigned to each. A board will be affixed outside each office in a conspicuous position, having on it in English, Marathi, and Guzerathi, the words "Office for Registration under the Contagious Diseases Act for the district of ———." One of the rules, which are printed at length in the *Government Gazette* of yesterday, prescribes that all police officers and constables of the Bombay police are authorised to require any person registered under these rules to produce and show her or his registration ticket. Prosecutions under the Act may be instituted at the instance of the commissioner of police or of some officer specially deputed by him

for this purpose. It will be the duty of the inspector of police of each district to exercise personally, and through his subordinates, vigilant supervision within his jurisdiction for the purpose of enforcing the strict observance of the provisions of the Act and of the rules, and of detecting infringements of the same. Subject to the orders of the police commissioner periodical inspection is to be made by the police of all registered persons and registration tickets, and all offences against the Act or against the rules are to be immediately reported to him. Honorary Surgeon Major Anderson, K.L.S., is appointed chief medical officer in charge of the hospital which is to be established under the Act; Mr. P. C. De Souza, L.M., assistant surgeon, Sakharum Arjoon, L.M., and Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee are appointed examining officers.—*Government Gazette.*

THE SAILORS' HOME.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept office as one of the patrons of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, and has at the same time intimated his intention of becoming a life member of the institution. We should be glad to see Sir J. Fergusson's example followed by other leading and influential citizens.—*Times of India.*

MR. J. WOODTLI'S appointment as acting consul for Germany at Aden has been confirmed by the Home Government. The appointment of Mr. F. B. Bozzoni as consul for Italy at Bombay, and that of Mr. Victor Binentfeld as acting consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr. G. Binentfeld Rolph, have been recognised by his Excellency the Governor General in Council.—*Ibid.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL HOGG.—Many of our readers will regret to hear that Brigadier General Hogg, quartermaster general, has had a relapse of the malady which he contracted on field service, and that the doctors have ordered him home. General Hogg leaves by the mail steamer. Lieut. Col. Pottinger, it is said, will officiate as quartermaster general during General Hogg's absence.—*Times of India.*

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—The *Prabhakar* condemns the Contagious Diseases Act as calculated to vex the spirit of the people and to entail unnecessary expense on the State. The *Prabhakar* characterises the Act as one of the worst of Sir Richard Temple's many unpopular measures. The *Kossid-i-Mumbai*, on the other hand, expects some good from the working of the Act. In a city like Bombay, says the *Kossid*, the Act is likely in some measure to check the spread of vice and disease.—*Times of India.*

THE NEW CHURCH.—With the consent of Government the foundations of the new church on Malabar Hill have already been put in, but the corner-stone will not be laid, nor will the work be allowed to proceed further, until the whole of the sum required is available and paid into the Government Treasury. It is hoped, therefore, that funds will soon be forthcoming for the continuation and completion of the building. Rs.4,000 are still required.—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

The Faculty of Arts of Bombay University have elected Mr. H. M. Birdwood as dean and syndic in the place of Mr. Wordsworth.

THE INDUS VALLEY LINE.—Cases of heat apoplexy are frequent on this line. A permanent way inspector, named Ingram, was found dead in the mail train from Sibi on June 21.—*Times of India.*

H.M.S. "HIMALAYA."—Her Majesty's troopship *Himalaya*, Capt. Brent, arrived in harbour on June 25 from Plymouth, which port she left on May 25, *via* Aden June 3, with a new company of officers and crew for H.M.'s *Ruby*, and ten military officers as passengers. During the voyage she experienced very hot weather in the Red Sea, and monsoon weather between Aden and Bombay. Two deaths occurred during the voyage, the ship's third engineer, and a carpenter, one dying from heart disease and the other from heat apoplexy. The following are the names of the military officers who arrived by the *Himalaya*:—Lieut. H. C. Powell, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Capt. M. Benson, Bombay 17th Lancers; Lieut. F. F. Milton, Bengal 97th Regt.; Lieut. W. J. H. Bond, Bengal 2nd W.I. Regt.; Lieut. E. V. Goldsmid, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, Bengal 25th Regt. K.O.B.; Lieut. J. F. Thatcher, Bombay 20th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. J. A. F. Taylor, Bengal 101st R.B. Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. J. H. B. C. Barber, Bengal 4th K.O. Regt.; and Lieut. H. O'Donnell, Bengal 2-24th Regt.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "WOODLARK."—H.M.S. *Woodlark* 774 tons, three guns, Commander P. C. Johnstone, arrived in harbour on June 29, from Plymouth April 14. The *Woodlark* is a sister ship to the *Vulture* and the *Philomel*, and her destination is the Persian Gulf, where she goes to relieve the *Vulture*. On the voyage out—at Saakin—she struck on a coral bank, and was not got off for three days. The heat during the time was very great, the thermometer registering ninety-eight degrees in the shade. In other respects the vessel was scarcely less fortunate, for the captain and paymaster were struck down with the heat apoplexy, and the former succumbed. In addition to this melancholy occurrence the gunner met with a severe accident, which will incapacitate him from duty for some time. The *Woodlark* will be docked, and after her bottom has been examined, and any necessary repairs made, she will proceed to her destination.

RIVAL RAILWAYS.—Meetings have been held at Carwar by

the merchants, traders, and contractors to memorialise Government against the concession for the Portuguese railway from Hubli to Margao in preference to the Hubli-Carwar line.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyan, barrister at law, having resigned the Munguldas Nathooobhoy Travelling Fellowship, the Syndicate of the Bombay Presidency notify that they will proceed to make another election on Friday, the 30th inst. The Munguldas Nathooobhoy Travelling Fellowship "is open to all graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, and is tenable for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the university registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.—*Ibid*.

PUNA CANTONMENTS.—The 78th Highlanders have since last season shifted their quarters from the right flank lines to the Ghorpoorie lines, their old quarters having been made over to the 4th King's Own. The Ghorpoorie lines have always had a bad name, and are supposed to be the most unhealthy lines in Puna. It was, I believe, considered that the 78th, having had a year's acclimatisation, could stand the insalubriousness of Ghorpoorie better than the 4th, which had but newly arrived from the Cape. This comment to the physical condition of the men of the 78th has not been appreciated by the officers and men, who have been far from being pleased at their change of quarters. Ghorpoorie has been notoriously unhealthy for some years past, and it seems rather reckless to be putting up new barracks and other buildings there for military purposes.—Correspondent *Times of India*.

THE RAINFALL.—The rainfall in Bombay up to yesterday (July 2) was as follows:—Byculla, 26in. 41c.; Fort, 29in. 78c.; and Colaba, 24in. 85c.—*Times of India*.

CEYLON.

The following items are from the *Ceylon Times* of June 15:—

THE WEATHER.—The weather is abnormal, there has been no rain to speak of for the last two weeks, and planters are complaining that they cannot get weather for the new clearings. This is the more disappointing after the long spell of wet weather experienced during blossoming time, and just when it was not wanted.

THE CORN.—Early in the present season the estimates of the current crop were variously stated at somewhat above half a million of cwts. At the present time this quantity has been already reached, as the latest returns show that, including the cargoes of the *Eldorado* and *Kingdom of Sweden*, we have exported of the current season's crops, 513,698cwt. plantation, and 37,218cwt. native, making a total of 550,916cwt.

S.S. "ALMORA."—The s.s. *Almora* will leave to-day for Europe with the following passengers:—Messrs. J. Underwood, R. Turrim, G. Morrice, H. Thwaites, and Mrs. Barclay and children.

THE "GAZETTE."—Last Saturday's *Gazette* contains the following appointments:—J. G. Haughton, Esq., to be additional office assistant at Colombo to the Government agent for the Western Province. W. Penny, Esq., to be acting assistant at Kegalla to the Government agent for the Western Province and superintendent of the prison at Kegalla, with effect from the 8th inst., in addition to his own duties as district judge. J. P. Lewis, Esq., to act as commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Balapitmodara, and superintendent of Balapitmodara Prison, during the absence of A. M. Ashmore, Esq., from the station. P. D. Anthonisz, Esq., M.D., to be acting principal civil medical officer and inspector general of hospitals, visitor of all the prisons in the island, councillor of the municipal council of Colombo, &c., during the absence of Dr. Kynsey on leave. J. R. Loos, Esq., to be acting registrar of the Supreme Court for three months from the 15th inst., during the absence of H. Thwaites, Esq., on leave. T. Morgan, Esq., to be a councillor of the municipal council of Galle, from the 8th inst., during the absence of Dr. Anthonisz from the station. Dr. A. Fretz to be an official member of the local board of health and improvement of Kalutara, vice Dr. T. Morgan. J. H. De Saram, Esq., to act as registrar of lands, Kuranegala, with effect from the 11th inst., during the absence of W. H. P. De Saram, Esq., from the station. With reference to the notice dated Feb. 9 last, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. L. Sipperger having presented the Queen's exequatur, dated April 28, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise him as Belgian Consul at Colombo.

At the request of his Lordship Bishop Bonjean, his Holiness Leo XIII. has, says the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, named S. Modliar Saverimutti Modliar, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. The *Jaffna Catholic Guardian* believes that this is the first instance of such an honour having been bestowed on any native Indian Catholic. The Modliar must be well advanced in years, as it was he who made application to Pope Gregory XVI. for the aid of additional missionaries for Jaffna. The ceremony of investiture will take place on the return of Bishop Bonjean to Jaffna.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JULY 22.
CABUL AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. MACARTNEY, in the absence of Mr. Onslow, asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could, without inconvenience to the public service, state definitely what is the policy of the Government regarding our present and future position in Afghanistan; and if he could state the day when he proposed to take the discussion on the Indian Budget; and it on that day he would be prepared to state to the House the sum proposed to be borne by this country for the expenses of the Afghan war.

Lord HARTINGTON: The House will have observed, from the statement in the newspapers to-day, that the position of Cabul and Afghanistan generally is at the present moment somewhat critical, although I should say it is satisfactory. Under the circumstances, I thought it desirable, with reference to the question of the hon. member, to telegraph to Lord Ripon whether a statement of the position of affairs would be of advantage, and, in answer to that telegram, I received one from him yesterday that an important durbar would be held to-day at Cabul, and it would be better that no statement should be made till after the durbar. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, perhaps, I shall be excused from answering the question. I may be able to give some information on Monday next. I will then also state when the Indian Budget will be taken and the sum proposed to be borne by this country for the expenses of the Afghan war.

GENERAL CAVENAGH'S CLAIM.

Sir TREVOR LAWRENCE asked the Secretary of State for India whether there had been any correspondence between General Orfeur Cavenagh and the authorities at the India-office regarding General Cavenagh's claim for redress for the injury inflicted on him by his summary removal from the post of Governor of the Straits Settlements; and, if so, whether that claim would receive favourable consideration.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: There is no correspondence in the India-office relative to General Cavenagh's claim except that which has passed between himself and the private secretary of the Secretary of State. General Cavenagh's case appeared to be as follows:—In August, 1866, he was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements, which were subsequently transferred to the Colonial-office. The Order in Council under which the transfer was made passed at the end of 1866, and the transfer was made on April 1, 1867. On the occurrence of this change the Colonial-office decided to remove General Cavenagh and to appoint another Governor. Unfortunately, in consequence of some mismanagement, General Cavenagh heard, privately and unofficially, of the intention to remove him before the official information was communicated to him, and he naturally felt very much offended and aggrieved at this procedure. There was, however, as far as I can ascertain, no intention whatsoever to injure his feelings or to inflict any stigma upon him, and that which took place was, I believe, the result of pure accident. He was informed, at least on one occasion, by Lord Cranborne, now Lord Salisbury, that the India-office highly appreciated his services, and there is certainly no disposition whatever to believe, as General Cavenagh appears to think, that his removal from the Governorship of the Straits Settlements inflicted any stigma upon his character. The hon. member asks what redress will be made to General Cavenagh. I cannot admit that General Cavenagh has any claim to redress. I have stated that the circumstances of his removal were, in my opinion, unfortunate, but I should add that he held the Governorship for seven and a half years, a longer period than such offices are usually held; and, although he may be very usefully re-employed, there are not many offices for which an officer of his rank is eligible. I know that his claim for some honour or decoration has been repeatedly under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and I regret that no opportunity has presented itself of conferring such an honour as his services entitle him to. (Hear, hear.)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

In answer to Lord Eustace Cecil,

Lord HARTINGTON said he saw no reason for making any further inquiry as to whether the conduct of the Afghan war had been economical as far as the organisation and working of the Indian Commissariat and Transport Departments on their present purely military basis were concerned. It was a matter of course that such inquiry as was necessary on general grounds would take place.

CONTRACTS FOR BEER.

Mr. J. BARCLAY asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Store Department recently entered into a private contract for a supply of malt liquor with a firm of shipbrokers in the City; and, if so, whether he would explain how the department came to contract privately with shipbrokers for beer; and whether he would arrange that in future all Indian stores be purchased in this country under public tenders.

Lord HARTINGTON said: I do not understand what is meant by a "private contract" when entered into by a public department; but on the occasion referred to the Director-General of Stores invited tenders from thirty-five firms of brewers. The lowest of ten tenders received in reply was signed by Messrs. G. D. Tyser and Co., ship and insurance agents, to whom the conditions of contract

had been handed by Messrs. Meux and Co., one of the thirty-five brewers invited to tender. It was presumed that this had been done because there was a member of Parliament in the firm of Meux and Co. The India-office had no intention of conniving at any infraction of the law, and referred the question to their legal adviser; and Messrs. Tyser stated, in reply to a letter from the India-office, written on his advice, that they were prepared to make a judicial declaration that no member of Parliament would be interested in the Government contract if the contract were given to them. This being so, and as the same facilities for inspection and access to the brewery, and the same guarantees for an efficient supply, were secured as if the contract had been held by Messrs. Meux; and as, moreover, the difference of price, when compared with the next lowest tender, was very substantial, the order was given to Messrs. Tyser, who, with Messrs. Meux and Co., were in former years large suppliers of beer to India, and who are favourably known to the India-office as a firm of position and reliability. With regard to the method of inviting tenders, I may explain that when they are not called for by advertisement the firms to be invited are taken from a list which in most cases is believed to contain all the first-class firms capable of satisfactorily undertaking the supply. There is every desire in the Store Department that this list should be a complete one, and applications from manufacturers to be added to it are always carefully entertained.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 23.

PETITION.

A petition was presented by Sir DAVID WEDDERBURN from the British Indian Association of Calcutta for a Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of India since the transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown.

THE BEGUM KOOTIE PRIZE MONEY.

Sir C. RUSSELL asked the Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table of the House the general order relating to the Begum Kootie prize money, and state why the prize money had not been distributed according to the order referred to.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Nothing is known of any "order" issued in Lucknow regarding the distribution; but Sir Hope Grant, who was in command at Lucknow at the time, did submit the question to the Government of India whether the property was to be divided, like prize money, between the whole of the officers and men quartered in the Begum Kootie at the time of the discovery of the treasure, or given to the actual finders only. The discovery was made in December, 1858, and January, 1859, *i.e.*, after the operations of the prize agents had been brought to a close, and the property was considered treasure trove and to belong of right to the Crown. There can be no doubt the finders could have no interest in the discovery further than the Government thought fit to give them. The money, &c., found amounted to about £14,000; a sum of £3,600 was given by the Government to the actual finders, and the distribution of this amount was left to Major General Sir Hope Grant, who then commanded in Oudh, in accordance with the usages of the service, and under such instructions as he might receive from his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The correspondence on this subject was shown on page 52 and the following pages of a return to an order of the House of Lords, dated July 10, 1873.

CAPTAIN J. B. CHATTERTON.

Mr. WATNEY (for Mr. GRANTHAM) asked a series of questions as to the removal of Captain J. B. Chatterton from the Beagal Staff Corps in 1869.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The despatch upon receipt of which the order for the removal of Lieutenant Chatterton was issued was dated 5th of January, 1869, from Fort William. His removal to the half-pay pension list was ordered after consultation with his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, who considered that "the retention of Lieutenant Chatterton on the effective list of the Bengal Staff Corps is most undesirable." As regards the rest of the question, it will be necessary to make a reference to the Government of India, which will be done if considered desirable. An extremely voluminous correspondence regarding Lieutenant Chatterton's case exists. His case has been before several Secretaries of state on numerous occasions, and has received most careful consideration. I cannot see that there would be any advantage in reopening it.

THE DURBAR AT CABUL.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reply to Mr. ARNOLD, said: I have received a telegram from the Viceroy this morning, in which it is stated that a durbar was held at Cabul yesterday, at which were present a number of the chiefs who are with Abdul Rahman, and that at that durbar Abdul Rahman was proclaimed Ameer of Afghanistan. The message does not say by whom he was so proclaimed. I have given the substance of the telegram I have received. The whole country is at present perfectly tranquil; and I should prefer to postpone any more detailed statement as to the affairs of Afghanistan, at all events until Monday.

GENERAL DORAN has recommended Captain H. Kilgour and Colour Sergeant Wood, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, most strongly for the Victoria Cross on account of the conspicuous bravery displayed by them in action recently in Afghanistan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

WHEN the deputation of retired officials, Radical members of Parliament, and ambitious Indian students interviewed the Secretary of State for India they drew from that frank but cautious nobleman a well-conveyed warning against unfounded expectations of reversal of policy. Nothing can more thoroughly illustrate the extreme political inexperience of the gentlemen who wish to be considered the mouthpieces of "the Indian nation" than their greedy expectation that a new Ministry will promptly repeal all the legislative measures which a minority in Opposition had unsuccessfully resisted. Yet there is much excuse to be made for the young Indians who seek to be allowed to carry arms to protect themselves against tigers, to be at liberty to abuse the Government in their mother tongue, and, above all, to be allowed to struggle into the well-paid posts of the public service. For these young gentlemen can fairly urge the example of those journalists and politicians who have not scrupled to urge upon the Government of India to annul the grant of authority made to Shere Ali of Kandahar, and in order to propitiate Abdul Rahman, under the pretence of securing to him a complete dominion, to destroy the newly restored independence of Southern Afghanistan. The telegraphic accounts of the proceedings at the Durbar held on Thursday go no further than the statement that Mr. Lepel Griffin, on the part of the Viceroy of the Queen-Empress of India, publicly acknowledged Abdul Rahman as Ameer of Afghanistan, and announced the early withdrawal of our troops within the frontier fixed by the treaty of Gandamak. The gradual change in the attitude of Abdul Rahman, the adhesion given to him by the hitherto upholders of the rights of the young Musa Khan, dictated or directed by our political officers, have all pointed to the conclusion that the exiled Sirdar would at last reap the fruits of his long waiting and succeed to the throne of which he desired to deprive his uncle. It is perhaps premature to speculate on the probable policy that the new Ameer will pursue. There are not wanting those of

experience in frontier politics who prophesy that he is more inclined to support Russian interests, and that, if the opportunity arrives and seems likely to offer him advantages, he will play the same game that Shere Ali tried with such disastrous effects. It may, however, be remembered that the new Ameer has seen all that can be seen of the strength and the weakness of the Tashkend Government; that, if he has been a pensioner of the Russians, he owes his throne, not to them, but to the Power which broke down Shere Ali's plans and strength, because he had been a secret enemy and a traitorous friend. Abdul Rahman has seen no practical aid given by Russia to those who were ruined by listening to her suggestions and labouring for her ends; even though he may possibly, nay probably, have owed not only his own safety, but inability to come forward as a candidate for the Afghan leadership, to assistance furnished by the Tashkend treasury, he has found his powers of proceeding further than the Hindu Kush absolutely dependent on the consent of the British general, while the utmost energies of the Russians in Central Asia are taxed to prepare for conflict with China and the retention of Ili. There is only one way of dealing with the new Ameer, but whether it will be taken at present remains to be seen. We are told of the withdrawal of the troops within the Gandamak frontier. We do not yet know whether any stipulations will be entered into for the maintenance of a complete oversight of his administration. Until it is made most perfectly plain that in the event either of disaffection on his part, or an armed rebellion against his authority, the Indian Government will promptly and effectually interfere, nothing will have been accomplished except the establishment of an opinion in India that Afghanistan presents an insuperable difficulty. There is a strong wish on the part of the troops to be relieved from an irksome duty. There is an intense desire on the part of the Home and Indian Governments to put a stop to the drain upon the resources of India and the patience of the dominant party at home. These combined forces of will have been materially assisted by the wish of the Afghans to get us out of the country. They have all the patriotism of lawless plunderers and sorely object to the presence of the stern and implacable enforcers of peace and order. Added to all this there is the long cherished ambition of Abdul Rahman to enjoy the rights, as he deems, so long denied him. Therefore the result has been at last somewhat speedily, not to say hurriedly, arrived at. That the end has come, and that peace, either internal or external, has been assured, is by no means as certain. We do not so much fear the Muscovite proclivities of the new Ruler. The silence with which the assembled Sirdars received the appeal addressed to them is eloquent of dangers arising, not from, but to him. It is time to face the fact, unpleasant as it is, that has forced itself upon competent observers like Dr. Bellew, and many more both in India and in England, that, however much it may be disapproved in principle, or objected to as unprofitable, the virtual, if not actual, annexation of Afghanistan must be distinctly contemplated as the needful penalty to be inflicted for the next Afghan offence. If this is made plain to the Ameer, not in public durbar, but by the political officer, supported by Sir Donald Stewart, as the determination of the Government of the Queen-Empress; if the restless and turbulent sirdars understand, and the Ameer understands, that we prefer not to

be troubled with the direct government of their country, but that we will not be harassed by "autonomous" intrigues either on or against the throne of Cabul, there may be some hope that the future condition of Afghanistan may be more prosperous in itself and less troublesome to India. It is impossible to expect the new Ameer quietly or contentedly to acquiesce in the settlement which withdraws from his rule the valuable provinces of Kandahar, and, we may add, Herat. The statement that he promulgated among his tribesmen the pretended offer to him of the whole of the dominions of Dost Mahomed shows that he fancied at least that negotiations might result in the dispossession of our nominee and the reconquest or submission of Herat. If it is a subject for debate whether it is wise or politic to content ourselves with the frontier as defined by the Treaty of Gandamak, it cannot admit of a second thought that we must maintain the independence of Kandahar, for which even now our troops may be fighting against the army of Ayub Khan. He has attacked the Wali, and his very advance from Herat shows that it is not only essential to our national honour, but to our interest, to maintain our influence over Southern Afghanistan and the historical military route to India. If, in the withdrawal of our troops, the removal of the garrison of Kandahar is contemplated to be carried into effect simultaneously with the evacuation of Sherpur, it will be above all things needful to declare that any act of hostility against the ruler of Kandahar will be held as a sufficient cause for the dethronement of the Ameer of Cabul. It has been abundantly demonstrated in an article in the *Examiner* of to-day that the imaginary difficulties of the march from Herat to Kandahar did not exist so as to cause even delay to the advance of Ayub Khan and his few thousand men. We hope that by the time these words appear our readers may have heard of their discomfiture. But their advance will have been most useful if it shall have taught the lesson that we cannot suffer Kandahar and the domination of the Herat route to fall into the hands of a doubtful ally. Whether the know-nothings will prevail over the wise and moderate statesmen in this matter remains to be seen. For the security of our frontier, for the benefit of our Western Indian commerce, for the good name and honour of the Government of India, we hope and believe that the solidarity and immunity of the State of Kandahar will be effectually guaranteed even if it does require the retention of our military command of the Khojak Pass, or, for some time at least, the maintenance of a garrison at Kandahar. There are plentiful prophecies of the illusive character of the peace which is now practically assured. It could need no prophet to foretell evil if any change was made in Southern Afghanistan unless it were to include Herat in the protected State. Of one thing those who advise the retrocession of Kandahar may be sure, that it will make our annexation of all Afghanistan a speedy necessity.

SOUTH EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The following advice from Mr. Oliver Pegler has been received:—"Went also last week to Richmond, and ran over the principal reefs of the three estates, and was astonished at the grand character of the veins; some being, as Captain Roberts says, fathoms wide, and also present appearances of being auriferous and highly promising. There are large extents of native mining operations and alluvial washing, which point undoubtedly to the auriferous character of the stone, and if our preliminary prospection is successful great results must be expected, as there are great quantities of quartz, sufficient for the employment of many stamp-heads and a large daily output, sufficient indeed for more than one company. I am going to have the quartz broken in two places at least here, and commencement for two tunnels will be made immediately."



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 26.)

GRANT, the Hon. C., received charge of the office of secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department from Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., on the 18th inst.

STEVENSON, Mr. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in Assam, to be substantive pro tem. assistant commissioner, 1st grade, vice Major T. B. Michell.

DRIEBERG, Mr. J. J. S., extra assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be substantive pro tem. assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Mr. G. Stevenson, from April 16.

STACK—The services of Mr. E. Stack, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

CLARKE, the Hon. Sir A., R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., resigned his seat as an ordinary member of the council of the Governor General of India on the 15th inst.

MOSLEY, Capt. J. E. P., 3rd Punjab Infantry, provisionally to be commandant of the Corps of Biluch Guides.

BAYLAY, Major C. A., officiating political agent, second class, and political agent, Harauti and Tonk, is placed on special duty at Kotah, and is ranked, for the period during which he may be engaged on that duty, as an additional political agent of the first class.

BARRON, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

NEVILLE, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Survey Division to Shoragh Division, on Hurnai Section, Kandahar State Railway.

COLLET, Mr. F. J. H., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Survey Division to the office of the engineer in chief.

JOHNSTON—D'AGUILAR—SHONE—DUPERIER—WELLS—GRANT—Assistant engineers, 1st grade, attached to the Military Works Branch, promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Lieut. J. T. Johnston, R.E., F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., W. F. Shone, R.E., H. W. Duperier, R.E., H. L. Wells, R.E., and S. Grant, R.E.

MARRYAT, Major E. L., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, deputy consulting engineer for railways to the Government of Bombay, is transferred to the railway list of the Government of India.

TWEMLOW, Major E. D'O., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, is transferred to Bombay.

BYTHESEA—The appointment of Rear-Admiral J. Bytheses, R.N., V.C., C.B., C.I.E., as consulting naval officer to the Government of India in the Marine Department will cease from June 30.

DANGERFIELD—The appointment now held by Mr. W. A. Dangerfield, R.N. (retired), of personal assistant to the consulting naval officer will also cease from the same date.

STREET, Com. H. A., R.N. (retired), commanding I.G.S. Tenasserim, to be assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Military (Marine) Department from June 17.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. Christie, C.S., officiating political officer, Kuram, Europe for two years on private affairs from July 10.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on June 7:—Lieuts. H. B. Gundry, R.A.; F. B. Jackson, R.A.; H. E. F. Gould-Adams, R.A.; and O. Rowe, R.A.; Surg. R. H. Quill, M.B., A.M.D.; Second Lieuts. E. H. V. Haldane, 88th Foot; J. Ross, 90th; G. H. Wheller, 100th; A. J. Wilson, 118th; P. G. Walker, 117th; and C. H. Hunt, 117th.

MEDICAL.

GUNN, Surg. J. S., M.B., medical officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be medical officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Snawar, vice Surg. F. A. Smyth.

MILITARY.

Officers placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieut. Gen. J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, on April 14:—

WILSON—HAUGHTON—Major Gen. J. Wilson, M.S.C., on the list of lieutenant generals; Col. J. C. Haughton, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., on the list of major generals.

STEVENSON, Major R. G. T., Bombay Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel, from April 14, in succession to Lieut. Gen. J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, retired.

KIRKE, Capt. (now Major) H. P., Bengal Infantry, to be major, from April 14, in succession to Lieut. Gen. J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, retired.

CLARKE—The services of Col. Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief in India for military duty.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, S.C., wing officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, upon private affairs, for 182 days; Surgeon E. B. Rutledge, medical certificate, for one year 182 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 19.)

PEILE—2nd N.I.—Lieut. S. C. F., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Capt. C. W. Monypenny.

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., 73rd Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

JONES, Lieut.-Col. G. T., Bengal Infantry, has, on expiry of his five years' tenure of appointment as garrison, quartermaster, Fort William, been permitted to continue in his appointment, as a temporary measure.

HOUGHTON, Major J., R.A., to proceed from Peiwar Kotal to Rawul Pindi, for duty with D Battery 4th Brigade R.A.

FREE, Major J. F., R.A., to proceed from Rawul Pindi to Peiwar Kotal, for duty with No. 1 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.

PEARSON—TOWNLEY—To proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of their regiment—12th Foot—Major H. P. Pearson and Capt. C. R. Townley.

ATKINSON, Lieut. T. J., 2nd Foot, to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

GLENNIE—2nd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force—O., dated May 15, appointing Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., assistant field engineer to the 1st Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force, from April 1.

JACKSON—2nd Division Peshawar Valley Field Force—O., dated March 28, appointing Capt. G. D'A. Jackson, General List Cavalry, assistant field engineer, from March 28.

BOUGHEY—RICE—Kuram Field Force—O., dated Oct. 26, making the following appointments from the dates specified:—Capt. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., field engineer, from Oct. 11; and Lieut. J. T. Rice, R.E., assistant field engineer, from Oct. 25.

BLAIR—Northern Afghanistan Field Force—O., May 5, appointing Lieut. Col. H. F. Blair, R.E., commanding R.E., to the Ghuzni Field Force.

HUTCHISON—STEWART—DAVIDSON—Northern Afghanistan Field Force—O., May 20, appointing Capt. H. M'L. Hutchison, brigade major, Khyber Line Force, to be deputy assistant adjutant general to the chief of the staff in Northern Afghanistan; dated May 20, appointing Capt. N. R. Stewart, aide de camp to the lieutenant general commanding, to be brigade major to the 3rd section Khyber Line Force, vice Capt. Hutchison; dated May 24, appointing Lieut. A. Davidson, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, to officiate as aide de camp to the lieutenant general commanding.

BURTON—29th Foot—R.O., May 29, appointing Capt. G. S. Burton, to be a member of the committee of paymastership, vice Major W. H. E. Ridsdale.

CLOUGH-TAYLOR—88th Foot—R.O., May 19, appointing 2nd Lieut. L. G. Clough-Taylor as officiating interpreter to the regiment, from 1st March.

GARSTIN—9th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., May 29, appointing Lieut. G. L. Garstin, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Major J. L. N. Willis.

YOUNG—BARNETT—ROBINSON—SPANKE—1st Goorkhas—April 20, making the following appointments:—Major G. Young, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. P. Story, officiating as commandant; Major C. St. J. B. Barnett, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Young; Lieut. G. H. Robinson, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. G. F. Churchill, April 26, appointing Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. E. W. F. Martin.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 21.)

STRONG—BARROW—10th Bengal Lancers—Major D. M., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice England retired, May 24; and Capt. S. D. Barrow, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Strong, dated May 24.

IRVING-NOBLE—3rd Native Infantry—Lieut. N., 28th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated May 29.

JAMES—4th Native Infantry—2nd Lieut. H., 57th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating officer on probation, dated May 22.

GORDON—6th Native Infantry—2nd Lieut. A. W., 102nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated June 2.

Orders confirmed:—

TOWNLEY—No. 2 Moveable Column Khyber Line Field Force Order, April 20, appointing Lieut. and Adj. C. R. Townley, 112th Foot, as staff officer to No. 2 Column, from April 14.

BIGGE—Agra Brigade O., dated June 4, directing Col. T. S. Bigge, 25th Foot, to assume command of the brigade from the 5th idem, vice Col. R. W. Hixman, placed on half pay.

FEGER—Fyzabad Garrison O., dated May 29, directing Lieut. M. F. Feger, F. 4th Royal Artillery, to officiate as station staff officer, Fyzabad, as a temporary measure, from May 31, vice Lieut. P. J. Melvill, 73rd Foot, appointed a probationer for the Bengal S.C.

CUNYNGHAM—92nd Foot—R.O., dated June 1, appointing Lieut. W. H. Dick Cunyngham to officiate as interpreter, vice Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier, promoted, from the 1st idem.

DAWSON—9th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., dated April 19, appointing Lieut. H. L. Dawson, officiating squadron officer on probation, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Major J. L. N. Willis.

BAIRNSFATHER—14th Bengal Lancers—R.O., May 12, appointing Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander from the 13th idem, vice Capt. C. S. Morrison.

NEVILLE—Dated May 28, appointing Capt. J. P. C. Neville, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, from April 4, vice Capt. C. S. Morrison.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 22.)

MAUNSELL, Paymaster and Honorary Capt. E. H., Army Pay Department, is attached as paymaster to the 63rd Regiment.

CARPENDALE—21st N.I.—Second Lieut. P. M. Carpendale, 2-17th

Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated May 30.

WILLIS-ATKINSON-PENTON—Officers completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army; Major J. L. N. Willis, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Major S. E. Atkinson, 5th Madras N.I.; and Capt. H. E. Penton, 18th Bombay N.I.

JONES, Major T. J., R.A., to proceed from Lucknow to England, for duty with D Battery, 1st Brigade R.A.

FREEMAN, Capt. R. P. W., R.A., to proceed from Rawul Pindi to Kamptee, and join L Battery 6th Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

HARRIS—Shalozan Station O., May 15, appointing Lieut. W. O. Harris, 20th Punjab Infantry, as station staff officer at Shalozan.

FENWICK—2nd Section Khyber Line Force O., May 10, appointing Capt. G. C. Fenwick, 1st M.N.I., to be provost marshal at Jellalabad, vice Capt. Humfrey.

CLARE-WHISH-TAYLOR—16th N.I.—R.O., dated May 26, making the following appointments:—Capt. A. B. Clare, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Capt. J. T. Whish, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander; and Major A. FitzW. Taylor, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

MAINWARING-ROGERS—4th Goorkhas—R.O., dated May 31, making the following appointments:—Major E. P. Mainwaring, wing officer, to officiate as second in command; Major G. W. Rogers, wing officer, and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 23.)

BARROW, Mr. F. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shababad, to act as magistrate and collector of Durbhunga.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Nattore, in the Rajshahye District, is transferred to the Rungpore District, and to have charge of the Bagdogra division of the latter district.

LYON, Mr. G. K., assistant magistrate and collector of Bagdogra, in the Rungpore District, is transferred to the district of Rajshahye, and to have charge of the Nattore Division of the latter district.

GUN, Mr. W. H. M., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea, to act as magistrate and collector of Rungpore.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, to act as magistrate and collector of Mozuffpore.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., B.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a collector.

ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the 24 Pergunnahs District.

WATSON, Mr. H. H., to be personal assistant to the inspector general of gaols, vice Mr. H. Tucker, resigned.

KENNEDY, Mr. A. B., to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares agency.

RATTRAY, Mr. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 26.)

KING, Mr., assistant conservator of forests, transferred to the Central Provinces, is posted to the Betul Division.

MILSON, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the charge of the 3rd Division, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, during the absence of M. St. John, executive engineer.

FURLOUGH—Mr. W. K. Stent, executive engineer, 4th grade, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, privilege leave for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 26.)

PERKINS, Col. J., officiating commander, Fyzabad Division, to officiate as district judge, 1st grade, Fyzabad.

MILLETT, Mr. A. F., officiating district judge, 1st grade, to officiate as district judge, 3rd grade.

BUTTS, Mr. H. H., officiating district judge, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as sub judge, 1st grade, Fyzabad.

NOBLE, Major C. S., assistant commissioner, Bahraich, to officiate as city magistrate of Lucknow.

POTTER, Mr. L. A. S., second assistant secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as first assistant secretary.

MURRAY, Major A., assistant commissioner 2nd grade, Kheri, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Kheri.

LANG-AIKMAN—Mr. G. L. Lang, magistrate and collector, Aligarh, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Aligarh, and Mr. R. S. Aikman, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Agra, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Aligarh.

STACK, Mr. E., C.S., is posted to the Bareilly district as an assistant magistrate and collector.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

ROSE, Mr. E., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

THOMAS, Mr. L. H. L., district superintendent of police, to officiate in the 4th grade.

CLARKE-CASTLE-HICKS—Lieut. Col. H. M. S. Clarke, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade; Mr. C. T. Castle, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade; and Mr. C. C. Hicks, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

GRAHAM-O'DOWD-BULLER—Major G. F. I. Graham, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade; Major J. W. O'Dowd, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade; and Capt. F. W. Buller, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

BENNETT, Mr. W. E. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, passed the lower standard in Hindustani on May 3.

ASHURST, Mr. F. H., to officiate as executive engineer of the Kumaun Province Division.

JONES-GREEN—Transfers from the Irrigation Branch to the Buildings and Roads Branch, Public Works Department, North West Provinces and Oudh:—Mr. E. J. Jones, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Narora Division; Mr. J. R. Green, assistant engineer, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, 1st grade.

FURLOUGH—Mr. C. J. Connell, officiating joint magistrate, Budaun, for eighteen months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., assistant conservator of forests, Ravi Division, is appointed to the charge of that division from the 31st May, vice Mr. B. Brown, retired.

SMYTH, Mr. T. W., to officiate as additional commissioner of the Amritsar Division from 1st July.

MILLAR, Col., to officiate as additional commissioner of the Rawul Pindi Division from 1st July.

NICHOLL, Capt. E., and the volunteers of E Company (Amritsar), are transferred from the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps to the 3rd, or Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FURLOUGH—Mr. T. Martin, executive engineer, 1st grade, attached to the new Delhi branch division, Western Jumna Canal, three months' privilege leave; Mr. J. Benton, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 5th division, Sirhind Canal, privilege leave for three months.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 19.)

KENNEDY, Mr. G. C. M., appointed substantially pro tem. an extra assistant commissioner of the sixth grade in Assam, is posted to the district of Sibsagar.

SOPPIT, Mr. C. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is transferred to the district of Darrang.

PEEVOR, Surg. G. H., is placed in charge of the gaol at Gauhati, from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon of that station.

FURLOUGH—Mr. W. H. Cornish, district superintendent of police, Darrang, privilege leave for three months, from July 2; Col. A. K. Comber, deputy commissioner, Darrang, privilege leave for three months, from July 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

HODSON, Mr. R. G., inspector of schools, Mysore, to officiate as principal of the Government High School, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 1.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G., in addition to his duties as special assistant superintendent of police, Puna, as a temporary measure to be an assistant district superintendent of police in the districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Thana on special duty.

LARKEN, Mr. A. L. P., to be assistant judge and sessions judge in the district of Puna.

HARRISON, Mr. S. J., assistant cantonment magistrate, Puna and Kichee.

DANIELL, Capt. R. H., acting assistant superintendent, upper Sind frontier, to be a magistrate of the second class in the upper Sind frontier district.

KANE-PATHAK—Messrs. M. V. Kane and V. N. Pathak respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of head master, Dharwar High School, on the 17th inst.

SELBY, Mr. F. G., professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Deccan College, to act as principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot during the absence of Mr. Chester Macnaghten on special leave.

OLIVER, Mr. N. R., to be extra first grade assistant collector of salt revenue at Goa.

SINCLAIR, Mr. W. F., C.S., to be second assistant collector. Appointments from the date of Mr. T. Bosanquet's retirement from the service:—

RICHEY-WADDINGTON—Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., to be senior collector; Mr. G. Waddington to be substantive pro tem. senior collector.

CANDY, Mr. R. E., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Nasik and district registrar, Nasik.

LAMB-GRAY-EDGERLY-JACOB—Messrs. R. A. Lamb, E. Gray, S. W. Edgerly, and G. Jacob, of the Civil Service, passed an examination in the Marathi language on April 22.

Reversions from June 1:—

HATHERLY-BURKE—Mr. J. R. Hatherly to revert to executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. C. T. Burke to revert to executive engineer, 4th grade.

ST. CLAIR-CAMPBELL—Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., delivered over and Mr. F. D. Campbell received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Ratnagiri, on June 12.

HARRISON-TURNER—Mr. S. J. Harrison delivered over and Mr. F. Turner received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Dessa, on June 15.

HEWETT—DUNBAR—Messrs. G. E. Hewett and W. J. C. Dunbar, assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Northern Circle, District Forest office on June 24.

WOODROW—HEXTON—Messrs. W. R. Woodrow, assistant conservator of forests, and W. S. Hexton, deputy conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received forest charge of the Supa Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate, on June 21.

HEXTON—WOODROW—Messrs. W. S. Hexton, deputy conservator of forests, and W. R. Woodrow, assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received forest charge of the Honavar Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate on the 21st inst.

HEXTON—TALBOT—Messrs. W. S. Hexton, deputy conservator of forests, and W. A. Talbot, assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received forest charge of the Kumta Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate on the 19th inst.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. C. Macnaghten, principal of the Rajkumar College, special leave for 100 days; Col. G. A. Laughton, superintendent Puna and Nasik Revenue Survey, private leave for three months.

MILITARY.

HICKS—Permitted to retire from the service from July 1:—Lieut. Col. W. Hicks, S.C., ordinary pension £365, capitalised value of annuity £3,321, to be paid in India.

FORBES—Admitted to the Bombay S.C. from August 16, 1878:—Lieut. A. W. Forbes, 65th Foot, officiating wing officer, 15th N.I.

DAVIES—The services of Lieut. T. A. H. Davies, 2-11th Foot, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the commissary general, vice Capt. Simpson, resigned.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Major S. Rimington, B.S.C., wing commander and officiating 2nd in command of (P.W.O.) B.N.I., is granted leave to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there; Lieut. E. C. Cox, 6th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate; Surg. Major W. H. Colvill, in medical charge 21st N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate; Major D. V. Shortland, R.A. (M-1), from May 27 to January 26 in England, on medical certificate; Capt. D. S. Kemp, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Europe for four months on private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, June 25.)

THOMPSON—1st Cavalry—2nd Lieut. W. A., 2-17th Foot, a candidate for the S.C. to officiate as squadron officer on probation.

HENN—Sappers and Miners—Lieut. T. R., E.E. (officiating brigadier major, R.E., 1st Division Kandahar field force) to be doing duty officer (continuing to officiate as brigade major until relieved), vice Lieut. Barnett, R.E., posted to the P.W.D.

SIBTHORPE—BIRCH—MORSE—PRESTON—9th Native Infantry—Lieut. Col. L. H. Sibthorpe, 2nd in command, (officiating commandant) to be commandant; Major V. Birch, wing commander (officiating 2nd in command) to be 2nd in command; Major H. C. Morse, wing officer (officiating wing commander) to be wing commander; and Lieut. R. W. Preston, officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer and quartermaster.

COLES—10th N.I.—Major C. H. Coles, S.C. (wing officer 9th N.I.) to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Blowers, officiating as 2nd in command.

THATCHER—11th N.I.—Col. T. Thatcher, S.C., commandant 20th N.I. (officiating commandant) to be commandant, vice Col. Palin.

KREYER—17th N.I.—Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer, 51st Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

KETTLEWELL—STRONG—IREDELL—20th N.I.—Lieut. Col. T. Kettlewell, 2nd in command (officiating commandant), to be commandant; Lieut. Col. T. E. Strong, wing commander (officiating 2nd in command) to be second in command; and Major J. S. Iredell, officiating 2nd in command, 30th N.I., to be wing commander (continuing to serve with the 30th N.I. whilst on service).

GOVERN, Brigadier General, is posted to the Belgum District.

Orders confirmed:—

CONRAN—Sind District O., June 14, appointing Lieut. G. H. M. Conran, 2-15th Foot, to command Ghizree S.M., vice Lieut. C. T. Stanley, 2-11th Foot.

REYNOLDS—Baroda Station O., June 19, appointing Lieut. C. E. Reynolds, R.A., to be station staff officer, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. Rickards.

TANDY—8th N.I., R.O., dated June 17, directing Capt. H. S. Tandy, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander vice Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, relieved.

WERGE—11th N.I., R.O., dated June 16, directing Lieut. E. Werge, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant and quartermaster, with effect from the 9th inst., vice Lieut. Wapshare.

VIDAL—18th N.I.—R.O., June 14, directing Second Lieut. L. H. Vidal, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Capt. Penton, relieved.

STURT—SIMPSON—21st N.I.—R.O., June 21, making the following appointments, vice Col. Carnegie, appointed to officiate on the Brigade Staff:—Lieut. Col. C. S. Sturt, wing commander, officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant; and Capt. R. S. Simpson, wing officer, to officiate as second in command.

MADRAS.—The non-receipt of our Madras advices prevents the insertion of the *Gazette* for this Presidency. It will appear in our next issue.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—JULY 20.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt. A. T. Middleton, from half pay, late

15th Hussars, to be captain, vice H. C. G. Montgomery, retired on half pay.

2nd Foot—Capt. A. F. F. Adams retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

4th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. W. Bray, C.B., having completed five years' service as regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half pay.

5th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. T. Rowland to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. W. Roberts, promoted to be major general; Capt. and Brevet Major E. J. Oldfield to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. T. Rowland; Lieut. H. Kilgour to be captain, vice Brevet Major E. J. Oldfield; Second Lieut. F. C. Carter to be lieutenant, vice H. Kilgour.

13th Foot—Lieut. D. C. Murray to be captain, vice A. H. Harrison, deceased; Second Lieut. H. R. B. Watkis to be lieutenant, vice D. C. Murray; Second Lieut. W. J. Newell, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice F. H. Cornish, resigned.

7th Foot—Lieut. G. E. Briggs to be adjutant, vice Lieut. C. L. Mortimer, promoted.

13th Foot—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. G. H. H. Couchman, dated April 6, is cancelled; Second Lieut. G. H. H. Couchman to be lieutenant, vice F. J. Justice, promoted; Second Lieut. W. P. Cunningham to be lieutenant, vice A. H. L. Bagot, seconded for service on the staff.

18th Foot—Lieut. S. Phillips to be captain, vice J. Pearson, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Second Lieut. J. H. Chawner to be lieutenant, vice S. Phillips.

20th Foot—Lieut. M. M. M. Festing to be captain, vice Brevet Major C. E. Theobald, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. S. F. Charles to be lieutenant, vice M. M. M. Festing.

22nd Foot—Second Lieut. H. Rose to be lieutenant, vice T. R. A. G. Montgomery, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

25th Foot—The proper designation of Capt. J. F. C. Hayward is John Frederick Curtis-Hayward, and not as previously stated.

27th Foot—Lieut. J. C. Bayly to be captain, vice A. Hales, promoted.

29th Foot—Second Lieut. A. French has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

44th Foot—Lieut. F. Ventris to be adjutant, vice Lieut. M. Wynyard, promoted captain on half pay.

48th Foot—Lieut. R. J. Chaytor to be adjutant, vice Lieut. G. A. Lewes, promoted.

59th Foot—Lieut. W. Fulton retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

60th Foot—Captain C. L. C. De Robeck retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

61st Foot—Brevet Major C. W. Murray, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, seconded for service in the Cyprus Police Force.

66th Foot—Lieut. W. J. De la P. Beresford-Peirse to be captain, vice G. W. M. Hall, retired on half pay.

72nd Foot—Captain J. M. Tingcombe retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

78th Foot—Captain W. F. M. Kirwan retires on half pay.

90th Foot—Captain G. W. Hutchinson retires on half pay.

102nd Foot—Captain W. H. M'Caskey retires on half pay.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. H. V. Wingfield-Stratford to be captain, vice Brevet Major R. B. Lane, seconded for service on the staff; Supernumerary Lieut. A. G. Russell to be lieutenant, vice H. V. Wingfield-Stratford.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon E. B. Rutledge, Major R. C. W. Mitford, S.C., Major R. E. Boyle, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major F. Smalley, Inf., Col. F. Dawson, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. A. Durand, S.C., Surgeon Major W. H. Colvill, Surgeon F. C. Barker.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. L. Dampier (Cov.), E. Pierce (Uncov.), W. H. Davy (Uncov.), F. J. Ivens (Uncov.), W. R. Brooke (Uncov.), W. Stenhouse (Uncov.), W. B. Save (Uncov.), W. Hopkins (Uncov.), C. B. C. Knapp (Uncov.), C. F. Anderson (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. C. Macnabb (Cov.), eight months, E. M'A. Moir (Uncov.), thirty-six days, T. Blissett (Uncov.), three months.

Bombay Estab.—M. G. Baker (Cov.), one month, E. M'G. Fulton (Cov.), three months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., two months, Major N. Louis, S.C., four months, Lieut. C. H. Des Voeux, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. Waddington, S.C., two months, Capt. A. H. Mayhew, S.C., three months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. H. F. Rennick, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major W. H. St. A. Wilton, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. S. V. Baker (Uncov.), W. Siddons (Uncov.), F. R. Malett (Uncov.), W. D. Pratt (Uncov.), C. J. O'Donnell (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. R. Daniel (Cov.), H. Ashton (Uncov.), H. Gompertz (Uncov.).

HOME NEWS.

DEATH OF SIR CECIL BEADON, K.C.S.I.—We have to record the death of Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., which occurred on Sunday at Latton, Wiltshire. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Beadon by his marriage with Annabella, daughter of the late Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, and was born in the year 1816. Educated at Haileybury College, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and proceeded to India in 1836. He was appointed under secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1843, secretary to the Board of Revenue in 1847, and secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1852. In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and was transferred to the Foreign Department in 1859. He was nominated a member of the Supreme Council of India in 1860, and was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in 1862. He received the Order of the Star of India in recognition of his long services in that country on his retirement in 1866. Sir Cecil Beadon, who was a grandson of the late Right Rev. Dr. Richard Beadon, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was twice married—first, in 1837, to Harriet, daughter of Major Ralph H. Sneyd, of the Bengal Cavalry; and, secondly, in 1858, to Agnes, daughter of Mr. William H. Sterndale, of Ashtord, Derbyshire.

OBITUARY.—We have to record the death of General Sir Maurice Stack, K.C.B., late of the 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Cavalry, which occurred on Tuesday, at the Hayes, Prestbury. The second son of the late Rev. John Stack, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, by his marriage with Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. Barker, R.N., he was born in the year 1796, and entered the army in 1815, in which year he served with the 1st European Fusiliers in Kattiwar and Kutch, and was present at the taking of Anjar and Bhooj. He served with the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry against marauders in Guzerat in 1818. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1817, became captain in 1826, major in 1839, and lieutenant colonel in 1843. He commanded a brigade in the campaign in Sind in 1843, under Sir Charles Napier, and was present at the battle of Hyderabad. His subsequent promotions were—Colonel and major general in 1854, lieutenant general in 1868, and general in 1873. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1843, and was promoted to a Knight Commander of that Order in 1867. He married in 1824 Cecilia, second daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, of the Madras Civil Service.

MAJOR DE MONTMORENCY.—The funeral of the late Major R. H. De Montmorency took place at Norwood Cemetery on Tuesday, July 20. Among the relatives of the deceased officer present were Mr. George Coles, Capt. Coles, Mr. Horsman Coles, Mr. A. Bailey, and Messrs. Edward, Ernest, and Charles Coles (members of his wife's family); also Gen. James Abbott, C.B., Col. Blackett Revell, Capt. Low, Mr. C. R. Low, Mr. E. Radcliffe, and Major A. Dixon, R.H.A., (members of his own family). Many Indian friends and colleagues in the Oudh Commission attended to pay the last tribute of respect and affection, including Sir Vincent Eyre, Gen. S. A. Abbott, Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Steel, Col. Chamier, Major Pitcher, Mr. T. Howell, Mr. C. Gubbins, &c.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—A telegram from Lloyd's agent at Bombay states that the *Mahab Buleshwar* was totally wrecked at Ancutta, Laccadives, at midnight of June 15. Twelve hands were saved. Nothing was known of the fate of the remainder. The cargo would probably be lost. The *Mahab Buleshwar* sailed from London on February 12 for Bombay. She is a British barque, belonging to London, owned by Mr. A. McCulloch. Net tonnage, 1,269 tons.

THE MAILS.—Those more particularly interested in the time of arrival and departure of the Indian mails are agitating for a further change, the existing arrangements, which came into operation last year, being found as inconvenient as was predicted by the banks and chief mercantile houses trading with the East. A new London memorial on the subject has been handed to Sir Louis Mallet, with others from Manchester, Bradford, and Liverpool, and Lord Hartington has been asked to receive a deputation. The original memorial, it will be remembered, complained that the arrival of the mail on Thursday did not allow proper and sufficient time for letters to be replied to by the return mail, which is found to be the case even in London, where the outward mail closes on Friday. In other commercial cities of the United Kingdom the inconvenience is still greater, owing to the arrival of the mail being either after or just before the close of the outward mail. The present petition is addressed to the Secretary for India, because the Postmaster General said last year that the arrangement of the homeward mail rested entirely with the Indian Government. The memorial is influentially signed.

THE KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.—The colonial authorities having found it feasible to dispense with the services of the King's Dragoon Guards in South Africa, it is now finally settled that that regiment will embark for India in her Majesty's ship *Euphrates* in October, in relief of the 15th Hussars, ordered home. The Inniskilling Dragoons will consequently not leave England until the trooping season 1881-82.

DIVORCE CASE.—The case of Lane v. Lane has been before the Divorce Court during the past week; Mr. Pritchard appearing for the petitioner, and Mr. Bayford for the respondent. The peti-

tioner and respondent, who was in the Indian Civil Service, were married at the cathedral church at Calcutta on July 20, 1853, being both then twenty-two years of age. They lived together in different places in India and England until 1867, and had five children, the youngest of whom is now eighteen years of age. In 1867 the wife returned to England, and she did not again see her husband for two years, when they met apparently by accident. She had on many occasions begged him to return to her, but he had always refused to do so. In 1877 he retired on a pension and had since then been living in London. It came to the knowledge of the wife a short time back that he had for some time and still was living in the Priory-road, Kilburn, with a woman nearly twenty-five years younger than himself, who passed as his wife. When the wife became aware of this, she instituted the present suit for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the respondent's desertion and adultery. The case was practically undefended, and the above facts having been shortly proved the court pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the bank of England for Rs. 30,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 29,83,000; and to Madras, Rs. 1,70,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8¼d. will receive about 59½ per cent. Compared with last week this price shows a rise of ¼d. The same amount will be offered for tender next week.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The price of bar silver remains at 52¾, with little business. Some transactions have taken place at 51¾d. in Mexican dollars. The Indian exchanges are steady at 1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 8-7-16d. The Shanghai rate is firmer at 5s. 3½d. Four-and-a-half per Cent. Rupee paper was inclined to be flat at one time, but news of the probable early withdrawal of the troops from Cabul caused a little better feeling, and the market closed at about last night's level of 87¾ to ¾. The Four per Cents. are unchanged at 81 to ½. A memorial is in process of signature praying Lord Hartington to extend the coupon system to all the Indian loans. Nothing, so far, has been decided by the India-office, but there is reason to hope that the petition may be granted, as the expense of adding coupons is nothing when compared with the great convenience of such a system to investors.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP.—Lloyd's agent at Sourabaya telegraphs that the British ship *Winchester* has been totally lost in the Straits of Macassar. Crew saved. The *Winchester* was a British ship, belonging to London, of 1,626 tons gross, and owned by Messrs. G. Croshaw and Co., and was bound from Manilla to Montreal.

LORD HARTINGTON ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE Secretary of State for India (the Marquis of Hartington) received a deputation of natives of India and other gentlemen on Thursday afternoon at the India-office. The object of the deputation was to present a memorial containing suggestions in regard to Indian administration, relating to the Press Act, the Indian Arms Act, the admission of natives of India to the higher ranks of the Indian public service, and the desirability of giving to the people of India a voice in the administration of the affairs of their country. Among those present were Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Lawrence, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir John Phear, Professor Hunter, Mr. Noble, Mr. C. Hancock, Mr. Dacosta, Major Bell, Mr. Chesson, Mr. Ghose, Merza Peer Bucksh, O. C. Mallich, Syed Hassan, F. B. Chatterjee, Lutfur Rahman, M. D. Dadysset, Eduiju Jamsetjee Khory, S. Nurul Hoda, M. L. Gupta, H. C. Banerjee, D. N. Das, Radhica Ram Dhekal Phookan, Dolat Rao Desai, S. Chandra Nundi, U. K. Dutt, and J. Pallit. The Marquis of Hartington was accompanied by Sir L. Mallet.

Sir D. WEDDERBURN, M.P., introduced the deputation, and the memorial was formally presented to the noble marquis.

The memorial, after making reference to the new departure in Indian policy under the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, spoke of the satisfaction with which the people of India have hailed the accession of the new Government to power. Within the last two years two measures of exceptional legislation had been passed—the Vernacular Press Act and the Indian Arms Act—which had created grave dissatisfaction in India, and for which there was no adequate justification. The Press Act, it was urged, was bad in principle, because it allowed the Government to sit in judgment over criticisms passed upon its own measures and policy. The Indian Arms Act was also regarded by the people of that country as a violation of their rights. Apart from the unwisdom of proclaiming by a legislative enactment an unfounded and nervous distrust of the people, the measure was calculated to produce great and serious mischief by throwing additional difficulties in the way of the people as regards the possession of arms in a country where they are so much needed for protection against the ravages of wild beasts. The memorialists held themselves relieved from the necessity of discussing these measures at greater length, as they had the satisfaction of knowing that the policy of those measures had been strongly condemned by the Liberal leaders while in opposition. The memorialists earnestly hoped that the Secretary of State for India would soon be able to advise the new Viceroy of India to repeal the Vernacular Press Act and the Indian Arms Act. The memorial then dealt

with the question of the admission of the natives of India to the higher ranks of the Indian public service, and referred to the various pledges which had been given to the people of India both by her Majesty and by Parliament. Particular reference was made to the recent reduction of the standard of age for the London competition for the Indian Civil Service, which, the memorialists contended, had practically shut out the natives of India from these examinations. With reference to a new scheme introduced by Lord Lytton for the admission of Indians to the public service of India, the memorialists observed that it had only intensified the prevailing dissatisfaction in India by creating a subordinate adjunct to the Covenanted Civil Service, consisting of persons appointed by favour on the ground of birth and family connection. The memorialists suggested that the maximum age for Indian and English candidates for the London competitions should be replaced at twenty-one, and that natives appointed in India should be selected from deserving members of the subordinate services, as well as of the legal profession. The memorial further pointed out the desirability of giving to the people of India a voice in the administration of their country. The time had arrived when an experiment might be safely made by admitting elected representative members to the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils in a certain proportion to the nominated members. Under the present system of nomination by the Government, the native members of the Council could not feel or be credited with that independence which it was essential that they should enjoy. There would be no difficulty in finding constituencies to which the privilege of electing members might be properly conceded. The Presidency towns, as well as other places, already possessed the municipal franchise, and the electors, who evinced a growing and intelligent interest in the municipal elections, could not fail to exercise with wisdom the higher privilege of selecting the representatives to serve in the national councils of the empire. By introducing a reform in the direction indicated there might be an enormous accession of strength to the British Empire, by enabling the Government to ascertain the real wants and opinions of the people, and thus to secure for its legislative and fiscal measures the support of public opinion in India.

Sir C. TREVELYAN then addressed the Secretary of State on that part of the memorial which related to the admission of the natives of India to the higher ranks of the Indian service, and proceeded to adduce instances in favour of the practice. In his youth and early life it was said that the Hindus were adepts at finance. That seemed to have been very much forgotten. Of late years there had been instances where some of the natives who had been advanced had made admirable judges. If they had employed native diplomats they would never have had the Afghan war, and some of the diplomats lately employed had been natives. He submitted that the natives were good all round, not in one thing, but in all things. The natives of India had, in common with the natural-born subjects of her Majesty, the entrance gate by literary and scientific competition in the examinations held annually in London. The natives of India had always been at a great disadvantage in this respect on account of the distance they came, as well as by reason of the strangeness of the climate and the difficulty of the language. These difficulties had been increased by the regulations with reference to age and the alteration of the age to nineteen years. That was a retrograde step altogether. A lad of nineteen was like a grown up schoolboy, and you could not tell how he might turn out. At present the men were so young that they were mere apprentices, whereas if they were taken at a more mature age the Government would get better and stronger men. The step which had been taken ought to be recalled. If it had been difficult for the natives of India to compete before, how much more difficult would it be now? The other entrance gate was where the natives were appointed to positions without leaving the country. He considered this a better entrance gate than the competition in England, because it supplied them with men who would do credit to the Government and to their fellow-countrymen. The retrograde legislation which had been passed under the Government of Lord Lytton should be repealed. If we governed India for the benefit of the country, without any indirect view either to our material interests or to our Imperial glory, we might entirely depend upon the fidelity and loyalty of the natives of India. There was no more well-disposed, well-meaning population on the earth, if they only saw that they were governed with justice; and, if so, they would be the best subjects her Majesty had in any part of the world. Mr. GHOSE denounced the Arms Act as a piece of class legislation of the most invidious character, and as inflicting a gross indignity. The educated natives in India were increasing in number, and the opinions which they held now would become the opinions of the masses of the people. Mr. HODGSON PRATT said the Vernacular Press Act had interfered with what all Englishmen considered to be a great means of promoting the education of the people. He thought those who had looked at the Vernacular Press must admit that, though there might be found in it a little of what was pedantic, the writing of the natives showed great ability and fairness. These educated natives must be the best interpreters between the rulers and the ruled. If it were true that our great mission in India was to qualify the natives to govern themselves, he knew no better means to

forward this end than by the encouragement of a good Vernacular Press.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had great pleasure in receiving that influential deputation, and in having that opportunity of hearing the opinions which were held by some of the educated and intelligent natives of India upon these important subjects—opinions which were shared by a large number of gentlemen who took an active interest in Indian questions at home. As the time at his disposal was short, he should not be able to go at all fully into the matter laid before him in the memorial. If he understood rightly, their object in coming there that day was rather to lay before him and those who governed India their views on the subject than to elicit any statement of his own opinion. They had referred in the memorial to four of the most important questions which could possibly engage the attention of the Indian Government. They held strong views upon these questions, which had been very ably stated; but while there was a great deal that had been said with which he could agree, there had been some observations made with which he could not altogether coincide. But he would not argue those questions then, because to do so might lead to a very prolonged debate. He would say, in a general way, that their views were very well worthy of consideration, and that they had been very ably and temperately expressed, and that he should be glad to lay them before his colleagues in the Government for their consideration. He might, perhaps, be able to make one or two general observations. They objected to a good deal of the legislation which had been enacted during the last few years in India. They had reminded him also that much of that legislation had been opposed by colleagues of his own during the last Parliament. It was true that they thought some of that legislation ill advised and much to be regretted, and, no doubt, after the change of Administration the time had come when some of this legislation had to be reconsidered. But he would remind them that it would be quite inconsistent with our regular political practice that a change in political power should be accompanied with anything like a hasty reversal of legislation. In Parliament they often had to oppose legislation proposed by their opponents. They did all they could to oppose or modify it, but their general practice was when legislation had once been enacted, not, on the attainment of political power, to attempt to reverse it hastily. He thought they all desired that questions of Indian administration should not be made party questions, but should be discussed on their own merits, as far as possible apart from party influence and passion. He thought it would be very much to be regretted that it should be supposed that, because there was a change of political power in England, everything done by the late Government was at once to be reversed, and that great political changes in India should follow political changes at home. He did not wish to push these considerations too far. He admitted that the Acts to which he referred must be carefully watched, and it would be the duty of the Government here and in India to inform itself and to obtain the experience of intelligent native opinion as to the character and tendency of those Acts, and to consider whether they should be modified or altogether repealed. As to the Vernacular Press Act, he had heard from Lord Ripon upon this subject, to which he had already given his attention. He (Lord Hartington) would not express any opinion upon it at present. He would only point out that, as Lord Ripon had told him, it was a matter which must be approached with considerable care. They were aware that that legislation did not proceed from the Home Government. He did not know that it emanated from Lord Lytton himself. It proceeded mainly, he believed, from men of experience and position, and members of Lord Ripon's Legislative Council were probably in favour of the principle contained in the Act. He did not think they would desire unduly to weaken the sense of responsibility of the Legislative Council by pressing for a sudden reversal of the opinion which had been expressed. Any change must be very carefully and very well considered, and should be brought forward after full consideration of the working of the present law. He might further say as to the criminal law that, as regarded libel, it was almost unworkable, and the law ought to be altered so that it might be more easily and effectually worked. Probably Lord Ripon would send home proposals on the subject. He would not say much as to the Arms Act, as it had not come much under his consideration. In a country like India there must be some regulations as to the carrying of arms. Whether those in existence were calculated to promote good feeling among the native population was a point on which he would not express an opinion, but he had no doubt the subject would occupy the attention of the Viceroy. The question of the admission of the natives of India to the higher ranks of the public service was one which had occupied the attention of the English Government and Parliament. He believed that all Indian statesmen of eminence had been of opinion that it was necessary that a certain proportion of the higher appointments should be reserved. How far that principle might be abandoned he could not say at present. There had also been a desire to introduce, carefully and gradually, a large number of Hindus. He thought that any one who read the papers recently presented to Parliament must see that, whether the new regulations were properly framed or not, the object was to extend, and not to restrict or limit, the number of natives employed. All he could say was that he would bring their views on the question under the attention of Lord Ripon, and he

was sure the object of the Government of India would be, if it found the new regulations were not satisfactory to the educated opinion of India, to make such modifications as to bring them more into harmony with such opinion. In justice to the late Government he would say that the rules were not framed in a niggardly spirit, but that the object was to increase the employment of natives. The question relating to representation was too large a one to go into them. He would only say that his predecessor in the Indian Government thought some of these proposals were very well worthy of consideration, and he was not inclined to say less. Returning to the working of their political system, he admitted that he had a great deal to learn with reference to the administration of Indian affairs. He thought it would be admitted that he had come to the consideration of Indian affairs at a time when their position was rather unfortunate, owing to the war with Afghanistan, which he hoped had now come to an end, and also with reference to the financial condition of India. These were subjects of vast importance to our Indian fellow-subjects. He hoped the Government of India would be able to devote its undivided attention to those questions connected with India which had been brought before him, and which he would lay before his colleagues.

Lord LAWRENCE thanked the noble marquis for the very satisfactory answer which he had returned to the deputation, which then withdrew.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—July 14, at Albion House, Homburg, v. d. Höhe, the wife of Surg. Major W. H. Harris, M.D., Indian Medical Department, Madras, a daughter.

LANDALE—July 19, at 3, Alexandra-road, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Alexander Landale, Calcutta, a son.

LAW—July 16, at Rockwell, Henbury, near Bristol, the wife of W. O. Law, barrister, Moulmein, British Burma, a son.

PHILLIPS—July 13, at Woodville, New Ferry Park, Cheshire, the wife of Edward J. M. Phillips, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., a son.

RAIT—July 16, at Arnston, Arbroath, N.B., the wife of Major Rait, C.B., late R.H.A., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRANK—REMETT—July 21, at All Saints, Bransby, Yorkshire, by the Rev. P. F. Swann, rector, assisted by the Rev. H. R. Nichols, Robert Frank, of Bransby, eldest son of the late Robert Frank, of Bransby, to Elizabeth Mary (Lillie) only child of the late Henry Gibbs Remett, captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

HARRISON—DE BERRY—July 14, at St. Margaret's, Rochester, Standish Henry Harrison, lieutenant 18th (King's Own) Regiment, to Amy Georgina, daughter of Brigadier General de Berry, Kamptee.

JEFFERSON—TALBOT—June 8, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, M.A., rector of Ingestre and Church Eaton, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. Murray Symonds, M.A., rector of Saxelbye, Leicestershire, cousin of the bride, Harry Wyndham Jefferson, second son of Joseph Jefferson, Esq., of Bombay, to Gwendolen Mary Talbot, daughter of the late Capt. Talbot, Rifle Brigade, of Aston Hall, Cheshire.

JOLL—BURNARD—July 19, at Emmanuel Church, Plymouth, Henry Joll, M.Inst. C.E., Bengal P.W.D., to Katherine Bice, daughter of Charles F. Burnard.

SETON—PASKE—July 21, at Brimfield, Herefordshire, Major Bruce Seton, R.E., to Louisa Harriet Manderson, daughter of Deputy Surg. General Charles Paske, late Bengal army.

DEATHS.

BEADON—July 18, at Latton, Wilts., Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., aged 63.

BIRD—July 20, at 33, Powis-square, W., George Bird, late Madras Civil Service, aged 78.

DE MONTMORENCY—July 15, at Elmfield, Streatham, Raymond Hervey De Montmorency, major, Bengal Staff Corps, and deputy commissioner in Oudh, son of the late Major Raymond Hervey De Montmorency, of the 65th Regiment, B.N.L., aged 44.

MONEY—July 16, at Stodham-park, Petersfield, David Inglis Money, late judge of the High Court of Appeal, Calcutta, aged 72.

PATTISON—July 13, at Raneegunge, Eaton-rise, Ealing, John (Johanie), son of William Pattison, aged 26.

PRIESTLY—July 18, at 50, Cunningham-road, Shepherd's-bush, the relict of Arthur Gore Priestly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 41.

STACK—July 20, at Prestbury, General Maurice Stack, K.C.B., late 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Cavalry.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLACKETT—June 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Rev. W. R. Blackett, M.A., principal of the C.M.S. Divinity School, a daughter.

BRITO—June 29, at Byculla, Victoria-road, the wife of Frederic Hannibal de Brito, a daughter.

CLERK—June 23, at Bangalore, the wife of F. B. Clerk, Esq., Mysore Revenue Survey, a son.

COLLINS—June 20, at Subathu, the wife of Captain Caleb Collins, 51st King's Own L.I., a son.

CRESSWELL—May 28, at Allanmyo, British Burmah, the wife of Capt. Cresswell, assistant commissioner, a son.

ELSWORTHY—June 16, at Bimlipatam, the wife of William Elsworthy, a son.

FINK—June 22, at Calcutta, the wife H. Raymond Fink, a daughter.

FRENCH—June 21, at Madura, the wife of Mr. John French, Pleader, District Court, a son.

GRANT—July 6, at Karachi, the wife of Major Charles Grant, political resident at Muscat, Persian Gulf, a daughter.

HARRISON—July 6, at Hyderabad, the wife of P. D. Harrison, Bank of Bengal, a daughter.

HOPKINS—June 20, at Calcutta, the wife of C. S. W. Hopkins, Naga Hills Police, a son.

JONES—May 26, at the Old Secretariat, Fort, the wife of T. E. S. Jones, a daughter.

LANE—June 22, at Simla, the wife of J. H. Lane, Esq., a son.

LYON—June 30, at Hillside, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Arthur Wentworth Lyon, jun., a son.

M'LEOD—June 24, at Vellore, the wife of Major W. S. M'Leod, a daughter.

MARSHALL—June 23, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Robert G. Marshall, millman, Madras Gunpowder Factory, a daughter.

MILLIGAN—June 19, at Tuticorin, the wife of James Milligan, Esq., a son.

PHILLIPS—June 25, at Rajkote, the wife of Major A. M. Phillips, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

PORTER—June 11, at The Luz, Madras, the wife of Surg. Major A. Porter, prematurely, a son, who survived but a few hours.

RATTRAY—June 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Rattray, Esq., a daughter.

RIVAZ—June 20, at Lahore, Punjab, the wife of Henry T. Rivaz, barrister at law, a son.

SWAINE—June 14, at Ranchee, the wife of Surg. F. R. Swaine, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, a son.

WINTERBOTTOM—June 25, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Joe Winterbottom, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BYNG—LAMB—June 10, at Mozufferpore, Francis Russell, son of the late Major the Hon. Robert Byng, to Emily Mary, daughter of the late James Lamb.

CAVE—MAY—June 5, at Saint Paul's Church, Kandy, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Colombo, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Hancock, C. Ashby Cave, Esq., manager of Kandy Industrial School, to Rose Miriam, eldest daughter of Walter May, Esq., late of Birmingham.

COLES—KIDD—June 22, at Mandla, Central Provinces, Frank Ellis Coles, district superintendent of police, to Evelyn Ada, daughter of H. A. Kidd, M.D., civil surgeon.

COTTON—WHITE—June 20, at Puna, George Cotton, to Amy Agnes, daughter of J. G. White, Esq., collector of Broach.

EARLE—WELBY—CONROY—June 21, at Mussoorie, Charles Earle-Welby, Educational Department, to Annie, widow of Walter Conroy, assist. engineer, P.W. Department.

ELLISON—JOHNSON—June 24, at Calcutta, Mr. James Ellison, to Isabella S. Johnson.

HART—SAUNDERS—June 21, at Mooltan, Charles James Hart, I.V.S. Railway, to Constance Isabella Saunders, daughter of the late James Saunders, Calcutta.

MARCHANT—GILLON—June 23, at Pothanore, Charles George, son of Mr. S. Marchant, accountant general's office, Hyderabad (Bolarum), to Caroline Emily, daughter of Mr. A. Gillon, Madras Railway Company.

NESBITT—BOOTH—June 20, at Calcutta, Alfred A. J. Nesbitt, Ali-garh, N.W.P., to Alice, daughter of the late John Booth, Esq., of Bowden, Cheshire.

OVERBURY—BURTON—June 7, at Cannanore, Madras Presidency, Edward Noel Overbury, Madras Civil Service, to Florence Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles William Burton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent at Bikanir, Rajpootana.

POWER—CONOLLY—June 21, at Peshawur, Surgeon-Major R. Power, 11th P.W.O. Bengal Lancers, to Juanita, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Conolly, Kingstown.

DEATHS.

BONNER—June 12, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Frances, wife of Ambrose Bonner.

BREDEE—June 27, at Calcutta, Alice May, wife of A. Breddee, Esq., proprietor, Waterloo Hotel, aged 25.

DARLING—June 10, at Mysor, John Lamb Darling, aged 26.

FAIRFAX—June 27, at Madras, Lieut. Thomas Fairfax, Adjutant General's Department, aged 42.

FALLE—June 25, at Calcutta, John Vernon Falle, deputy conservator of the port of Calcutta, aged 44.

FASTING—June 20, at Julpaiguri, John Fredric Fasting, aged 45.

GORDON—June 6, at Aden, Capt. Frank H. Gordon, 14th Bombay N.I., son of the late Capt. James Gordon, H.E.I.C.S.

GRANT—May 31, at Calcutta, Colesworthy Grant, late professor of drawing, Presidency Engineering College, and founder of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, aged 67.

HANNAN—June 12, at Simla, Brigade Surgeon James Hannan, officiating deputy surgeon general, Sirhind Circle.

HUGHES—June 27, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Walter D'Urban, child of Walter and Kate Hughes, aged 21 months and 21 days.

JAMIESON—June 20, at Rajahmundry, Major Quintin Shaw Awdry Jamieson, Madras Staff Corps, paymaster of pensioners.

JUSICE—June 11, at Toondla, Sam Justice, Government Railway Police, aged 58.

L'ESTRANGE—June 20, at Naini Tal, Thomas Fitz-Stephen L'Estrange, late district engineer of Etah, aged 35.

MACONACHIE—June 29, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, George Edmond, the infant son of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, aged 10 days.

MILLIGAN—July 5, at Tuticorin, John Curzon Shaw, infant son of James and Helen Grace Milligan, and on July 13, Helen Grace, wife of James Milligan, and third daughter of John Shaw, Esq., Tamworth, aged 28.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 16. Bengice (s), Akyab; Brilliant, Coconada; Indura (s), Pomaron; First Lancashire, Rangoon.—17. India (s), Bombay.—18. Thibet (s), Shanghai; Almora (s), Calcutta.—19. Cyprus, Taganizing; Moel Rhiwan, Bassein; Valparaiso, Bangkok; Glenavon (s), Pomaron; Zanetta (s), Bombay.—21. Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Langland, Bangkok; Nebo (s), Bombay; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; H.M.S. Frolic, China.—22. Indus (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—June 22. Medina (s), Rangoon.—23. City of London (s), Liverpool; Simla (s), Moulmein.—27. Sibylla (s), Saigon.—28. Star of Italy, London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 19.—Jura (s), Liverpool; Navarino (s), Karachi.—20. City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool.—21. North, London; City of Mecca (s), Greenock.

BOMBAY.—June 26. Burmah (s), Bussorah; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Colaba (s), Rangoon.—28. Pekin (s), Southampton; Umballa (s), Karachi.—29. H.M.S. Woodlark, Plymouth.—30. Ellora (s), Calcutta; Lady Lisgar, Liverpool; Cronstadt, Zanzibar.—July 1. Cross Hill, New York; Lyra, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 19.—Leo, Cardiff; Hispania (s), Glasgow and Liverpool.—20. Sumatra (s), Venice.

MADRAS.—June 24. Culna (s) and Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta.—26. Nepaul (s), Calcutta.—27. Merkara (s), London; Deccan (s), Southampton.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 19.—Chybassa (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 16. Esmeralda, Colombo; Charlton (s) and Euphrates (s), Singapore; Lotus, Batavia; Roderick Dhu, Madras.—17. Ronan, Demerara; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; County of Kinross (s), Bombay; Madeira (s), Batavia; Poonah (s), Calcutta.—20. Greenwood (s), Brindisi; Thessaly (s), Bombay; Cape St. Vincent, Calcutta; Banbridge, Karachi; Royal George, Calcutta; Callew, Singapore.—21. George Skolfeld, Bombay; Ben M'Dhu, Calcutta; Hattlepool (s), Bombay; Telemachus (s), Penang; Poonah (s), Bombay; Eildenhope, Yokohama.—22. Mairi Bhan and City of New York, Calcutta; F. H. D. cw, Shanghai; Tolomeo, Capetown; Sierra Nevada, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—June 22. Euphrates (s), Roma (s), William Cory (s), Curlew (s), Nepaul (s), Hindostan, and Flying Venus.—26. Mecca (s), Madura (s), City of Khios (s), Glendarne, and Abana.—27. Meinam (s), Madras (s), and Argonene.—28. Shahzada (s).

BOMBAY.—June 26. Calcutta (s), Karachi; Tilkhurst, Bassein; Cyenus (s), Marseilles; Indus (s), Southampton, &c.; Hi-yei (s), Persian Gulf.—28. Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar.—29. Fitzroy (s), Dunkirk; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—July 1. Monrovia, Coconada; Singapore (s), Genoa; Scindia (s), Coast and Calcutta.—2. Iris, Moulmein; Pekin (s), China, &c.

MADRAS.—June 24. Culna (s), Bombay.—25. Chinsura, Calcutta.—26. Duke of Lancaster (s), London.—27. Nepaul (s), Southampton.—28. Deccan (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Pekin*, June 28.—From Southampton: Mr. W. McGill, Lieut. G. H. G. Moore, Miss Dyer, Mr. J. W. Brassington, Mr. Dady Sett, Mrs. Atkinson, and Mr. Watkins. From Venice: Mr. T. A. Gillam and Mr. and Mrs. Sandford. From Brindisi: Major Begbie, Mr. G. R. Winter, Mr. J. K. Peppé, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. J. Whiting, Mr. J. Dufus, Dr. G. F. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Palmer, and Mr. J. Deas.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nizam*, July 11.—From Bombay: Mrs. F. A. Cox, Mr. Cutler, Surg. Major and Mrs. Donnelly, Lieut. Miller, Mrs. Chick, Dr. Rutledge, Col. Huisman, Mr. Barnaby, Lieut. Spraggs, Sergt. Clarke, Col. Betty, and Dr. Beale. From Aden: Mrs. Harrison and Commander Heron, R.N. From Suez: Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Llach, and Mr. Raicich. From Malta: Messrs. Putney, Rev. — Virtue, Mrs. Lodge and children, Dr. and Mrs. Barker and children, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Bowles, Mr. Lodge, and Mrs. Johnson and child. From Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. Holdsworth, Major and Mrs. Sievwright, Mr. Gilbert, Capt. and Mrs. Prevost and children, Miss Parker, Mr. Francia and two Misses Francis, Mr. Roberts, Lieut. Verschoyle, Morrison, and Morris.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, July 8.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Fiddian, Hon. H. Dampier, and Mr. Richardson. At Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and Mr. Duval. From Bombay: Mr. Bomonjee, Mr. Lang, Mr. Evans, and Mr. J. A. Walker. At Venice: Colonel Duvand, Mr. Honegger, and Mr. and Mrs. Schuhmaker. From Alexandria: Mr. Moncarut Wasit Bey, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Giarpi, and Mr. Ormstein. At Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Morionds and party, Mr. Giaccone, son, and daughter, Mr. Stagni, Mr. Halkin, Mrs. Fortuna, Count Marogna, Mr. Pine, Mr. Minotto, Mr. Aubyn, Mr. and Mrs. Renati and child, Mr. and Mrs. Riecken and children, Mr. Schroeder, Mr. Hills, and Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt. From Shanghai: Mr. F. A. Fraser. At Venice: Mr. G. Smith and Mr. Ciront.

AT LIVERPOOL.—Per *Orion*, July 14.—From Calcutta: Mr. Astley, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and two children, Mrs. Kelly, infant, and European servant, Mr. F. Moore, Mr. W. B. Savi, and Mrs. Smith, two infants, and ayah. From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cave, Mr. J. W. Boys, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mr. J. Buchanan, Mr. R. Dowman, Mr. J. Jones, and Mr. E. H. Hurst.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Thibet*, July 18.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Vincent, and Mr. Fraser. From Hong Kong: Mrs. Wilcox and child. From Singapore: Mr. Coates and Lieut. Grant. From Penang: Hon. and Mrs. Plunket. From Calcutta: General P.

Yates. From Madras: Surg. Major Cooper and Major Chipman. From Bombay: Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Probyns, Col. Dawson, Major Boyd, Mr. Barton, Major Curtois, Surg. Major and Mrs. Donnelly, Capt. Kennett, and Mr. Fenwick. From Malta: Lieut. Brinkley, Mrs. Reeves and child, Mrs. Olliver, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. Robinson, Mr. Cleugh, and Mr. Verdat. From Gibraltar: Mr. Thornton, Mr. St. Aubyn, Capt. Abel, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Fiere, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Baynes, and Mr. and Mrs. Orde.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, July 21.—From Bombay: Lieut. Col. J. L. Lock, Mr. J. P. Fiddian, Mr. J. D. Maclean, Lieut. Col. J. Rowcroft, Mr. C. J. Harvey, Hon. Mr. Rivers Wilson, Lieut. Col. W. Hicks, Mr. Hemcott, Mr. E. T. Phillips, Mr. Boyle Hill, Col. G. A. Langton, and Mr. Fletcher.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, July 24.—From Bombay: Capt. J. Carse Scott, Mr. J. Roach, and Lieut. Col. W. Hicks.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mongolia*, July 10.—For Singapore: Lieut. F. D. Lewis and Mr. Feuerstein. For Calcutta: Dr. Laing, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Rustonjee. For Madras: Col. and Mrs. Armstrong and child. For Ceylon: Major Osmer and Mr. Gray. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Best and Paymaster Whitfield. For Malta: Capt. Dale, Lieut. Picasso, and Mr. Rossie. For Gibraltar: Capt. M. Curzon, Mr. A. E. Jenkins, Mr. Eden, Mr. Francis, Hon. J. Campbell, Lord Torphichen, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Aitkin, Lieut. Thornton, Major E. Allen, Mr. Holoway, Mr. K. Napier, Mr. Falls, Mr. Carden, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Pembroke, Mr. J. W. Gordon, and Capt. Featherstonhaugh.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Pera*, July 16.—For Calcutta: Mr. Lovelock. For Singapore from Brindisi: Mrs. Wilson. For Madras from Brindisi: Mr. Crighton. For Colombo: Mr. C. T. Elton and Mr. Popkiss. For Bombay: Mr. Radford, Mr. Nissin, Mr. J. L. Calder, and Mr. Hindmarsh. From Brindisi: Mr. Vanderspar, Major and Mrs. Bloomfield, Messrs. F. R. Hogg, Mr. P. Coode, W. H. Comyn, E. A. Hobson, Major Beckett, Col. W. G. Waterfield, Mr. J. W. Muir, and Capt. Murray.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Vega*, July 10.—For Calcutta: Miss Bateman, Mrs. Crozier, Mr. J. P. Denham, Mrs. Godefrey, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Ower, Mr. James Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Simpson, Miss C. de Terranean, Mr. W. J. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. E. Wetherell, and Mr. Percy Wood. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bisset, Mr. J. Weymouth Fisher, Mr. Thos. Gray, Mr. A. S. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brook M'Entee, Mr. Alexander Stevenson, and Mr. E. F. de Rossetti.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Zambesi*, June 19.—For Southampton: Surg. Major J. M'N. and Mrs. Dunelly, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. F. R. MacDonald, Lieut. M. Fenwick, Major Curtois, Mr. E. L. Buton, Col. T. Dawson, Major R. E. Boyle, Capt. B. H. B. Kennett, Mr. C. Blight, and Mr. L. Pope.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Tehran*, July 3.—For Southampton: Mr. T. Skipp, Mr. C. J. Harvey, Mrs. Angus and child, Capt. Matland-Kirwan, Mr. M. Crawley, Major S. S. Jones, R.A., Mrs. Jones, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. S. Freeborough, and Capt. Orde-Powlett, 48th Regt. For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. Loch, Lieut. Col. G. Rowcroft, Hon. Rivers Thompson, Mr. Bipradus Palchundure, Mr. J. P. Fiddian, Lieut. Col. W. Hick, and Mr. Hewett. For Venice: Mr. Boyle Hill and Mr. J. Roach. For Aden: Mr. Saleh Bassan. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on June 26:—For Brindisi: Surg. Major W. H. Colwill. For Southampton: Mr. W. Gardner and Mr. R. J. Arnold. For Suez: Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. For Venice: Mr. Mackenzie. For Aden: Mr. J. Ryan.

CASUALTIES.

A telegram from Bombay states that the Maha Buleshwar, which was wrecked at Laccadives, has broken up; part of the crew saved, remainder missing.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Forward Ho, for Japan, May 26, 26 S., 29 W.; Mofussilite, for Madras, May 25, 3 N., 25 W.; British Nation, for Calcutta, May 19, 8 S., 28 W.; Coldingham, for Zanzibar, June 3, 36 N., 16 W.; Peter Denny, for Brisbane, May 8, 21 S., 27 W.; Senator, from Rangoon, May 15, 13 S., 81 E.; Persian Empire, from Singapore, May 20, off St. Helena; White Star, from Rangoon, May 2, 28 S., 7 E.; Auguste, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 18, 35 S., 22 E.; British Crown, for Mauritius, April 30, 23 S., 26 W.; Medusa, for Madras, May 16, 14 S., 27 W.; Thurso, Lyttelton to Cape Town, April 22, 52 S., 118 W.; Berwickshire, from Madras, June 11, 35 S., 23 E.; Dartmouth, from Shanghai, June 12, 35 S., 19 E.; Maria Rickmers, Akyab to Bremen, May 6, 24 S., 51 E.; Grundloven, from Akyab, May 9, 26 S., 47 E.; Arvonis, Rangoon to Bremen, May 23, 35 S., 24 E.; Westwater, from Samarang, May 27, off Quorn Point.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 35,881 tons. For London, via Canal, the market closed quiet, with a declining tendency. Rice or wheat, £2 5s. nominal; jute, £3 7s. 6d.; linseed, rapeseed, £2 10s. nominal; poppy, £2 12s. 6d.; tea, shellac, hides, £2 15s. For London, via Cape: Market closed very quiet at £1 15s. nominal for rice or wheat; £2 2s. 6d. nominal for linseed and jute; £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. for rape; £2 6s. 3d. for poppy, light and measurement goods, or hides. For Liverpool, via Canal: Rates were easy at £2 10s. nominal for linseed; light and measurement goods at £2 10s. Liverpool, via Cape: Market closed quiet at £1 15s. to £1 17s. 6d. nominal for dead weight; £1 17s. 6d. for jute; and £1 18s. 9d. for linseed, and £2 for gunnies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104 5-16
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	745
Bank of Bengal	500	755
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	510	112
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	650ex pth
Maragon	2,000	30exFTB
Port Canning	1,400	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,005
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,700	1775
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	340
Bellary	1,000	500
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	455
New Indian	350	125
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Qarwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	575
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	975
Fort	8,500	1,500
French	500	450
Sind	750	525
Mofussil	400	265
Prince of Wales	1,500	400
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1230
Sassoon	500	350
Volkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	68
Alfred Manufacturing	500	505 xd
Alliance Spinning	1,885	
Bhownagar Mills	2,500	220
Bombay United	1,000	945 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	675
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	700
D. Spinning	2,000	295
Hindustan	1,000	1,055
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandesh	1,000	990
Madras	1,250	500
Madras United	1,000	1,350
Manchester Spinning	50	3 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	105
National Spinning	1,000	920
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,002½
Oriental	625	612½
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	137
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	920
Sholapore Mills	1,000	980
Victoria Mills	1,000	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0	310
Do. New 500 Shares	150-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 515 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	125 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,010
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	315
Treacher and Co.	500	725
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—June 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 0 to 56 2
4% of 1870 (1885)	99 8 to 101 0
4% of 1871 (1881)	94 0 to 94 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104 0 to 104 4
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 0 to 104 4
Debentures of 1867	101 0 to 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
5 of 1878 (1908)	103 0 to 103 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	762½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	525	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	512½	703 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	100 to 102
Burnagore Jute	100	57 to 58
Bunga Coal	1000	1850 to —
Bengal Iron works	100	4 to 5

Bellaghutta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	100	1225 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	250 to 260
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	56 to 57
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	78 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	210 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	134 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	8 to 9
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	113 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	74 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway	520	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	520	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	265 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	26 to 27
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore	100	60 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	70 to 71
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1210 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	66 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	365 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	118 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	10 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	510	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistore Press	100	93 to —
Raneegore Coal Association	100	92 to 93
Riverside Press	90	90 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	520	270 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	44 to 45
Strand Bank Press	100	112 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to 109

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amulckie	100	55 to —
Arcuttore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	520	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Do. contributory	80	28 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Borelli (Assam)	510	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	75 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	60 to —
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to 70
Outlecheera (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	340 to —
Dedut Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
Eas' Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to 40
Giel (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
H. olungorie (Assam)	100	50 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to 65
Do. contributory	200	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	56½	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	510	120 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Do. contributory	90	40 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	50 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	510	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	510	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singee (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	510	35 to —

MADRAS.—June 23.

Four per cent.	2½ to 3 % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 5½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	4½ to 5 pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2½ do.
Four and half per cents 1867 (1881)	1 to 2 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	Rs. 2 1-16d.	15. 8¼d.	15. 8 3-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	15. 8 4½-16d.	—	15. 8 9-16d.
Do. 3 do.	15. 8 3½-32d.	15. 8 7-16d.	15. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	15. 8 2½-32d.	15. 8 ¾d.	15. 8 ¾d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	15. 8 7½-16d.	15. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	15. 8 7½-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	15. 8 5-16d.	15. 8 11-16d.	15. 8 13-16d.
Do. 3 do.	15. 8 11-32d.	15. 8 ¾d.	—

LONDON.—July 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1880	104½ to 105
4	India Encased Paper	80½ to 81½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1895	87½ to 88 1
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500	102½ to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 119
4½	Do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1893	—	22½ to 23
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	124 to 126
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	126½ to 127½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	122 to 123
Do. do. 5 p. c.	all	— to —
Do. do. 5½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	109 to 111
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 125
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	107 to 109

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	105 to 108
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austria & China	10	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	102 to 104
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	23½ to 24½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22 to 23
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	37 to 38
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to 1½dis

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Adams, R. W. P., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police.
Ainslie, F. W., Indian Marine, 12 months, May 23, '80.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Ancell, F., B. Pilot, 18 mo., May 23, '79.
Anderson, C. F., Central Prov. Police, 12 mos., June 5, '80.
Anderson, G. A., B. P.W.D., 18 mo., March 15, '79.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Anley, A., Assam Police, 6 mos., May 9, '80.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 27 mo., Aug. 21, '78.
Ashton, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '79.
Atkinson, F. J., Financial Dept., 20 mos., May 1, '79.
Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mos., July 27, '79.
Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 13 mo., Oct. 20, '79.
Baker, H. V. S., P.W.D. Punjab, 6 mos., April 9, 1880.
Ball, V., Geological Survey, 27½ mo., July 1, '78.
Bamber, H. W., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
Barbour, D. M., Bl. Cov., Finan. Dept., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 15 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
Barry, W. Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Batten, G. H. M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust., 9 mo., Mr. 3, '80.
Battr, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 5, '80.
Beckett, J. O. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Benett, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 10, 1880.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fincl. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Blissett, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 16 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 9 mo., Nov. 21, '79.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mo., Mar. 28, '79.
Bowdell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79.
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., Jan. 10, '80.
Brooke, W. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., April 5, 1880.
Bruce, R. I., Pol. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bryant, A. J., Mil. Accts. Dept., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buckley, R. B., B. P.W.D., 16 mo., May 3, 1879.
Burgess, J., Bo. Archaeological, on duty.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 21 mo., April 30, '79.
Burrows, L. K. (M. Cov.), M. Municipality, 16 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Byrne, E. S.
Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mo., Feb. 8, '80.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 8 m., April 9, '80.
Capper, W. C. (Bengal Cov.), Oudh, 7 mos.
Carless, G. P., P.W.D., Madras, 5 mos.
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 32 mo., Mch. 26, '78.
Casson, G. D., Survey Department, 12 mo., Nov. 1, '79.
Channing, F. C. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 7½ mos., April 10, '80.
Charles, J. G. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 17 m., May 6, '79.
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Chase, H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judcl., 12 m., May 1, '80.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Church, W. T. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R. and Gen., 7 mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.)
Cline, G. W., Financ. Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '80.
Clutterbuck, H., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 4, 1878.
Collins, F. B., Punjab Police, 24 mo., Jan. 4, '80.
Cordogan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 5 m., May 20, '80.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 9 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 12 months, May 22, '80.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 24 mo., Aug. 1, '78.
Cordery, J. G. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com. 8 m., May 1, '80.
Cornwall, W. W. G. (B. C.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19 mo., Mr. 24, '79.
Cornwall, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., Mar. 27, '80.
Coudrey, H., Bo. Vint., 18 mos., May 19, '80.
Court, F. W., N.W.P. Police, 8 mos., Mar. 1, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 1, 1880.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 13 mo., Sept. 10, '79.
Crawley-Roevey, A. W. C. (Bo. Cov.), Sett., 16 mo., Feb. 28, '80.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 15 mos., Aug. 29, '79.
Dampier, H. L. (Ben. Cov.), B. of Rev. L. P., 5 m., 22d, June 9, '80.
Dane, R. M., Bl. Cov., Punjab Commission, 19 mos., April 21, '79.
Daniel, J. M. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 31, '79.
Darling, W. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mo., May 1, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12, '79.
Davy, W. H.
Dawson, H., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Dicke, R., Pun. Ed., 23 mo., 19 days, Oct. 28, '78.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '79.
Dodsworth, R. S., N.W.P. Forests, 16 mo., May 1, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 30 mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 28, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, E. S.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Druitt, G. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 8 mos., April 24, '80.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 12 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Duncan, D. M., Educational, 20 mo., April 8, '79.
Duncan, G. M., Educational, 24 mo., April 9, '79.
Durant, A. H., Transport Dept., 12 mos., April 23, 1880.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., April 24, '80.
Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Edwards, F. L., Punjab Police, 20 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Edwards, F. L., State Railways.
Edwards, G. L., Railway Department, 8 months.
Elliott, C. A., C. S. I. (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty.
Elliott, F. A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Educational, 6 m., May 1, '80.
Ellis, H. W., Ben. Marine 15 mos., Feb. 10, '80.
Elsme, G. R. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Comm. 22 m., Feb. 10, '79.
Ellison, T. E. (Bl. C.), Cent. Priv. Comm. 9 m., May 29, '80.
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 15 mos., Aug. 1, '79.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. P.W.D., 24 mo., April 21, '79.
Evans H. F. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. Sett., 6 m., May 1, '80.
Ewri, G. R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Fiddan, W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos., May 21, '80.
Filgate, T. M., Regis Dept., 80, 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 18 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 24, '80.

Fitzgerald, J. R. (Bo. Cov.), 20 mos., April 10, '80.
Flockhart, A., Indian Marine, 20 mos., May 1, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 18 mos., April 4, '80.
Foot, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13, '79.
Foxton, W., Sind Judicial, 15 mos., July 31, '79.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 5, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, 1879.
Fulton, E. M. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21 mos., May 5, '79.
Furnival, J. G., State Railways, 16 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R. and Gen., 18 mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Garrett, C. B. (B. Cov.), Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Survey, 18 months, June 1, '80.
Gilbert-Cooper, B. G., Sind Sett., 12 m., Nov. 20, '79.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 18 mo., June 6, '79.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. R. and G., 19 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Glenney, W. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. Dept., 19 mo., May 20, '80.
Good, W. N. W. P., P.W.D., 20 mo., April 1, '79.
Goodrich, H. St. A. M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 5, '79.
Goldingham, J. D. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos., April 5, 1880.
Gompertz, H., M. Revenue Survey, 18 mo., April 25, '79.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 18 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon, J. H.
Gordon, E. F., N.W.P. P.W.D., 6 mos., April 24, '80.
Gordon, J. H., Central Prov. Police, 6 mos., March 6, '80.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Department, 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, J. D., Madras P.W.D., 2 years, Oct. 21, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., July 7, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., May 1, '80.
Greaves, R. H. Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 25, '79.
Grimey, W. H. (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 16 mo., May 26, '79.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 21 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos.
Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mo., Oct. 17, '79.
Halliday, F. M. Bl. Cov., Rev. Dept., 6 m., May 15, '80.
Hamilton, R. C. A., N.W.P. Police, 24 m., 15 days, Mar. 1, '79.
Hamilton, W. R., Bombay Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Aug. 15, '79.
Hampton, S. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 8 mos., May 21, '80.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov. Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Hatchell, F. J. C., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 14, '79.
Hawkins, J. P., Indo-European Telegraph, 2 y., Oct. 24, '78.
Hearn, R. V., Bo. Legal, 12 mos., May 15, '80.
Heineke, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18, '79.
Henderson, E. P. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Commis.
Hensley, F.
Hensley, F. F., P.W.D. Account 8 mos., April 9, '80.
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., July 12, '78.
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Hogg, F. R. (Ben. Cov.), Post-office, 12 mo., fm. Aug. 8, '79.
Holland, W. J., 9 mos.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mo., May 24, '79.
Hope, T. C. C. S. I. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., April 14, '80.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 29, '80.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Howe, W. A. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 8, '80.
Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, R. D. Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 28 mo., May 3, '79.
Hurst, B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 18 mos., April 21, '79.
Irvine, W. Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & Oudh, 9 mo., Feb. 14, '80.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 4 mo., Dec. 4, '79.
Ivens, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 13, '80.
Ivens, F. J., State Railways, 5½ months.
Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 18 mo., June, 6 '79.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 24 mo., Jan. 1, 1879.
Jervoise, A. A. C. Bo. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 21, '79.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, T. B., Judicial, 30 mo., May 15, '78.
Jones, J., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Jones, W.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Department, 15 mo., Jan. 3, '80.
Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 8 m., May 10, '80.
Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 12, '79.
Kellner, E. W., Financial Dept., 9 mos., May 9, '80.
Kemble, W. B. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78.
King, W., Coorg Forests, 15 mos., from July 9, '79.
Kingsmill, J., Bombay Press, 15 months, from July 17, '79.
Kirkham, T. B., Bo. Educational, 15 mos., May 6, '80.
Knapp, C. B. C., Burmah P.W.D. 6 mos., June 7, '80.
Knyvett, C. F., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 17, 1880.
Lamborn, H. E., Indian Marine, 6 months.
Larminie, W. R. (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 21 mo., May 7, '79.
Larimore, A. D., Bl. Goals, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Lawder, J. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 21 mo., Mar. 23, '79.
Leacock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., 7 days, April 5, '79.
Leach, E. A., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 6, '80.
Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 24 mo., Sept. 6, '72.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gen., 18 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leeds, R. J. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 22 m., Mar. 1, '79.
Leeds, H., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Leman, G. D. (M. Cov.), M. R. & G., 16 mo., May 3, '79.
Lethbridge, R. C. I. E., Press Com., 20 m., Feb. 3, '79.
Leupold, J. C. (Ben. Cov.)
Leventhorpe, J. B., P.W.D. C. Prov., 11 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Lloyd W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 7, '79.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Logan, W. M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 12, '79.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept. Bengal, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Maclean, L. F.
Macgregor, J., India Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
Mackie, A. W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos., May 2, '80.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 12 mo., Sept. 24, '79.
Maclean, C. F., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 24 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macnabb, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 6 mos., April 24, '80.
Macpherson, G. M. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Judic., 24 mo., Sept. 30, '78.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 12 mo., Jan. 6, '80.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commission, 18 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Mallet, F. R., Geo. Survey, 15 mo., July 25, '79.
Maltby, T. J. (Mad. Cov.), April 22, '80.
Mangles, R. V. C. (Ben. Cov.), B. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 10, '79.
Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 18 mo., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Meares, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 mos., April 11, 1880.

Meiklejohn, G. F., Mysore Survey, 12 mo., Sep. 19, '79.
Meiklejohn, D. O. (Bl. Cov.), Cnt. Prvs., 19 mo., April 1, '80.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos., April 3, 1880.
Mendham, C. E., Opium Dept., 6 mos., April 28, '80.
Moir, E. M. H., Punjab Forests, 19 months, April 18, '79.
Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '79.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 21 mo., Aug. 3, '79.
Moore, L. M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dept., 12 mo., Sept. 16, '79.
Moore, J. G. (B. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 14 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Moore, C. W. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Judicial, 8 mo., Jan. 24, '80.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India.
Moore, F., N.W.P. Irrigation 18 mos., May 13, '80.
Moulvi, 'an Ullah Khan, N.W.P., Judicial, 6 mo., April 24, '80.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
Murray, F. C.
Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 15 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Neale, W. E. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. Sett., 8 m., May 1, '80.
Neill, L. (Ben. Cov.), Cen. Prov., 12 mos., April 10, '80.
Newman, F. W.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Noble, G. J.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Norton, D. Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.
O'Callaghan, J., State Railways, 6 mos., Mar. 27, 1880.
O'Donnell, C. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Odling, O. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Judl., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), B. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Osborne, H., Opium Department.
Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 24 mos., fm. July 25, '79.
Parker, W. H.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Patterson, A. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 7 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Paul, J. E.
Peacock, F. B. (Bengal Cov.), Bengal, 10 mo., Feb. 18, '80.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 9 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peel, W. de W.
Peet, A. W., Madras Forests, 24 mos., April 21, '80.
Pierce, E., Telegraph Department, 12 m., mths, May 7, '80.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bombay Administration, on duty.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Peterson, F. W. V. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. and G., 13 m., fm. Oct. 19, '79.
Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 20 mo., Mar. 15, 1879.
Phillips, W. H., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879.
Pilcher, R. H. (Bn. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Pogson, Miss E. J., M. Astronomical, 21 mo., Jan. 17, '79.
Porteous, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 20 mo., April 7, '79.
Posford, J. (Ben. Cov.), 27 mos., May 13, '78.
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D. 20 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pratt, W. D., Bengal Police, 10 months, April 8, '79.
Pritchard, C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 18 mo., May 26, '79.
Pritchard, T. M. R. and G., 21 mo., Mar. 27, 1879.
Proper, W. H. (Ben. Cov.), 12 months, Dec. 15, '79.
Punnett, H. B. (Ben. Cov.)
Purchase, E. B., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., March 11, '80.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T. R. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19 mo., April 1, 1880.
Rees, F. W. J. (Ben. Cov.), 18 mos., Mar. 22, '79.
Reid, H. J. G., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Reinold, E. K., Bo. P.W.D., 17 mo., April 7, 1879.
Reynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., April 10, 1880.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 31 mo., March 25, 1878.
Ritchie, D. W., B. Police, 18 mo., May 16, '79.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robertson, W. R., M. Agriculture, 19 mo., May 7, '79.
Robinson, G. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R. and G., 17 mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Robinson, G. M., Telegraph Dept., 31 mos., April 20, '78.
Roe, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 9, 1880.
Rogers, A. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mo., May 27, '79.
Rose, R. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 7, '79.
Russell, A. S., P.W.D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos.
Sandwith, W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 10 mos., March 6, '80.
Saunders, R. F., Ben. C. v. N.W.P. Jud., 1 m., Feb. 21, '80.
Savi, W. B., Assam Police, 12 months, June 5, '80.
Sconce, G. C., Bl. Judicial, 16 months, from June 27, '79.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 20 mos., April 9, '80.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '79.
Sewell, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, 1879.
Sewell, R. M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Seymour, L. W.
Sharp, G. B. Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Dec. 22, '79.
Sharpe, G., Bombay P.W.D., 18 mos., June 1, '79.
Sherman, J. S., Bengal Pilot, 21 months, April 1, '79.
Shaw, A. K., Inland Customs, 7 mos., April 20, '80.
Siddons, W., Inland Customs.
Single, J. G., P.W.D., Bo., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '79.
Sivewright, R.
Skrine, F. H. B. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 30 mo., April 8, '78.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, J. F., Ben. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
Smith, W. F. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos., May 5, '79.
Smith, J., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 mos., April 10, 1880.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 11, 1880.
Smythe, G. C., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Smyth, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 10 mos., April 10, 1880.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Souttar, W. M. (Bl. C.), Com. of Pice. & C., 7 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from June 7, '79.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 8 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spring, F. J. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 24 mos., April 9, 1880.
Stanbrough, H., Coroner of Madras, 6 mos.
Steinbelt, J. M. C. (B. Cov.), N.W.P., 8 mo., April 1, '80.
Stenhouse, W., P.W.D. Burma 12 mos., May 10, '80.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 24 m., Mar. 26, '80.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 2 years, Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Sturrock, J. (M. Cov.), Und. Sec. to Govt., 6 mos., Feb. 17, '80.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symons, K. E., Telegraph Department, 18 mo., July 24, '78.
Tait, J.
Taylor, F. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Jan. 24, '80.
Thomas, T. E., Madras Police, 15 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomas, J. R., Madras Educational.
Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
Thomas, W. P.
Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 10, 1880.
Thomson, C., P.W.D., Inia, 20 mos., Mar. 1, '79.
Thomson, J. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 21, '80.
Thornburn, S. (B. Cov.), Pun. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 12 mo., Dec. 22, '79.

Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.). 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
Bromhead, Rev. G. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Clarke, Rev. D. W. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.
Easum, Rev. R. (Bo. Est.), 17 mo 28 days, Nov. 18, '78.
English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.). 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.
Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Horsburgh, Rev. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Jarbo, Rev. P. J. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14 mo., fm. Sept. 19, '79.
Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.).
Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Quinal, Rev. A. W. R. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.
Ramsey, Rev. A.
Scobell, Rev. J. F. (Bl.).
Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 20, '79.
Thomson, Rev. J. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo., March 4, '78
Walford, Rev. C. (Bo.), 20 mos., April 1, 1880.
Walker, Rev. A. (V. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
Walker, Rev. J. M. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
Young, Rev. J. W. (Ben. Est.), 8 mos

Bell, Rev. W. C. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Baldwin, Rev. J. R. (Bl. Est.), 24 mo., July 1, 1878.
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bo. Est.), 18 mo., Jan. 6, '70.

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* CO-OPERATIVE STORES AS AN INVESTMENT

Extract from the *Times* Newspaper, 24th July, 1879.

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CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same districts many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 10; Madras and Allahabad, July 8; Calcutta, July 7.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending June 29 state that the monsoon rains have now generally set in, and in most provinces good rain has fallen during the week. In Mysor, Sind, and parts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh the fall has been deficient. Autumn sowings are in active progress, and agricultural prospects and the public health are, on the whole, satisfactory.

We have received the following telegrams from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 24.—July 23 (to-day, Friday) the Khatba was read and prayers offered on behalf of the new Ameer. An address was read by the chief Kazi, reviewing whole course of the English relations with Afghanistan from time of Dost Mahomed, showing our action had been disinterested, and that we have now proved ourselves people of our word in restoring Mahomedan ruler, although we were in full possession of the country. Ceremony was attended by several thousand people of all classes. Khatba, in the name of Abdul Rahman, was received enthusiastically, the blessing of the people being continued for several minutes. All sections of the Kizilbashs were present, traders, artisans, and many members of Barakzai family. The new Ameer has thus been received more favourably than could have been expected. The mother of the late heir-apparent left Cabul yesterday; has gone toward Maidan for Ghazni. Sirdars Musa Jan, Hashim Khan, and Mahomed Hassan Khan arrived at Maidan to-day to visit Mushk-i-Alam."

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JULY 24.—Following from Camp Khushk-i-Nakhud, Kandahar, July 22: Spies report Ayoob's troops crossed Helmand at Hyderabad. A party of his cavalry came yesterday to Sanghar, fourteen miles distant, returning again. Small party of Ghazis collected there; state they expected arrival of 4,000 horsemen to-day and main body to-morrow. Few supplies being available at Sanghar, Ayoob cannot halt there beyond a day. Apprehensive of night attack by enemy's numerous cavalry, General Burrows shifted his camp to new position, in which stores, sick, and baggage animals are in an enclosure. Report raises number of Ghazis and men who have joined Ayoob to 4,000."

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JULY 25.—St. John telegraphed from Khushk-i-Nakhud, July 23, that main body of Ayoob's troops had crossed Helmand, and was at Hyderabad, on east bank. Parties of his cavalry are foraging about country near our camp. Four hundred horsemen were met on 22nd by our cavalry reconnaissance and forced to retreat. In and around Kandahar all is quiet. Slight local disturbance reported in adjoining districts and near Khelat-i-Ghilzai. At Cabul Wali Mahomed Khan has resigned government; is succeeded by Yassut Khan on the part of new Ameer. Chief men of Tagao have visited Ameer."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 27.—Cabul news, 26. Ameer agrees to meet British officers for first interview at Zimma, and has sent camp to Ak Serai, short way north of Zimma. General Gough's brigade at Killa Dushman. Mushk-i-Alam was visited at Maidan by mother of late heir-apparent, but refuses to support her claims, having accepted new Ameer. Hashim Khan, Abdulla Khan, and Musa Jan at Saidabad. Not being encouraged by Mushk-i-Alam will probably retire to Ghazni. Ameer has written reassuringly to Kizilbashs of Cabul. From Khushk-i-Nakhud through Kandahar, 24th, Ayoob, with entire force, still near Haidarabad, his cavalry outposts occasionally occupying Sanghar, near which two men Sind Horse, on outpost duty, surprised and killed."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 28.—General Burrows has been seriously defeated by Ayoob Khan. Primrose has vacated cantonments at Kandahar and retired to citadel. We are pushing forward reinforcements, already on their way, as quickly as possible, and sending large additional reinforcements from India. It may be necessary to anticipate despatch of troops from England intended for this season's reliefs."

"FROM GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, JULY 28.—Primrose telegraphs to-day from Kandahar: 'Terrible disaster. General Burrows' force annihilated. We are going into citadel. General Phayre telegraphed to collect what forces he can, and march on Kandahar. Posts are being concentrated at Chaman.' Message

ends. I have telegraphed Simla. We can send another brigade if necessary."

"FROM GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, 5.20 P.M., JULY 28.—In reply to Government of India, who ask what reinforcements we can spare, this Government have undertaken to furnish in present emergency three batteries, one British Cavalry Regiment, half Regiment Native Cavalry, two European Infantry, six Native Infantry Regiments, besides a battery and two battalions in Sind next in reserve division. General Phayre telegraphs to-day: 'Fragments of Burrows's force are arriving at Candahar. No details yet. Ayoob's force stronger than was supposed—twelve thousand and thirty-six guns well served. Phayre has been conversing with Primrose, but myself are now cut beyond Chaman. Phayre and Sandeman propose to abandon Nari line unless strong reinforcements available, and concentrate resources on Bolan. This we think wise.' He adds, 'Europeans are now coming up Bolan well.' It is fortunate that recent reinforcements were called up."

"FROM GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, JULY 29.—In answer to a telegram to General Phayre for all particulars known, he replies as follows:—Quetta, July 29. In reply to your Excellency's telegram, the following are the notes of a conversation had yesterday morning at the telegraph office between General Primrose and myself just before the wire was cut. General Primrose said, 'I received your telegram of last night. Anxious to see you coming in as large force as you can. Small parties Burrows's force constantly arriving. It would appear they were pursued only three or four miles. Have not yet ascertained our losses, but fear they have been severe. Two guns lost. Have sent Brooke out to assist and bring in stragglers. They are very strong in artillery, have thirty-five guns, which they work well. Killed:—Osborne, Royal Horse Artillery; Roberts, 66th; Aslett, 1st Grenadiers; Smith, Justice, Cole, Jacob's Rifles; Owen, 3rd Cavalry. Wounded:—Anderson, 1st Grenadiers, severely; Blackwood, Royal Horse Artillery; Lynch, 66th; Mayne and Reid, 3rd Cavalry. This is all we know of at present. General Burrows all right. Dr. Harvey brought news of battery, that only two guns had been taken; the other guns coming in. The following officers have come in:—Col. Mainwaring, Elton, Burroughes, Harvey, Geoghegan, Oliver, Griffiths, Whittuck, Darre; also the Wali.'

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 29.—Officers of Burrows's force who reached Kandahar safely, reported to 11 a.m., 27th:—Col. St. John, Col. W. Mainwaring, 30th Native Infantry; Col. C. Griffiths, 1st Native Infantry; Major C. Oliver, 66th Foot; Lieut. J. Whittuck, 1st Native Infantry; Lieut. T. Geoghegan, 3rd Cavalry; Surgeon Major C. Harvey, Horse Artillery; Surgeons G. Burrows, 3rd Sind Horse; J. Eaton, 16th Native Infantry; A. Dane, 1st Native Infantry. Reported casualties: E-B Horse Artillery, Lieut. E. Osborne killed, Major G. Blackwood, wounded; 66th Foot, Capt. W. Roberts killed; Lieut. H. Lynch wounded; 3rd Native Cavalry, Capt. M. Mayne and Lieut. G. Reid wounded; 1st Native Infantry, Lieut. W. Aslett killed, Lieut. Col. H. S. Anderson wounded; 30th Native Infantry, Lieut. W. Justice, Capt. H. Smith, and Lieut. D. Cole killed. Communication with Kandahar interrupted, 11 a.m., so no further report of Burrows's troops reaching Kandahar yet received."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 29.—Sir R. Sandeman telegraphs he can give no distinct information where and when Burrows's action was fought, and whether he attacked or was attacked. When wire broke Primrose did not know extent of defeat, but thought disaster not so great as at first believed, though very severe; Primrose's only fear is scarcity of water."

"FROM VICEROY, JULY 29.—Khan of Khelat having heard of Burrows's defeat has telegraphed to Sir R. Sandeman, expressing his sincere devotion to British Government, and offers every assistance in his power. Places resources of his State at our disposal, sending 150 camels and 100 horses at once, and expresses readiness to supply any grain required. I have replied expressing cordial appreciation of the Khan's loyalty and promptitude."

"FROM GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, JULY 29.—Artillery: D-B Horse, Karachi, ordered up; F-2 *en route*; 5-8 (at) Kirkee. Cavalry: 1st Madras *en route*; 2nd Light (on) line and (at) Jacobabad; 1st Sind (on) line and (at) Jacobabad. 11th Foot, Bolan; 15th Foot, (at) Karachi, ordered up. Native Infantry: 3rd Sind weak; 9th (on) line; 24th (on) line; 8th landed Karachi, to take place of 3rd. Phayre is, I understand, to receive one battery and a European regiment from Punjab. His field column will muster three batteries, nine squadrons, three British and four native battalions, leaving three native battalions on line. Expects to be ready, including transport, in fifteen days. Kandahar was provisioned up to end of October."

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JULY 30.—Sandeman reports having sent out reliable men to obtain information from Kandahar; but, country from Khojak to Kandahar being disturbed, messengers may be ten days bringing answer. The Mel Abdul Wahman and Dubrai post retiring towards Chaman along line of communication have arrived at Gatai. Fighting reported there, but the post is holding its own. Assistance going from Chaman to-day. Country reports says Burrows's

fight severe, both sides losing heavily. Kakers and Atchakzais reported collecting, but force in Quetta and Pishin sufficiently strong to check them."

THE news from Southern Afghanistan has diverted all attention from Cabul, whence there has been little news this week. All is reported quiet in Northern Afghanistan. The new Ameer was to meet Mr. Lepel Griffin this day at a camp fifteen miles from Cabul. The religious recognition of Abdul Rahman on Friday last, at the Khalba, appears to have elicited immense enthusiasm from the crowd assembled in the mosque. An address was read by the chief Kazi reviewing the whole course of the relations between England and Afghanistan since the days of Dost Mahomed. He considered that throughout our action had been disinterested, and we had now proved ourselves people of our word by restoring a Mahomedan ruler, although we were in full and undisputed possession of the country. The events of this week have shown that Ayoub Khan is an enemy of Abdul Rahman as much as he is of the British. It remains to be seen whether the fanatic Mushk Alam will not side with the sirdar who has gained at least a temporary success over the Kafirs.

THE Bombay journal states that at date of mail the trunk road between Lahore and Wazirabad was in many places under water. The country generally was covered, and the Ravee was in very high flood. The Ravee bridge is constructed on the same principle as that at Attock, but the Ravee bridge always stood well. The Jhelum and Chenab were also very high. The Attock bridge of boats near Rawul Pindi has been swept away. Some mails were lost, and several passengers crossing the river at the time were drowned.

LORD RIPON has sent his congratulations to Cabul upon the brilliant cavalry affair at Padkhao Shana, and requested Sir Donald Stewart to convey to General Hills and officers in immediate command his appreciation of the services rendered.

THE Marquis of Ripon has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the Calcutta Volunteers.

AN address of congratulation has been sent to the Marquis of Ripon by that well-known native association the Puna Sarvajanic Sabha.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on July 2 the Hon. Mr. Colvin obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act IV., 1876; and a bill providing for the appointment of an additional recorder at Rangoon, and for other purposes, was introduced and passed. The Revenue and Rent Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Grant. The Hon. Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a bill to exempt Parsees from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874. The council was adjourned for a week.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., in resigning his appointment as Finance Minister, has signified his intention of retiring from the service of the Government of India.

MANY of our military readers will hear with regret of the death of Captain Gerard Auriol de Visme, of the 8th Hussars. While out riding at Murree he was struck by a stone rolling from the hillside. His hand was severely injured, and he lingered only two hours.

MAJOR ATKINSON, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who distinguished himself in the hand-to-hand fighting, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

ALTHOUGH commanding officers of regiments may have been warned to prepare for embarkation for India in case of need it is at present certain that, acting upon the express wish of the Viceroy, the authorities have decided to do no more than send out the Indian reliefs about a month sooner than the regular dates of sailing. The Madras army will be drawn upon for immediate reinforcements in India. There has been quite sufficient panic, or

excitement closely resembling it, without its being augmented by despatch of unnecessary troops as if another mutiny were apprehended. The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed last night:—

"The definite information which has been received by the military authorities this evening confirms, as far as it goes, the accuracy of what I have previously stated. According to an official telegram the *Orontes*, Capt. Kinahan, will embark on Aug. 3 the 41st Regiment from Chatham, and a draft of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment for Gibraltar. The *Euphrates*, Capt. Hand, will embark on Aug. 7 a detachment of the 26th Regiment for Malta, and will call in at Queenstown to take on board the details which are to be prepared to join linked battalions; while the *Tamcr*, Capt. Royse, which will embark the remainder of the 26th Foot, in addition to the naval contingent, will probably also sail on Aug. 7 for the Mediterranean. No other arrangements are announced."

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Alexander Thomas Maclean, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a judge in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the room of William Ainslie, Esq., resigned. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint William Henry Lionel Cox, Esq., late substitute procurer and advocate general of Mauritius, to be a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of that colony.

YESTERDAY morning instructions were received at Chatham garrison from the War-office for those regiments now stationed at that garrison—the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment and the 41st (The Welsh) Regiment to be held in readiness for embarkation on Friday next. In the meantime we draw attention to Lord Hartington's words of wise caution as to announcements of the numerical strength of the forces, and beg to add the prudent reticence of the Administration, which ought to be respected by all parties.

THE successful action fought by General Nott before Kandahar, January 12, 1842, was spoken of by an officer as "the first success after our recent disaster at Cabul." He adds, as is quoted by Mr. Low in his recent work:—"The victory having been obtained over a force so immensely superior to that which was opposed to it by the British, most effectually damped the spirit of our enemies in that part of the country." A sad contrast is afforded in these words to the defeat which has befallen our troops. But as the overwhelming masses of the enemy were subsequently held at bay by General Nott, and their attacks on Kandahar itself repulsed, and that city, after receiving several English reinforcements successfully held out until its evacuation in August, so now we may augur a successful defence until the troops rapidly advancing enable stern reprisals to be exacted. Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Neville Chamberlain still survive; the one to advise in England, and the other in India.

THE official *Gazette of India* publishes Brigadier-General Doran's despatch on the successful operations carried on in Besud in May last. General Doran is highly complimented by the Viceroy, Sir D. Stewart and General Bright, his superior officers.

FROM May 27 to June 2 the number of patients treated in the Cabul Dispensary was 1,804; from June 3 to June 9 the number treated was 1,579.

A NOTIFICATION published in the *Gazette of India* announces the appointment of justices of the peace for the Khyber Pass and the lands immediately adjoining the Pass on either side of the roadway. The political officer in charge and the officer in military command are to be justices of the peace, committing European British subjects for trial to the Chief Court of the Punjab. The political officer will exercise the powers of a district magistrate; the assistant political will be magistrate of the 1st class; and the officer commanding the Jezailchi Corps, a magistrate of the 2nd class. The officer in command of her Majesty's forces will exercise the powers of a court of session.

THE new Beerbhoom Coal Company has just declared a dividend, for the half-year ending April 30, of 8 per cent.,

equivalent to 16 per cent. on the nominal value of the shares, for the year. The prospect of the Indian coal companies seems to be very satisfactory.

THE Persian Consul at Jeddah, whose dismissal was demanded some time back by the English Government and acceded to by the Government of the Shah, still retains his post. He, moreover, still keeps the slave whom he was to have delivered up.

THE frequency with which the *Pioneer* has to contradict stories about the Viceroy put in circulation by other papers is growing almost ludicrous, but the fault, according to the Allahabad oracle, lies with contemporaries that recklessly mislead the public. Concerning a scare that has been started, to the effect that Lord Ripon contemplates the abandonment of the practice of going to Simla in the summer, the *Pioneer* asserts "with confidence that it is wholly without foundation. The question has not been raised in any way; but, if it were allowable to build conjectures on society gossip, one might go further in denying that the Simla system stands in even the very smallest peril."

DR. A. C. BURNELL, the celebrated Sanskrit scholar, and senior competition civilian in the Madras service, returns to Europe on two years' furlough. As Dr. Burnell's health is not good, and he has almost completed his term of service, it is considered very probable that he will not return to India.

THE Bank of Bombay announces a dividend for the half-year ending June 30 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; the Bank of Bengal a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent.; the Madras Bank a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent.; and the Allahabad Bank a dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Calcutta and elsewhere in Bengal on the 29th. One of the shocks is described as very severe.

THE report on the administration of the Durbhunga estate during nineteen years by the Court of Wards shows that, besides extensive improvements and establishment of public institutions, extensive reductions of rent have been made, while at the same time the gross rental of the State has been raised from Rs.16,39,357 to Rs.21,61,885, and a debt of a crore has been converted into a cash balance of over forty-one lakhs of rupees. Nevertheless, in that part of his resolution on the report which deals with the impoverished state of the tenantry, Sir Ashley Eden fears that they

"Are suffering from the same causes which in a long course of years have reduced the peasantry of Behar generally to a lower level than that of the ryots in Central and Eastern Bengal."

What he believes those causes to be is plain from the sentence that follows:—

"There has been in years gone by, under the Court of Wards, the same kind of rack-renting, the same ignoring of ryot right, the same unwillingness to recognise occupancy tenures, the same resort to illegal distraint, that have been found and condemned in every district of Behar. The traditions of the Court of Wards have, from the time of its institution, been essentially proprietary. The chief aim of its management in every estate has been to make the most of the property for the benefit of the owner; and although it has, in its relations to the tenantry, been incontestably a better and a wiser landlord than the ordinary run of native zemindars, it is only within the last few years that anything has been done by it to improve directly the position of the cultivators."

THE half-yearly issue of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s "India List," for July, which appeared this week, has furnished many eager inquirers with the information so anxiously sought for as to the regiments and officers engaged in Southern Afghanistan. This useful publication is, as usual, corrected up to the last possible date consistent with typographical needs.

AN opportune work will be published next week by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., entitled "Kandahar in 1879," being the diary of Major Le Messurier, R.E. The author

was present with the Quetta Column at the first advance and the retirement, and, after the massacre of the Embassy, returned with the brigade to Kandahar. His work contains the results of his personal observations on the locality in which an interest now centres.

THE third and concluding volume of Colonel Malleson's "History of the Indian Mutiny" will be published next week.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—Mr. John Ryan, traffic manager of the Bombay Port Trust; Capt. G. A. de Visme, 8th Hussars (by an accident); Mr. W. T. Davis; and Mr. T. B. Barry.

A CALCUTTA telegram mentions the publication of the Naga Campaign despatches, and both the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief take the opportunity to record their approval of the conduct and result of the operations and of the services rendered by Gen. Nation and his troops. The officers specially mentioned in the despatches are Major Evans, Capt. Williamson and Macgregor, and Lieut. Wingate. The total loss in the campaign between Oct. 14 and April 22 was sixty killed, including two British officers, and fifty-one wounded.

DURING the week ending June 26 there were 134 deaths in Calcutta, being a death-rate of 16.2 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras for the same week the deaths numbered 241, giving a death-rate of 31.5 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay for the week ending June 29 the number of deaths was 376, a death-rate of 27.67 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Financial Department ruled last year that, until further orders, the proceeds of royalties on mines and quarries within cantonment limits in the Bengal Presidency should be credited to cantonment funds so long as the amount was unimportant. The Military Department inquired whether the same rule was to apply to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and the Governor General in Council has now ordered that it shall be so.

THE FORCES AT KANDAHAR.

GENERAL GEORGE REYNOLD SCOTT BURROWS, to whose brigade the disaster has happened, entered the army in January, 1844. He became lieutenant in August, 1846; captain in November, 1856; major in January, 1862; lieutenant colonel in July, 1864; and colonel in January, 1871. He was for some time the head of the Quartermaster General's Department in Bombay. His force was thus composed:—Horse Artillery, E B Battery; 66th Regiment (Berkshire), six companies; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 3rd Sind Horse, two squadrons; Sappers, 2nd company; Native Infantry, 1st and 30th. The following is a list of the officers of the regiments and corps:—

66TH REGIMENT.—Colonel Thomas Henry Johnston, Lieutenant Colonel F. C. d'Epinay Barclay, Majors James Galbraith, Somerville G. C. Hogge, and Charles Val. Oliver. Captains—John Tobin Ready, Thomas Eales Soady, Robert John Stewart, Ernest Stephen Garratt, Thomas Murphy, George William Monk Hall, Thomas Harris, John Quarry, William H. M'Math, and William A. D. Mackinnon. Lieutenants—John C. M. Piggott, Francis James Cullen, Walter Roberts, Adolphus J. Price, W. J. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, Henry S. Hassard, Maurice E. Rayner, F. M'Crae Bruce, Charles Bury Adams, Hon. Carnegie P. Jervis, Granville de la M. Faunce, and Charles William W. Burton. Sub-Lieutenants—Albert E. Leslie and James W. H. Fitzgerald. Second Lieutenants—Richard Trevor Chute, Manus L. O'Donel, Charles Edwards, Hyacinth Lynch, and Wm. A. F. Lonergan. 3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY (Queen's Own).—Colonel J. Greaves; Majors C. E. Stack and A. P. Currey; Captains J. F. Willoughby, M. W. Stevens, and M. Mayne; Lieut. M. James, and Surgeon Major C. J. F. S. M'Dowall. 3RD REGIMENT SIND HORSE.—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. P. Malcolmson; Captains W. Reynolds and J. E. Gordon; Lieutenants P. J. Maitland, H. C. Hogg, E. D. N. Smith, E. V. P. Monteith, and H. D. M. Minchin; Surgeon G. E. E. Burroughs. 1ST BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Colonel L. M. Davies, Colonel S. J. Thorp, Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Drummond, Major J. Affleck, Lieutenants C. W. Hinde and A. Wapshare, Major de L. K. F. Wooldridge, Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Surgeon Major C. J. Sylvester, Surgeon A. K. Stewart. 30TH BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY, OR JACOB'S RIFLES.—Colonel W. G. Mainwaring, Lieutenant Colonels T. Bell and W. T. Mills, Major F. T. Humfrey, Captain W. C. Harrison, Lieutenants H. F. Smith and C. F. Baugh, Surgeon E. Tootell.

The following officers of the 66th are at the depot at Reading:—Brevet Major R. J. Stewart, Captain J. C. M. Pigott, Captain Murphy (adjutant of Berks Militia), Lieutenants H. S. Hassard, Hon. C. P. Jervis. With the 66th in Afghanistan, according to the last "India List," were the following:—Lieutenant Colonel James Galbraith. Majors Charles V. Oliver and John T. Ready. Captains—E. S. Garratt, Thomas Harris, D.A.Q.M.G. Kandahar Field Force; John Quarry, William H. M'Math, William A. D. Mackinnon, Francis J. Cullen, Walter Roberts. Captain Price is supposed to be at Karachi. Lieutenants—W. J. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, Maurice E. Rayner, Farquhar M'Crae Bruce, Granville de la Motte Faunce, James W. H. Fitzgerald (interpreter), Richard T. Chute, Marcus L. O'Donel, Charles M. Edwards. Second Lieutenants—Hyacinth Lynch, William A. E. Loneragan, George L. Melliss, Arthur Honeywood, Reginald E. T. Bray, Walter R. Olivey, Harry J. Moore, Frank W. M'T. Bonny; Surgeon Major Preston.

The 1st Bombay Grenadiers is under the command of Col. Charles Heathcote, who served on the staff in the Central India campaign. He has been officiating as commandant since December last, when Col. Anderson was invalided.

The 19th Bombay Native Infantry is under the acting command of Major Walter Jacob, who went out to India last winter from furlough. Major R. J. Trench, Lieuts. F. Stevenson, Henry Melvill, and F. C. Stayner are also on duty with the corps. Lieut. G. E. Walter and Surgeon Major Cates were recently sent home on sick certificates.

The regiments which by latest advices were at Kandahar are as follow:—The 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers, Major Vandeleur in temporary command; 29th Native Infantry, known as the Beluch Regiment, and 30th Native Infantry, best known as Jacob's Rifles. These three regiments comprise the 2nd Infantry Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Henry Francis Brooke, late Adjutant General of the Bombay Army. General Brooke is a "Queen's officer." He was with the 48th Foot at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and served as aide de camp to Lord Napier of Magdala throughout the campaign of 1860, receiving a severe wound at the assault of the Taku Forts. The main body of General Primrose's field force consists of five batteries of Artillery—viz., E Battery B Brigade R.H.A., C 2nd R.A., 14-9th R.A., 5-11th R.A., and No. 2 B Mountain Battery—three regiments of Bombay Cavalry, six regiments of Native Infantry, and four companies of Sappers, all troops more or less scattered along the line of communication between the valley of the Indus and Kandahar. The cavalry force comprises the Puna Horse, the 2nd Sind Horse, and 3rd Sind Horse, and detachments of the 2nd and 3rd Bombay Cavalry. The infantry regiments are the 1st, 4th, 5th, 10th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 30th, 27th (Beluch Regiment), 28th and 29th B.N.I. Infantry. No Bengal troops are comprised in the field force, which was drawn exclusively from the Bombay Presidency. General Primrose has with him as political adviser, Lieut. Col. St. John, C.S.I., appointed Consul General at Astrabad, and recently political officer with Sir Donald Stewart. The following are the staff officers of General Primrose's force, viz.:—Major F. J. S. Adam, Bombay S.C., assistant quartermaster general; Brevet Major C. J. Burnett, 15th Regiment, assistant adjutant general; Captain T. Harris, 66th Regiment, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Lieut. Col. G. F. Beville, Bombay S.C., deputy judge advocate; Lieut. Col. Shewell, Staff Corps, deputy commissary general; Lieut. Clifton Alban, S.C., staff officer of transport; Captain Caldecott, R.A., commissary of ordnance; Brigade Surgeon John O'Neal, Army Medical Department, principal medical officer; Col. W. French, R.A., commanding Royal Artillery; Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A., adjutant Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. John Hills, R.E., commanding Royal Engineers; Captain Larminie, R.E., brigade major, Royal Engineers; Captain G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., field engineer; Lieut. E. O. F. Hamilton, aide de camp. Major General Robert Phayre, C.B., who has been summoned to the assistance of General Primrose, commands the 2nd (Reserve) Division of the Kandahar Field Force, comprising one company Bombay Sappers and Miners, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, 1st Sind Horse, 2-15th Foot (Lieut. Colonel Corrie), 2-11th Foot (Major Dashwood), 3rd, 9th, and 24th Bo.N.I. The following list of officers is taken from the "India List":—Major C. A. Cunningham, B.S.C., assistant adjutant general; Major W. B. Colvin, 2-17th Foot, assistant quartermaster general; Captain H. Melliss, Bo.S.C., deputy assistant adjutant general; Lieut. Col. T. P. Smith, R.A., commanding Royal Artillery; Brigadier General T. Nuttall, Bo.S.C., commanding Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier Generals H. A. Wood, C.B., Bo.S.C., and F. S. Brown; Majors A. R. Heyland, Bo.S.C., and H. J. Stock, Bo.S.C. (brigade majors); Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot; and Surgeon Major L. S. Bruce, I.M.D.

THE BOMBAY RESERVE.

THE Government hired transport *Ellora* sailed for Karachi about July 12 with 16 officers and about 465 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2-11th Foot. The following are the

names of the officers:—Lieut. Col. Corrie, Capt. Street, Capt. Marriott, Capt. Kinder, Capt. Yule, Lieut. Kelsall, Lieut. Browne, Lieut. and Adjutant Park, Lieut. Davis, 2nd Lieut. Watson, 2nd Lieut. Pirie, 2nd Lieut. Smith, 2nd Lieut. Ellicombe, 2nd Lieut. Wood, Quartermaster Evans, and Surg. -laughter, A.M.D.—The 1st Madras Light Cavalry, now at Jacobabad, are under orders for Kandahar; three companies of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry have been ordered to Sibi and one company to the Bolan; and the 24th Bombay Native Infantry are under orders to leave Hyderabad (Sind) for Sibi. These troops form part of the Bombay Reserve.—*Times of India*.

OFFICERS REPORTED KILLED.

LIEUT. Edmund George Osborne, of the E Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, was gazetted a lieutenant on Sept. 11, 1873. He served as adjutant in the Kuram Column. Capt. Walter Roberts, of the 66th (Berkshire) Foot, entered the army as an ensign on Feb. 8, 1865, became a lieutenant (by purchase) on Dec. 19, 1875, and adjutant on July 5, 1877. The regiment embarked for India in February, 1870, and has recently been stationed at Karachi. Lieut. William Charles Aslett, of the 1st Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers) was gazetted on June 13, 1874, lieutenant in the 108th Foot. He was on the Bombay Staff Corps, and became wing officer and quartermaster on Nov. 8, 1878. Capt. Hugh Frederick Smith, of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles), received his commission on June 26, 1866, became a lieutenant on May 31, 1870, and a captain on June 26, 1878. He was formerly attached to the 88th Foot, and has since been on the Bombay Staff Corps. He became wing officer and adjutant on Sept. 30, 1876; and he was officiating as quartermaster in Jacob's Rifles. Lieut. William Napier Justice, also of Jacob's Rifles, formerly of the 17th (Leicestershire) Foot, became a lieutenant on Sept. 11, 1876. He was officiating wing officer in Jacob's Rifles. Lieut. Duncan Cole, described in the telegram as of Jacob's Rifles, was, according to the *Army List*, officiating wing officer and quartermaster in the 14th Bombay Native Infantry. He was on the Bombay Staff Corps, and formerly belonged to the 83rd (County Dublin) Foot. His commission as lieutenant was dated Oct. 11, 1876. Captain William Charles Owen, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry (Queen's Own), was formerly of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, and was gazetted a lieutenant on Dec. 30, 1871. He was on the Bombay Staff Corps, and was officiating squadron officer and squadron commander in the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. "VENETIA" IN THE RED SEA.

WE have received the following particulars as to the accident to the steamship *Venetia* in the Red Sea:—The *Venetia* grounded in the north extreme of Jebel Zukur, about 1½ miles west of High Island, at 1.13 a.m. on the 29th ultimo. A good look-out had been kept up by the captain, the second officer, one able seaman, and two lascars. The lead had given forty and thirty-nine fathoms just previous to the grounding, and the engines were going dead slow. The night was clear overhead, but the captain and officers must have been deceived by a haze on the horizon, as they considered they could see at least from five to six miles, having seen Jebel Tier and Quoin Rock at about that distance, whereas in the case of Jebel Zukur the land did not show up until the *Venetia* was quite close to it, when the engines were immediately reversed full speed. The course steered ought to have taken the ship well to the eastward of Aboo Ail, as she had been set to the eastward passing both the Jebel Tier and the Zebayrs, but a current in the opposite direction must have been experienced after leaving the Zebayrs, which, however, it was not possible to have ascertained as no soundings are marked on the chart to the north of Jebel Zukur. The engines were kept going full speed astern after grounding, anchors were got out, and stores were shifted from forward. Aft water was pumped into the after compartment, and all that it was possible to do was done to lighten the ship forward. At 6.50 a.m. the Dutch steamer *Prinses Amalia* came to the assistance of the *Venetia*, anchoring astern. Two four-inch wire hawes were passed, which, however, parted several times. A stream cable was then passed, but this also parted. The next morning the *Prinses Amalia* took up a better position for towing, but unfortunately got a twelve-inch Manilla hawser foul of her screw, and as she had mails on board her captain declined to tow any longer. Capt. Orman, the commander of the *Venetia*, then deemed it advisable to send the passengers and mails on to Aden by the *Prinses Amalia*. This was effected without the slightest accident, and at 2 p.m. the *Prinses Amalia* proceeded on her voyage. Capt. Orman being then relieved from anxiety in so far as the passengers and mails were concerned, renewed his efforts to extricate his ship. A two and a half ton bower anchor was got out astern with sixty fathoms cable, a heavy purchase being attached to it, while a good strain was kept on it, and at 7.8 a.m., on the 1st inst. the ship came off. At 11.31 a.m., having picked up boats' anchors, &c., the *Venetia* proceeded to Aden, the only damage done being limited to two

hawsers which were carried away. During the whole time the *Venetia* was on shore coals were thrown overboard from forward so as to lighten the ship. A steamer of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, steering north, and the *Albuera* offered assistance. This was, however, declined, as it was not required. Capt. Orman speaks in the highest terms of the able assistance rendered by his officers and crew, working as they did in the most energetic and willing manner, with the very trying heat of the Red Sea to contend against, the thermometer being seldom below 95 deg. This is also fully testified to in a letter of sympathy addressed to Capt. Orman by the passengers, which we publish below. In this letter they further record their appreciation of the discipline and order that was maintained, and also of the thorough and seamanlike manner in which Capt. Orman and his officers acted throughout. The *Venetia* arrived at 7 a.m. on the 2nd inst. The Government divers surveyed the bottom and found no damage, the certificate being endorsed "seaworthy." At 2 p.m. she proceeded to sea for Bombay with mails and passengers, who addressed the following to the commander:—

"Sir—We, the undersigned passengers by the s.s. *Venetia*, think it only right, with reference to the accident which happened on the morning of the 29th ult., when the ship ran ashore in a haze on the island of Jebel Zukur, to express our sense of the thorough and seamanlike manner in which Captain Orman and his officers acted throughout in their endeavour to get her off, of the maintenance of discipline, and of the great courtesy and attention shown to us during a trying period of thirty-six hours, at the end of which, those endeavours proving unsuccessful, we were placed on board the s.s. *Prinses Amalia* and conveyed in comfort and safety to Aden. Nothing could have been more reassuring to passengers than the order and alacrity with which men and officers worked for nearly twenty hours with scarcely any intermission, and that those efforts were ultimately crowned with success is a matter of great satisfaction to us all. We may add that it is within the cognisance of several of us that the captain had been on deck all night, and was at the time of the accident engaged in taking soundings, and had had the vessel going dead slow for some considerable time before she struck, to which precaution the ultimate saving of the ship may be certainly attributed. The conduct of the stewards especially struck us as worthy of consideration." The address was signed by all the passengers at Aden on July 2.—*Times of India*.

THE BESUD OPERATIONS.—The *Gazette of India* of July 3 contains the correspondence and despatches relating to the operations carried on in the Besud on May 19 by the troops under the command of Brigadier General Doran, whose conduct is favourably commented upon by the Viceroy, the Commander in Chief, Sir D. M. Stewart, and Major General Bright. The latter officer points out that the difficulties of the operations in question were increased by the Cabul River having risen in flood and carried away the bridge, so rendering it necessary for the crossing to be made by rafts, and in the case of cavalry by swimming. The way this was effected by the Central India Horse, both going and returning, reflects, he says, great credit on the corps. The disposition for the attack of the enemy's position were, it appears to him, judicious, admirably carried out by the troops and most entirely successful in result. He considered great credit due to Brigadier General Doran, and his staff officer, Major H. P. Pearson. General Doran's despatch concludes as follows:—"I have to thank Colonel F. Dawson, 1st Madras Native Infantry, for the prompt and skilful manner in which he carried out my wishes as regards the disposition of the troops before and during the action of the 19th instant, as also for his aid and counsel throughout the expedition. The handling of the cavalry left nothing to be desired. It reflects the highest credit for gallantry and skill upon Lieutenant Colonel C. Martin, who commanded. It enabled us to inflict severe punishment upon the enemy. My best acknowledgments are due to Major M. Protheroe, political officer, Jellalabad, not only for the accurate and reliable information he has always given me of the strength and movements of the enemy, but for his valuable aid in procuring rafts and boatmen, and for his cordial co-operation at all times. To Major H. P. Pearson, my brigade major, I am specially indebted. It was on his observation and report of events in another part of the field that I ordered the cavalry charge which contributed so greatly to the success of the day. Major Pearson gave me the greatest assistance during the operations, and proved himself then, as on all occasions, a most efficient staff officer. Major H. M. Buller, Central India Horse, pushed a reconnaissance on June 16 beyond Shigi in the Kunar Valley, and brought me information about the passes which proved most valuable. The conduct of the troops during the operations in Besud merits my warmest thanks. Whatever they had to do they did well. Officers and soldiers, British and native, Bengal and Madras troops, all alike did admirably that which fell to them to do. Without tents they had to seek shelter where they might from the fierce heat of a May sun. The cheerfulness with which all ranks endured hardships and exposure, and the energy with which they laboured from dawn to dark during the passage of the Cabul were equalled only by their steadiness in the field and splendid courage where opportunity offered."

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

CASHMERE.—The Cashmere famine has come to an end, although there are still numerous starving. The Maharaja has opened large poor houses in Srinagar and started relief works, whereby thousands are employed. As precautionary measures to guard the country against a recurrence of the disasters, the following measures are being adopted with the concurrence of the Government of India:—Firstly, to measure and otherwise prepare the country for the introduction of a revenue settlement based on a moderate demand, and fixed for a term of years. Secondly, abolishment of the State monopoly of grain to render its sale as free as in British India. Thirdly, the construction of good cart roads and put the Murree route in order and bring Cashmere within easy reach of the Punjab markets; for the regular payment of the salaries of the State officials, also important reforms as guards against the temptation for bribery and speculation. —*Bombay Gazette*.

THE Budget compiled by the durbar from details collected by the various district officials has just been completed. It shows that the cost of the late famine was 71,24,653 Chilkee rupees, or in British India coinage 44,52,783 rupees, the Cashmere rupee being equal to ten annas of British money. This amount includes the loss of revenue by certain taxes abolished owing to the severity of the famine. The permanent remissions were:—80,893 rupees, land tax; 2,09,000 rupees, grain tax; 3,96,000 rupees, shawl manufacture tax; and 1,21,688 rupees, trades and professional tax. The cost of the relief works is estimated at 2,05,047 rupees; the establishment and maintenance of poor houses, 80,146 rupees; the wages of coolies for the conveyance of grain, 5,88,000 rupees; the contracts for the importation of grain 12,38,124 rupees; the cost of the grain imported by others than contractors 1,15,190 rupees. Over 4,500 tons of grain were supplied from the Maharaja's resources at Jhelum and Jummoo to meet emergencies. The difficulty of transport prevented the contractors bringing the large quantity of grain agreed upon. The loss through mortality of the transport animals and the difference between the price paid for the grain and that charged to the people was 33,62,495 rupees. The grain cost about 20 rupees per maund, and was sold at the depots for three rupees. The signs of the famine have entirely disappeared. There are still about 600 inmates in the Maharaja's poor house at Srinagar.—*Times Telegram*.

THE HOLKAR-SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.—The extension of the Holkar-Sindia State Railway from Mandessur to Nimach will be opened for traffic on the 1st of July. The train with the Government inspector and all the chief railway officials goes over the line to-day, and at Nimach the whole party will be entertained at a grand dinner provided by the Maharaja Sindia.—*Englishman*.

TRANSFERS.—Major Bradford, agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, proceeds on three months' leave, and either Col. Beynon or Lieut. Col. Walters will act for him.—The Government of India has granted Col. Beynon an extension of one year's service in consequence of long and valuable political service rendered by him to both the British Government and native States.—Major Bradford succeeds Sir Richard Meade at Hyderabad.—It is reported that Mr. Henvey, from Cashmere, will be transferred to an important position in the Rajputana political agency. These arrangements take place in October, on Mr. Lyall assuming the administration of the North West Provinces.—*Englishman*.

THE MURDER OF A NATIVE BY A SAILOR.—George Nairns, the European sailor who was three weeks ago convicted of the murder of a native policeman at Garden Reach, in the suburbs of Calcutta, was hanged on Friday. An attempt was made to procure a remission of the sentence and a memorial was sent to the Government. The Lieutenant Governor stated in his reply that the murder was most brutal and unprovoked, and that he saw no reason for interfering with the course of the law. The case has caused some excitement, partly from its being the first instance for many years of a European being convicted of the capital offence on a native, and partly owing to a discussion being raised as to whether several shipmates who were with Nairns on the night when the crime was committed were not implicated. It is generally felt, however, that the case was not one which called for any exercise of the prerogative of mercy, and the culprit, before execution, confessed that he alone did the murder, his only excuse being that he was half stupefied with drink.—*Times Telegram*.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Darjiling Steam Tramway Company, held June 25, the accounts for the half-year and the Hon. F. Prestage's progress report were passed.—*Englishman*.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—From the return of joint-stock companies registered during the year 1879-80, we see that sixteen new companies, with capital amounting to Rs.46,59,000 were floated; that five increased their capital to the extent of Rs.5,76,000; that twelve companies, with capital amounting to Rs.33,90,000, were winding up or dissolved; that the Dalhousie Institute was registered as a society "to promote the literary, scientific, and social improvement of all classes of the community," and that there were on the register, on the 31st March, 1880, 174 companies, with a total capital of Rs.8,00,31,500, of which Rs.6,91,82,596 had been paid up.—*Ibid*.

THE ARMS ACT.—The number of rifles and guns that passed

the local custom house amounted last year to ninety-two, against an average of 1,640 for the past six years. The heavy duty under the Arms Act is believed to have caused this falling off.—*Ibid.*

DARJILING CHINCHONA.—A successful manufacture of quinine, which is pronounced equal in colour and general appearance to that produced by European manufacturers, is announced from the Government plantations at Darjiling.—*Ibid.*

CLAIMS TO THE CUSTODY OF A JEWISH GIRL.—Some excitement prevails among the Hebrew community in Calcutta owing to a decision of the deputy commissioner of Umritsur with reference to the custody of a Jewish girl, who was placed as a boarder in the Church Mission School there, and claimed by her father in due legal form. It appears that the father, in placing her in the school, reserved to himself the right of taking her back after five years, but stipulated that he would pay all expenses incurred for her in case he removed her before the expiration of that period. The father sought to remove her within the five years, and offered to pay expenses, but the school authorities refused to give her up, the result being that the father filed a suit claiming the custody of his child. This suit was decided in favour of the father, but the Church Mission, having appealed to the Chief Court in Lahore, that court sent the case back to the deputy commissioner, to inquire into the circumstances of the father, and also as to whether he had in any way divested himself of his parental rights in favour of the Church Mission. This latter question was found in his favour, but it was ascertained that he was in needy circumstances. Solely on this account the court refused to give him the custody of his child and forthwith proceeded to select a guardian for her. What makes the case a particularly hard one is that this litigation has lasted nearly one year, and had it not been for the gratuitous services of a Hindu pleader the parents would, in all probability, have been unable to move at all in the matter. They are now in Calcutta trying to raise funds from the Jewish community.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MISSION CHURCH.—A mural tablet, very neatly executed and appropriately designed, is being erected in the mission church, Calcutta, in memory of the late John Welland, minister of the old church and secretary of the Church Missionary Society. It bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of Joseph Welland, who, after labouring for ten years as a missionary in Bengal, was appointed in 1871 minister of this church and secretary of the Church Missionary Society for North India. Born 3rd December, 1834. Died 17th December, 1879. 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusted in Thee' (Isaiah xxvi. 3)."—*Statesman.*

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.—The weather in Kachar was excessively wet during the week ending on June 19. From Monday to Friday the rain was almost continuous and the North Kachar rivers were in high flood during Thursday and Friday. Many of the bridges on the Government roads were swept away, and all the garden bridges, towards the west of the district, were also destroyed. Two of these were suspension bridges over hill torrents, and it will be hard to replace them during the rains. The streams over which they were thrown are often impassable and usually dangerous, and are too rapid to admit of being crossed by boat. In several gardens the coolies had to take refuge upon the tops of their houses, where they remained for hours in great danger, some of their lines being swept away, but only in one garden have we heard of any being drowned. In the west of the district the flood was one of the highest on record, while the rainfall was about twenty-five inches.—*Times of India.*

THE ALLAHABAD BANK.—The report issued by the directors of the Allahabad Bank (Limited) for the half-year ended June 30, with balance-sheet and profit and loss statement annexed, shows that the gross profits for that period reached the sum of Rs.82,178. A dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the bank are recommended for declaration, and the sum of Rs.5,000 is to be added to the reserve fund. The bank has now a reserve fund (invested in Government loan notes) amounting to nearly one-third of its paid-up capital. This fund has been steadily increased by about Rs.10,000 per annum since 1876. The working capital of the bank has increased the half year from Rs.19,75,000 to Rs.20,83,000.—*Pioneer.*

EARTHQUAKES.—Two shocks of earthquake, one of some duration, were felt in Calcutta at about 4 a.m. on Wednesday, June 29. A correspondent at Julpaigori also informs us that a rather severe shock was experienced at that station at 3.55 a.m. It lasted some seconds, and the movement appeared to be from east to west. Another correspondent, writing from Rampur Bauleah, says:—"An earthquake was felt here at three o'clock on Wednesday morning. There were two shocks; the first, which seemed to pass from east to west, was slight, and was rapidly succeeded by the second, which lasted for about two minutes and was rather violent." A correspondent also writes from Goalundo:—"We experienced a very severe shock of earthquake this morning (June 30) at about ten minutes to four o'clock. This is the second shock this year." Mr. H. J. Rainey writes to the *Englishman* from Khulna (Jessore) under date June 30:—"After the lapse of several years I have to record the occurrence of an earthquake here. It commenced at 3.45 a.m. this day, and lasted continuously with an undulating motion for about a couple of

minutes. No rumbling or other sound accompanied it, and the wave appeared to travel from east to west. The sky was cloudy, and there was that peculiar stillness about the atmosphere which I have always noticed when seismic phenomena have occurred. The thermometer at the time stood at 82 deg. Fahrenheit." This earthquake was, it appears, also felt at Darjiling at about seventeen minutes to four o'clock. A slight but continuous trembling of the earth is described as having been experienced, which lasted some few seconds.—*Times of India.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn from Naini Tal that Sir George Couper's little boy met with rather a serious accident a few days ago, and broke his arm in two places. By the latest accounts we are glad to hear that the child is getting rapidly well again.—*Times of India.*

THE NAINI TAL RAILWAY.—The terms on which the promoters of the Bareilly and Naini Tal Railway offered to form a company have been consented to by the Government of India, and it is thought there will, therefore, be no hindrance to the successful launching of the undertaking. The more important concessions granted to the company are, briefly, an annual subsidy for ten years of Rs.40,000; a postal subsidy of Rs.10,000 annually; the right to charge for troops, Government stores, &c., at the company's sanctioned rates; the company are allowed to charge fares for first-class passengers at 3 annas per mile, and lower class passengers at 4½ pies per mile, and a goods rate of 17-10 pies per maund per mile. The Government of India retains the right to purchase the line at the expiry of ten years at 20 per cent. over the average market value of the shares for the preceding three years.—*Ibid.*

BERI-BERI.—The new disease, or beri-beri, is reported to have broken out at Lucknow.—*Ibid.*

A LADY INSOLVENT.—Mrs. Colin Troup, widow of the late General Troup, well known at Meerut, has presented a petition to the judge of Meerut to be declared an insolvent. Mr. R. S. Smith, barrister at law, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Alwyne Turner for the opposing creditors. The application was heard on Friday, the 2nd July. The assets are set down at Rs.18,000, and the debts about Rs.21,000, but it is believed that the assets are greatly overvalued and the debts understated, and that the dividend will not be more than four annas in the rupee. Mr. McLevy, the manager of the Bank of Upper India, has been appointed receiver, and the insolvent's discharge has been deferred until the receiver has sent in his report.—*Times of India.*

DR. LEITNER AND HIS PUPILS.—In our issue of the 21st ult. we published a telegram from Lahore accusing Dr. Leitner, principal Lahore College, of gross brutality towards a pupil. We could hardly believe this of one who has been the propagator of independent thought and a staunch advocate of enlightened progress in the Punjab, and we therefore reserved comments till we received further particulars. These particulars have now reached us, and it would appear Dr. Leitner inflicted corporal punishment upon a refractory student on grave provocation for the preservation of discipline. Our correspondent assures us that if Dr. Leitner had not acted firmly the contagion of insubordination might have spread, and he therefore sought to nip the evil in the bud by punishing the ringleader.—*Hindu Patriot.*

THE BIJNOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Sir George Couper, Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces and Oudh, has consented to be patron of the society.

THE KHAJA SAHIB FAIR AT AJMERE.—A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, writing of the annual religious fair at Ajmere, thus describes a curious feature in the proceedings:—"There are two tremendous copper pots, one of which is said to contain about eighty maunds of rice and the other forty maunds. To fill these pots with rice, sugar, and dried fruits, requires a round sum of money, and it is only the rich who can afford to do so. This year his Highness the Nawab of Tonk paid Rs.3,000 to fill up both the pots. The day for the distribution of khichri was fixed on the morning of June 14. The rush of people to see the tamasha was so great that morning that I doubt not, if the doors of the gate had not been shut up in time, several persons would have been smashed to death. After the pots filled with khichri had been inspected by the Nawab, who was accompanied by the commissioner of Ajmere and several civil officers, the distribution, or more properly the plunder, of khichri commenced, and men well wrapped up with clothes, stuffed with cotton, were seen leaping down into the boiling pot to secure their share of the booty. I hear that as the mohaprashad of Juggannath is held in high veneration by the Hindus, so is the khichri of Khaja Sahib by the Mahomedans. It is sold in the bazaar at high price."

RAINS IN THE PUNJAB.—Owing to the heavy rains the permanent way of the salt branch of the Punjab Northern State Railway has been washed away and traffic interrupted for about twenty-four hours. The line is, however, again open. The new line from Ratial to Rawul Pindi has also suffered from the rains, and the running of the trains carrying material has been temporarily suspended. Every effort has been made to reopen the line, but when the newness of the earthwork and the steepness of the embankment are taken into consideration we cannot be surprised if interruptions such as the present are frequent during the rainy season.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HYDERABAD.—It seems the editor of the *Deccan Times* has

given up his paper, which he brought into existence seven years ago under the name of the *Critique*, for a post in the "Gazetteer Department" on a very handsome salary. It is the general impression in Hyderabad that the editor was offered a good appointment merely that he might not wield his pen as he has done these many years. Mr. Lynn, B.C.E., Civil Engineering College, is the head of the Nizam's "Gazetteer Department," while the late editor of the *Deccan Times* is his assistant. There is another journalist in this department, a Mr. Wilmot, late sub-editor of a Bombay paper. The "Gazetteer," when it sees the light of day, must be a very readable book. What about the cost of the "Hyderabad Gazetteer?" It is now over two years since the compilation was started.

—*Madras Standard*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 32,955 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed firm at £2 to £2 2s. 6d. for rice or wheat, at £2 7s. 6d. for linseed, at £2 10s. for rapeseed, at £2 12s. 6d. for poppyseed, and £2 15s. for tea, hides, and other light freight. For London *via* Cape: The market closed steady at £1 12s. 6d. for rice or wheat, at £2 for linseed, £2 2s. 6d. for rape, and £2 5s. for poppy; jute nominal. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Rates nominal at £2 to £2 5s. for rice and wheat, and £2 15s. for light and measurement goods. London *via* Cape: The market closed quiet at £1 7s. 6d. for saltpetre, rice, or wheat, £1 12s. 6d. for linseed, and £1 15s. for oil and gunnies.

MADRAS.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT THOMAS FAIRFAX.—We regret to record the death of Lieutenant Thomas Fairfax, manager of the adjutant general's office, Madras, on June 30, at the age of forty years. It would appear the deceased was ailing from some internal disorder for some time, and the medical authorities were forced to perform an operation on him. The deceased lingered a short time after the operation and expired. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and deputy assistant commissary on 3rd October, 1877. Lieutenant Fairfax was for a long time employed in the adjutant general's office, and he succeeded to the managership on the retirement of Captain Taylor. —*Madras Times*.

THE LICENSE TAX.—The following is the statement of the objects and reasons of a bill to amend the schedule annexed to "The Madras License Act, 1878," as amended by Act VI. of 1880:—In September last the Chamber of Commerce complained of the rates of license tax being higher in this Presidency than elsewhere, and their representations were to receive full consideration in due course. The Government of India introduced a measure for, amongst other objects, equalising the tax everywhere, but that equalisation was abandoned, the actual legislation by the Government of India being confined to exempting earnings, &c., under Rs. 500 yearly from all tax and to abolishing rates of taxation below Rs. 10 in Madras, Bombay, and Northern India. It is therefore proposed, with the approval of the Government of India, to reduce the maximum rates in Madras to the same figures as the highest rates prevailing elsewhere. The three highest classes (Rs. 800, Rs. 700, and Rs. 600) under Madras Act III. of 1878, as amended by Act VI. of 1880, are accordingly to be struck out, and all traders, &c., whose annual net earnings or profits shall be adjudged to be Rs. 25,000 or more will pay a maximum fee of Rs. 500 yearly. The reduction will operate in the current official year.

TRAVANCORE.—The judicial revenue of last year amounted to Rs. 2,74,488 against Rs. 2,24,060, the charges being Rs. 1,79,434 against Rs. 1,70,236 of the preceding year; revenue, therefore, exceeded charges by Rs. 95,054. There were 17,499 cases disposed of by the magistracy, while the number of Government servants charged with offences was 262, rather a heavy number, against 218 in the year previous, of whom sixteen were charged with bribery, fifteen with criminal breach of trust, forty-five with torture, nine with abuse of power, twelve with criminal misappropriation, eight with forgery, and the rest with other offences. Of these 123 were committed for trial, or convicted by the magistracy, and of the latter eighty-one were fined, two imprisoned, and two otherwise punished. Torture would therefore appear to be the chief offence committed by Government servants, and arises very probably, as in British India, with a view, on the part of the police, of extorting confessions. Suicides would seem to be numerous, as in the limited area of Travancore there were no less than 105 in the year under review, fifty-five being by hanging, thirty-four by drowning, two by poisoning, and fourteen by other means. Accidental deaths also figure heavily, there having been 345, of which 190 were by drowning, 110 by falls from trees, and forty-five from other causes. The police force appears to be well maintained, the cost for the year having been Rs. 1,61,940, inclusive of extra charges, which amounted in the year to Rs. 1,330. A preventive force in the Northern frontier for the protection of the customs revenue was also carried out at the beginning of the year representing an annual expenditure of Rs. 6,994. Two preventive stations on mountain paths to Tinnevely were also opened, one at Agasteer estate, and another at Mutarchittumullay. —*Madras Times*.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The proceedings of the anniversary of the Madras Medical College show that this institution is increasing in popularity and is attracting to it a larger number of

students than in former years. At the beginning of the session that has just closed a large number of students entered the college, being forty-seven more than in the previous session. The demand for medical men who pass out of the college in almost all the districts of the Mofussil shows that English medicine and English treatment are being better understood and appreciated, and the Madras Medical College affords a valuable means for supplying that demand. The large number of local fund dispensaries scattered throughout the presidency have to be supplied with medical men, and this supply is furnished by the Medical College; hence the increasing number on the rolls of the institution. With the increase in the numerical strength of the college there has been a corresponding increase in the teaching work in the institution. So great has been the pressure on the present staff that the principal, in his report, makes allusion to the inadequacy of the teaching power. This is an important matter, and the Government should not be reluctant to afford the principal and professors of the college the additional aid that may be required to make the teaching in the institution as satisfactory as possible. It would be a great mistake to leave the college with an insufficient teaching staff, for where the professors and their assistants have to attend to larger classes than they can manage the work turned out can hardly be expected to be of a satisfactory kind. —*Madras Times*.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.—The following is a list of the successful candidates at the late competition at the Madras Medical College for the military, colonial and civil departments of the medical service. There were eight appointments competed for in the military, four in the colonial, and thirty in the civil.—*Military Department*.—H. E. Franklin, F. A. Campbell, S. G. Jackson, W. B. Bartly, J. A. Coshant. *Colonial Department*.—Gilbert F. De Silva. *Civil Department*.—W. J. Cooper, F. J. Rodrigues, G. M. Green, W. J. Wright, W. J. Megent, B. J. D. Prager, P. S. Gibbon, C. A. Bamfort, E. Stockings, E. Jones, B. F. Powell, Richard Franklin, A. Gallyot, G. W. Vellums, G. Gascoine, J. A. Franklin, J. Smith, S. C. Stirling, C. R. da Sylva, H. Wale, W. J. Dunlop, S. Peraji, T. Jayaram Moodelly, K. Thomas, R. Narayanasawmy, Jesudasen, P. Bappu, H. C. Hitchcock. —*Ibid*.

RETURNING FROM RAMPA.—Our correspondent at Coconada writes:—"Part of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, from Rampa, under Colonel Beeching, returns to Madras by the s.s. *Africa*. A detachment of 200 men, under the command of Major Leggett, and under medical charge of a surgeon, are to be left at Samulcottah, as a temporary measure, which looks like the beginning of reopening Samulcottah as a garrison town. The authorities could not do better than keep a whole regiment there permanently. It is very healthy and within easy reach of Rampa, which is apparently likely to continue to give trouble for an indefinite period, and is also within nine miles of Coconada, where troops can be embarked for any part of the world at the shortest notice. There is to be a hanging of eight Rampa rebels in the interior shortly. Colonel Sankey, C.B., and Colonel Prendergast, S.C., the secretaries to Government in the Public Works and Military Departments, returned to Madras from Ootacamund and proceeded to Vizagapatam in the steamer *Malda*. They are charged, it is presumed, with imperative orders to bring the Rampa rebels to reason as quickly as possible." —*Madras Mail*.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The distribution of prizes, medals, and certificates to the students of the Madras Medical College took place on July 7 at the college. Surgeon General W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., took the chair. Dr. King, the principal of the college, read the report of the work for the year. It showed that at the beginning of the forty-fourth session there were 228 students on the books, being 44 more than at the previous session, of whom 47 were newly admitted. The cost of the Medical College during 1879-80 was Rs. 43,330-1-6, of which the sum of Rs. 5,920 was contributed as students' fees. After the distribution of the prizes, &c., and the reading of Dr. Rogers's address, the chairman addressed the meeting. —*Times of India*.

S.I.B. ASSOCIATION.—The Viceroy has intimated his consent to become a patron of the S.I.R.A. and to continue the prize given by his predecessor, Lord Lytton. —*Bangalore Press*.

THE COMING GOVERNOR.—The contradiction of the report that Mr. W. P. Adam had been appointed was received with much regret in Madras. If Mr. Adam had been appointed Governor of Madras he would not have been the first man of that name who has enjoyed that high privilege. The Liberal whip's uncle, General Sir Frederick Adam, was Governor there for nearly five years a little more than forty years ago. —*Times of India*.

BOMBAY.

THE PUNA CITY EXHIBITION.—This exhibition was opened on June 21, when Professor Keru Luxumon delivered an address in the vernacular, and he asked the spectators present to inspect the articles exhibited both as regards their workmanship and utility. This part of the ceremony being over, the assembled groups promenade round the building. Many of the articles exhibited deserve notice and commendation. The specimens of silk manufactured in Bombay, and exhibited by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co., were much admired. The specimens of pottery from Mr. Dagjee Cassinath, of Bombay, call for special mention;

and among other articles exhibited were brass table ornaments, specimens of ivory work, very neat and elegant, wool work and cushions, embroidery in silk and gold, cotton prints manufactured in India, earthen curiosities, a collection showing the different specimens of Indian grain, stuffed birds and animals, which formed a very pleasing contribution, photographs, oil paintings, water-colour pictures, native medicines, beautiful wooden toys, jewellery, models, table linen, cutlery, Delhi work, walking sticks, &c.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—The total receipts of the Nizam's State Railway for the month of April last amounted to Rs.30,106, or at an average of Rs.248-12 per mile. During the above month 2,508 tons of grain and pulses were carried, realising Rs.12,646-2. We venture to suggest to Mr. Morrison, the examiner at Bolarum, that a "comparative statement" for the previous month and year in his statistical returns would be interesting.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BELGAUM, JUNE 24.—A poor fellow named Thomas Carlow, of the 83rd Regiment, was found at the bottom of a dry well near the church a few days ago. He had fallen down it two days before. When found he was alive and spoke a little, but he died before he could be raised to the mouth of the well, which was seventy feet deep. The deceased was a good soldier and a great shikaree. He appears to have been making a short cut to get back to barracks in time for tattoo, and to have fallen into the well in the dark.—*Correspondent Bombay Gazette.*

THE PORT TRUST.—The *Government Gazette* of last week published the annual statement of the Port Trust, which showed a deficit for the year 1879-80 of Rs.26,357. We had hoped that the time of deficits in the trust have passed, and that the trade would continue to be gratified by surpluses, and we hope that in future this will be the case. We defer any comment on the figures until the receipt of the administration report, which will, we suppose, be published before long. The results of the working of the trust since its formation in 1873 have been as follow:—1873-74, deficit Rs.1,64,861; 1874-75, deficit Rs.91,080; 1875-76, deficit Rs.36,455; 1876-77, deficit Rs.1,02,283; 1877-78, surplus Rs.1,01,106; 1878-79, surplus Rs.57,600; 1879-80, Rs.26,357.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A STRANGE STORY.—The Thakore of Versoda had a son by his first wife, but the son is reported to have died in 1874, having lived not more than a month. Since then the Thakore is reported to have become insane, in consequence of which he was for some time confined at the lunatic asylum at Ahmedabad. From this place, however, he was allowed to return to his territory on having recovered some time after. Shortly after he is reported to have married another woman, and, an altercation having arisen between him and his first wife, she returned to her father's territory. Meanwhile, a son was born to the new wife, and it is alleged that the transfer of the Thakore's affection which took place in favour of the new accession to his family has now encouraged him to prefer a complaint to the political agent to the effect that the child which is now living with his first wife is not the real one, but another bought from some person and substituted surreptitiously in the place of the original. The matter is made over by the political agent for investigation to the native assistant political agent at Edur.—*Ibid.*

THE MARMAGAON-HUBLI RAILWAY.—The Portuguese Government have resolved to commence the construction of the new Goa Railway during this year, even though the guarantee promised by the British Government for the line within their territory be not forthcoming. According to the estimates it appears that the entire line from Marmagaon to Hubli will cost one million sterling, of which the Portuguese section will cost £300,000 and the remaining £700,000 will go for the British.—*Ibid.*

SUBJECT to the confirmation of her Majesty's Government, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jacob Steiner as acting consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

FRAUD.—Mr. White, late paymaster of his Highness the Nizam's State Railway, has been convicted of the embezzlement of Rs.2,000, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fine to that amount.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF MR. JOHN RYAN.—We regret to state that Mr. John Ryan, the well-known and esteemed traffic superintendent of the Port Trust, died at sea on the 27th ultimo, on board the mail steamer. His kindly nature and suavity of manner made him a general favourite, and he will be much missed by all classes who were brought in contact with him, either in his private or official capacity. The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar*, writing about the late Mr. John Ryan, says that the Government have lost in him a zealous and experienced officer who spent almost all his official career in their service, and that the people have lost a favourite whose memory they will never cease to cherish. The *Fan-i-Jamshed* and the *Samachar* also refer to the many good qualities of the deceased.—*Times of India.*

THE MALWA AND RAJPUTANA RAILWAYS.—A resolution published in the *Gazette of India* announces that, in anticipation of the early opening to public traffic of the Western Rajputana Railway, and with a view to place under one administration all the metre gauge railways in Malwa and Rajputana, now on the point of being linked together, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, with the concurrence of the local Government, to decide

that the control of the Rajputana Railway between Delhi, Agra, Raipur, and Nasirabad, with its branches, as well as the general charge of the lines under construction between Neemuch and Nasirabad and between Raipur and Pahlunpur, shall from the 1st of October, 1880, be vested in the Government of Bombay, in addition to the lines now under the management of that Government between Khundwa and Neemuch and between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur. In order to enable the Government of Bombay to discharge the extended duties that will devolve on it the services of Mr. Furnivall, chief engineer, roads, buildings, and railways, North Western Provinces, who is at present temporarily attached to the office of the director general of railways, will be placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from Oct. 1, 1880, till June 30, 1881; and one of the deputy consulting engineers in Calcutta, together with the clerical staff lately sanctioned for the consulting engineer's office at that place for the performance of State railway work, will be transferred, with the records of the Rajputana Railway, to Bombay. The charge of the portion of the Sindia Railway south of Chumbul River will from Oct. 1 next be taken over by the engineer in chief of that railway, and the line will be worked by that officer under the general supervision of the consulting engineer at Calcutta, until the completion of the Chumbul bridge, when the two sections of the Sindia Railway will be placed under one management. The accounts and returns will continue to be rendered as heretofore by the examiner attached to the Rajputana Railway. The offices of the manager and other heads of departments on the Rajputana Railway will be transferred to Ajmere on October 1, or as soon after as possible, and proposals for the erection of an office building at that town should be submitted without delay. Arrangements are also ordered to be made for placing under the management of the East Indian Railway Company the junction stations at Delhi and Agra Fort.

THE NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.—On June 30 the opening of the last thirty miles of railway from Mundesore, connecting Neemuch with Bombay, was duly carried out by the arrival of the inspection train at 3.30 p.m. The line, which was opened for traffic on the 1st instant, represents the completion of whole length of line from Rutlam to Neemuch of 83½ miles. The work was begun in the hot weather of 1878, and it has therefore taken just two years to make. Mr. Horace Bell, engineer in chief, has been in charge the whole time; Messrs. Buyers and Swappe, executive engineers, and Messrs. Beeston, Sullivan, Michell, and Cowper, assistant engineers, being on the staff. The line is calculated to cost, when finished, £6,500 a mile, and the work has been carried out departmentally. It passes through a rich opium country, and opens up the important towns of Jowra and Mundesore. The work will now be steadily pushed on to Nusseerabad, and that part of the line is expected to be opened by January, 1882. When finished, the saving in time and distance between the district of Ajmere and Bombay will be very great, as the only railway communication at present is by the round-about way of Jubbulpore and Agra.—*Pioneer.*

CEYLON.

THE following items are from the *Ceylon Times* of July 3:—

THE WEATHER.—The weather continues of a most unusual character for the time of year, resembling rather the months of March and April than that of July. Scarcely any rain has fallen in and about Colombo, whilst in the interior, although they have been more fortunate in this respect, there has not been half the usual quantity of rain, and in consequence planting out and supplying have been very much retarded.

COFFEE EXPORTS.—To date our exports of coffee amount to 562,493 cwt. as compared with 758,963 cwt. at the corresponding time last year. The arrivals of parchment coffee in Colombo are now very inconsiderable, scarcely any coming in from the Kandy side of the country, but there is still a good deal of estate coffee to come in from the Uva side of the country, where crops have been remarkably good.

THE COLOMBO BREAKWATER.—Work at the breakwater is now restricted to block making in preparation for operations in the ensuing monsoon, when it is hoped that an additional 700ft. of the sea wall will be constructed. Already the protection afforded by our breakwater is sufficient to enable several large sailing vessels to lie in the inner harbour, and by this time next year we shall no doubt witness all the large steamers discharging and loading within the breakwater.

NEW INDUSTRIES.—It is well that the Governor should see something of the new industries that are taking root in the vicinity of Trincomalee, for they give promise of great extension at an early date. So impressed are many men of moderate means with the soil and climate of that part of the Eastern Province that applications have been registered for five thousand acres of land, not for speculative purposes, but in handy blocks for opening with cocoa, Liberian coffee, and tobacco.

DEATH OF A PLANTER.—We learn with regret the death of Mr. James Hookham, at the British India Hotel, last evening.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following are taken from the *Gazette* of June 25:—W. Deed, Esq., to act as assistant at Mullaitivu to the Government agent of the Northern Province,

district judge, commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Mullaitivu, and superintendent of the Mullaitivu Prison, during the absence of F. R. Ellis, Esq., from the station, from the 1st proximo L. J. E. G. Tate, Esq., to act as district judge of Matara and visitor of the Matara Prison, for two months, from the 1st proximo. E. T. Noyes, Esq., to be justice of the peace for the district of Badulla, and to act as additional police magistrate for the Badulla district, holding court at Kataragama during the ensuing Kataragama festival. Peter Daniel, Esq., to act as commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Panadura, from the 27th instant to the 4th proximo, inclusive, during the absence of G. D. L. Browne, Esq., on leave of absence.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAINBRIDGE—June 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. Col. F. T. Bainbridge, 4th Sikhs, a son.
CALDER—June 30, at Madras, the wife of Donald Calder, accountant, 3rd grade, P.W.D., a daughter.
CLARKE—June 30, at Calicut, the wife of W. E. Clarke, barrister at law, a daughter.
COOPER—July 25, at Camballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of C. P. Cooper, chief magistrate, a daughter.
CRAWFORD—June 14, at Mattacooly House, Ceylon, the wife of John Crawford, a daughter.
DAVIS—July 2, at Lahore, the wife of James Harriott Davis, of Umritsur, S.P. and D. Railway, a daughter.
DE VISMÉ—July 1, at Murree, the wife of the late Gerard A. de Visme, captain 8th (K.R.I.) Hussars, a son.
EVANS—July 6, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieut. Col. L. E. Evans, Bengal Infantry, a son.
FERGUSON—July 3, at Calcutta, the wife of James M. Ferguson, a son.
GREEN—June 21, at Negombo, the wife of H. W. Green, Ceylon C.S., a daughter.
HALL—June 29, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Col. Hall, Bengal S.C., commander of the Rawul Pindi Division, a son.
HAY—June 26, at Aden, the wife of Surgeon Major G. W. R. Hay, I.M.D., a son.
HAYES—June 23, at Bangalore, the wife of J. W. Hayes, junior, barrister at law, a son.
LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH—July 1, at Dalhousie, the wife of A. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, a son.
MASTERS—June 29, at Bankipore, the wife of C. C. Masters, Esq., a son.
M'KENZIE—June 21, at Tunk Bunder, the wife of Alexander M'Kenzie, a son.
MILLER—June 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Capt. J. C. Miller, a son.
PONT—July 3, at Sutna, the wife of V. Pont, Esq., a daughter.
RIGG—June 27, at Allahabad, the wife of A. Rigg, Telegraph Department, a daughter.
THACKER—July 5, at Mazagon, the wife of W. Thacker, a daughter.
WALKER—July 2, at Madras, the wife of Col. G. A. Walker, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—**WORTHINGTON**—June 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Batticaloa, by the Rev. David Somanader, William George Hall, late provincial assistant of the P.W.D., to Juliet Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Worthington, D.D., rector of Holy Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road, London.
POGSON—**SCEALES**—July 1, at Landour, Juliet Florence Pogson, daughter of Wredenhall Robert Pogson, late of Hooghly, to Jaffra O'Brien Sceales.
RAYNER—**NELSON**—June 22, at Sealkote, George W. Rayner, P.W.D., to Louisa, step-daughter W. Greenwood, Esq., of Sealkote.
SEVENOAKS—**WALLACE**—June 27, at Peshawur, Lieut. C. H. C. Sevenoaks (Bengal Police), brigade transport officer at Peshawur, to Kate, daughter of the late Walter Wallace, J.P., of Thurlow, Ireland.
SOXTON—**TAVERNER**—June 26, at Calcutta, James Wynne Sowton, of Calcutta, solicitor, to Isabella Jane, widow of the late Captain John Taverner.
TYNER—**THWAITES**—June 8, at Galle Face Church, Colombo, by the Rev. Henry Newton, Richard Gelling, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Legge Tyner, M.A., University of Dublin rector of Annah-down, co. Galway, to Ellen Maria, daughter of the late Dr. Thwaites, of Colombo.

DEATHS.

BARRY—June 29, at Calcutta, Thomas Ballantine Barry, late of Sylhet, aged 31.
BASHFORD—July 8, at Parel Hill, Thomas George St. John, son of Thomas Bashford, aged one year and two months.
BILDERBECK—June 30, at Madras, the Rev. John Bilderbeck, of the C.M. Society, aged 70.
DAVIS—July 1, at Eta, Mr. W. T. Davis, officiating district superintendent of police.
DE VISMÉ—June 29, at Murree, Gerard A. de Visme, captain, 8th K.R.I. Hussars, aged 34.
DE SILVA—July 5, at Bellary, Mr. De Silva, head clerk in the collector's office, aged 47.
EWING—June 30, at Nafni Tal, Emily Maybelle, the wife of Walter H. D. Ewing, assistant surveyor, aged 22.
GLADSTONE—June 16, at Deryh Ghazi Khan, John Abercromby, the infant son of C. E. and F. E. Gladstone, aged 1 year.
GORMAN—June 23, at Colombo, Myles Owen Gorman, younger son of Capt. W. J. Gorman, aged 7 years and 8 months.
GODFREY—June 25, at Coimbatore, Thulow H. Godfrey, late captain

H.E.I.C.S., and on April 12, at Ootacamund, Wm. H. Godfrey, retired lieutenant colonel H.E.I.C.S., sons of the late Major Charles Godfrey, R.H.A.

HARTINGTON—June 20, at Sohun, Punjab, Thomas Biernatski, son of H. S. Hartington, aged one year.

JEFFRIES—July 3, at Madras, George Bertie, son of Mr. Thomas J. Jeffries, permanent way inspector, S.I. Railway, aged 1 year.

MACFARLANE—June 19, at Benares, Thomas Macfarlane sergeant major, B 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery.

PETTENGELL—June 17, at Kurjut, Horatio Francis William, beloved son of G. W. F. and A. Pettengell, aged 7 years 11 months and 26 days.

RYAN—June 27, at sea, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Indus*, John Ryan, of Bombay, aged 52, deeply regretted.

VAN SOMEREN—June 13, at Rangoon, British Burma, Herbert Godlieb, infant son of Godlieb G. B. and Emma Louisa Von Someren, aged 4 months.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination to be held in London within the next few days:—Archdale Earle, 2037 marks; Arthur Leslie Saunders, 1943; Arthur Baker, 1916; Henry Deschamps Chamier, 1867; Maurice Walker Fox-Strangways, 1815; Walter Henry Merk, 1786; William James Guthrie, 1774; Charles George Crump, 1744; Reginald Hugh Brereton, 1716; William George Lewis Rice, 1703; Lionel Slade Carey, 1684; Arnold Eardley Hurry, 1663; Ross Arthur Leslie Moore, 1661; Peter Henry O'Brien, 1643; Elliot Graham Colvin, 1624; Allan Stopford Fleming, 1623; Alexander Lauzan Pendock Tucker, 1617; Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, 1598; Frank Campbell Gates, 1597; Alexander Francis Maconochie, 1588; Arthur William Davis, 1569; Arthur Shaw Womack, 1568; William Doderet, 1565; Herbert William Foster, 1564; Henry William James Bagnall, 1558; William Ogilvie Horne, 1534; Reginald Heber Shipley, 1533.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, visited the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Monday, for the purpose of awarding commissions and prizes to the successful students. Lieut. General Beauchamp Walker, director general of military education, read the report on the recent examination of gentlemen cadets of the first class, and afterwards announced the result of the examination. The following gentlemen cadets were then called to the front and informed by his Royal Highness that they were recommended to her Majesty the Queen for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in the order named:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Rank and name.	Marks.	Rank and name.	Marks.
Under Officer W. F. H. Kincaid ...	40,163	Corp. J. E. Capper ...	38,738
Senior Under Officer F. J. Aylmer ...	39,849	Unler Officer A. E. Haynes ...	38,550
		Corp. C. E. Biddeley ...	38,401

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Rank and name.	Marks.	Rank and name.	Marks.
Corp. H. A. Bethell ...	35,633	Corp. T. T. Rowan ...	25,674
Corp. F. B. Fuller ...	35,671	Corp. F. C. Bower ...	25,481
Corp. C. P. Martel ...	34,296	Corp. J. W. G. Dawkins ...	25,012
Corp. C. S. Meeres ...	33,654	Corp. A. C. Baillie ...	24,589
Corp. F. R. Wingate ...	33,319	Corp. C. de C. Hamilton ...	24,554
Corp. J. H. E. Wynne ...	33,185	Corp. R. G. Strange ...	24,406
Corp. C. E. English ...	31,176	Corp. B. M. Rhodes ...	24,373
Corp. L. G. Watkins ...	30,747	Corp. D'Arcy W. Reeve ...	23,485
Corp. R. W. Fuller ...	29,813	Corp. F. St. G. Tucker ...	23,353
Corp. E. A. G. Tippinge ...	29,076	Corp. A. H. C. Burch ...	23,152
Corp. S. M. Renny ...	28,369	Corp. A. T. Mullins ...	22,766
Corp. F. E. Johnson ...	27,662	Corp. A. G. Napier ...	22,370
Corp. W. W. Griffin ...	27,632	Corp. R. Morris ...	21,203
Corp. W. W. S. Duhan ...	27,092	Corp. R. Y. X. M'G. Bond ...	20,889
Corp. A. B. St. Churchill ...	26,958	Corp. H. G. Birch ...	19,729
Corp. E. Bickford ...	26,709	Corp. R. Tremaine ...	19,232
Corp. H. B. Brownlow ...	26,405	Corp. E. S. Brooke ...	18,264

The cadets to whom prizes have been awarded were presented by his Royal Highness with their respective prizes as under:—Under Officer William F. H. S. Kincaid, for distinguished proficiency, Pollock Medal and Memoir; and for mathematics and mechanics, mathematical instruments and field glass. Senior Under Officer Fenton J. Aylmer, for exemplary conduct, a regulation sword. Under Officer Alfred E. Haynes, for fortifications and military drawings, a despatch-box and writing-desk. Corporal John E. Capper, for artillery, a dressing-bag; for chemistry and physics, a revolver, holster, and belt; for drills and exercises, a field-glass. Corporal Henry A. Bethell, Tomb's Memorial Scholarship, as the senior cadet for Royal Artillery. Corporal Franklyn B. Fuller, for classics, a compass, scales and pen in case. Corporal Charles E. Biddeley, for military drawing, a travelling clock. Corporal Charles P. Martel, for military history, an aneroid barometer. Corporal Richard W. Fuller, for riding, a saddle, bridle, &c. Corporal Augustus C. Baillie, for landscape drawing, a box of moist colours. Corporal Thomas T. Rowan, for gymnastics, a field-glass. Gentleman Cadet Arthur F. Montanaro, for Italian, a revolver, holster, and belt. Gentleman Cadet Cecil N. Fitzroy, for French, a field-glass. Gentleman Cadet Arthur G. Johnson, for German, a field-glass.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

THE SITUATION AT KANDAHAR.

CRITICAL comment, out of place for the moment in any case, may well be postponed until we have something like a complete statement of the facts of the disaster at Khushk-i-Nakhud, on which some of our daily and weekly contemporaries have been dilating with a zeal more evident than their knowledge of the subject. We shall content ourselves with offering a few suggestions respecting the probabilities of a successful stand at Kandahar, and with examining the prospects of relief and the effect of the newly created difficulty upon India at large. And, first, of the last, we have the best reason to believe that Lord Ripon is exceedingly anxious no such reliefs should be hurried out from home as would create in the East an impression of an official panic. All the stories, then, of transports and movements of troops, with which morning and evening papers are flooded, refer rather to what the home authorities propose to do, if desired, than to what they have resolved to do. Lord Hartington is very wisely leaving the responsibility with Lord Ripon; and the latter has not yet signified his wish that anything more should be done than that the ordinary reliefs should be anticipated by about a month. Even though some of the London editors have lost their heads the Viceroy appears able to keep his.

A very tolerable plan appears in yesterday's *Daily Telegraph* of the City and Citadel of Kandahar, which is useful in making the situation plain to those who have not been in the Durani capital. It abounds, as might be expected, with errors of scale; but for our present purpose it is sufficient if we bear in mind, first, that the space to the west of the Citadel, called the old foundry, is really a part of the Citadel, and was not composed of "strong buildings," but was virtually in ruin, and was partially cleared by ourselves in the first weeks of our occupation; and secondly, that the corresponding space on the east of the Citadel has been used as a commissariat godown, and must be treated as part of the buildings which General Primrose must defend. Virtually, therefore, he has to take care of the

whole of the north side of the city, and his task will be the easier that the houses which the *Telegraph* plan represents as crowded up on the eastern side of the Citadel were destroyed before we had been a month in possession, as it was felt they constituted a danger to the stores godown. The question, then, is, Can General Primrose hold the north side of the city? and the answer to this depends upon how many men he has got. Roughly speaking, it comes to this—if he has four thousand men left with breechloaders, he can hold out for at least a month, regardless of the side which the city may take. If he has under three thousand, his position is perilous in the extreme. And there are two grave dangers he has to consider and endeavour to avert. The walls are of thick, dried earth, in not the best preservation. Thick as they are, they would crumble under the thirty-five guns which, even if they be old eighteen-pounder smooth-bores, as is believed, would soon make a breach. Strange as it may seem, one or two breaches would add to the capacity of the defence, for one of the difficulties of the position is that if redoubts have been erected to cover the south gate of the Citadel on the *place d'armes*, they may be overborne by a Ghazi rush; and similarly, if a redoubt has been erected in front of the covered way leading from the Citadel to the cemetery on its northern side, it would be liable to disablement in a night attack. No embrasures could well be made through the thick walls, and the banquette is not wide enough to carry guns. One or two breaches, therefore, made by the guns of the enemy would only enable the guns of the defence to be brought the more perfectly to bear upon any storming party in addition to the breechloaders over the sometimes crenellated parapet. But fire is sometimes a less potent force in war than water. Unless something has been done in the last six months to sink wells within the Citadel, of which the *Kandahar News* would have contained a hint, the garrison will be entirely dependent on a little canal of six feet in width by two to four deep, running down from the westward, an affluent of the Argandab; and if this were cut, as it might be in five minutes, for in many places it rises above the level of the surrounding soil, the troops would be without the first necessary of life in such a climate, and there is no storage capacity in the Citadel except two fountain basins, which, between them, may contain two hundred and fifty thousand gallons, or not more than a fortnight's supply, with the strictest economy, for four thousand men. There are also one or two wells, but the soakage from the cemetery and the ditches would render these useless even if they could be supplemented by "Abyssinian wells." We have thought it advisable to go into these details as they affect the very life of the garrison. As to provisions and ammunition there need be no anxiety.

Relief will reach Kandahar in two shapes. According to present intentions, General Sir F. Roberts will march *via* Ghuzni with a division which can be well spared from Cabul, or replaced there immediately from Bright's and Arbuthnot's force on the Khyber line. We cannot help saying that we should very much prefer Sir Donald Stewart's return with this force to Kandahar, where his name is a "word of fear, displeasing to the Ghazi's ear," and where his presence alone would be a tower of strength. Sir F. Roberts is a useful officer, but to General Stewart alone should be entrusted the relief of Kandahar from the north. If the word were given for the march of this division to-day it could be at the southern capital in less than

three weeks, for it would be marching over high lands and would be on the verge of water all the way. General Phayre's force can hardly be formed up at Chaman in less than a fortnight, and then it would have to advance seven or eight days' march across a desert or old lake bed, with no water to speak of, even in the agricultural tanks, till it got to the Arghasan and Tamak Rivers, for the Kadanai stream and the Melmanda rivulet would probably both be dry at present. It is of course quite a matter of speculation, in England at least, whether water would be found in the various *kareez* near the Catai Hills, but the state of these connected underground supplies would be well known to General Phayre and Sir R. Sandeman, of whose whereabouts our daily contemporaries have been in some doubt, but who, we have reason to know, are both at Chaman. On the whole, we believe General Primrose will be able to hold out for a month from to-day. Within that time he should be relieved by both the Cabul and the Sind Reserve Divisions, and, when he is there, should be no question for the future about holding Kandahar. To make it a first-rate fortress would cost more money than India is likely to have to spare in this generation; but there are positions near it and covering it, in the midst of the most fertile country, and supplied with perennial streams, which could be turned into entrenched camps of a very high order, and which would leave the city itself free to pursue its ordinary and greatly promising commercial life, and for the maintenance of which the tolls alone of Lower Afghanistan would amply provide. With the Temple railway finished, and an entrenched camp on the west of Kandahar, the danger to which we directed attention last week, of an easy advance from Herat, would be reduced to a minimum. The Wali seems to be a poor creature; we can hardly hand the province over to Ayooob; and there is really little for it but to hold it ourselves, at least until the Utopian period arrives when we can thoroughly confide in Cabul, and when Afghanistan is really placed beyond the reach of foreign interference inimical to Indian interests. Meanwhile the northern part of Dost Mahomed's realm remains quiet. How long it may do so remains to be seen, but Ayooob is not likely, in any case, to replace Abdul Rahman.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 3.)

- PHILLIPS—The services of Lieut. Col. A. N. Phillips, assistant commissioner, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment as officiating cantonment magistrate, Benares.
- HAWKES, Mr. R. B., assistant district superintendent of police, and officiating district superintendent of police, 5th grade, in British Burma, to revert to his substantive appointment, from May 3.
- BANBURY, Mr. W. A., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade, vice Mr. R. B. Hawkes.
- AUSTRUTHER, Mr. R. N., assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, is permitted to resign his appointment, from June 12.
- BISCOE—The services of Major W. W. Biscoe, officiating political officer, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from June 30.
- JAMES, Mr. H. E. M., Bombay C.S., appointed to officiate as postmaster general, Bengal, received charge of that office on June 7.

- SPENCE, Mr. J. K., Bombay C.S., appointed to officiate as postmaster general, Bombay, received charge of that office on June 14.
- STUART, Mr. C. A., resumed charge of the office of postmaster, Bombay, on June 14.
- COLVIN, Mr. E., Bombay C.S., appointed to officiate as commissioner of inland customs, received charge of that office on June 29.
- FREEMAN, Mr. W. H., assistant traffic superintendent, is transferred temporarily from the I.V. to the P.N.S. Railway.
- MOLESWORTH, Mr. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.
- BEAN, Mr. L., is appointed to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in the candidate class, and is posted to State railways under the director general of Railways.
- WINCKLER—LILLEY—Messrs. G. W. Winckler and A. R. Lilley, assistant engineers, 1st grade, are transferred from Mysor to Assam.
- D'AGUILAR, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.
- JOYCE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from North West Provinces and Oudh to Bengal instead of Mr. A. H. Mason.
- ONSLow—The services of Lieut. G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily employed on field service, are replaced at the disposal of the inspector general of military works.
- MAITLAND—The services of Captain Maitland, S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, temporarily placed at the disposal of the agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, is cancelled.
- DESMAZURES, Mr. C. L., is appointed storekeeper, 2nd grade, from Jan. 28.
- DOUGLAS, Mr. W. H., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade in the Indian Telegraph Department, has, on medical certificate, been permitted to retire from the service from May 25.
- KELLIE—The services of Lieut. J. Kellie, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent, Governor General, Biluchistan.
- SIM, Lieut. G. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahor command, Military Works.
- CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. J. Peake, B.A., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for three months, from June 12.

MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 26.)

PERRY, Lieut. A. W., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be an extra aide de camp on the personal staff of the Viceroy and Governor General.

Appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

- GERRARD—WYNOLL—3rd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Capt. J. E. P. Mosley, transferred to the Biluch Guides; 4th Punjab Infantry—Lieut. C. E. Wyncoll, 88th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be wing officer, on probation, vice Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, transferred to the 3rd Punjab Infantry.
- JAMIESON, Capt. A. W. S. C., wing officer, 7th N.I. to be adjutant 1st Administrative Battalion Adjutant N.W.P. Volunteer Rifle Corps.
- EARLE—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, to be colonel from 24th June.

(Gazette of India, July 3.)

- TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A., 1st Battalion 25th Foot, officiating wing officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Ghorkas (the Sirmoor Rifles), is admitted to the B.S.C., from Sept. 3, 1877.
- EVANS, Major H. M., S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command, 23rd Assam N.L.I., to be a deputy assistant adjutant general on the establishment, vice Major C. R. Cock, killed in action in the Naga Hills.

Promotions in the Military Accounts Department from June 12:—

- PERREAU—CARTER—SAUNDERS—BURGESS—LUXMOORE—Lieut. Col. M. C. Perreau, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade. Lieut. Col. C. A. E. S. Carter, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade. Major H. G. Saunders, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade. Lieut. F. F. R. Burgess, military accountant, 3rd class, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, assistant military accountant, to be military accountant, 3rd class.
- STUART—2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart, squadron officer, to be adjutant, from March 27, vice Capt. L. T. Bishop, promoted.

Promotions in the Bengal Army:—

- PEET—HOGGAN—HARRIS—To be majors—Capt. H. J. Peet, General List, Infantry, June 26, to be brevet colonel;—Lieut. Col. J. W. Hoggan, Bengal Staff Corps, and J. T. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, June 27.
- MILITARY FURLONGS.—Major R. E. Boyle, S.C., commandant 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers (medical certificate) for 1 year 182 days; Major R. C. W. Mitford, S.C., squadron commander, and 2nd in command, 14th Bengal Lancers (medical certificate), for 1 year 243 days; Surg. Major A. J. Ferguson, A.M.D., to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs; Major E. V. Boyle, Royal Artillery, twelve months; Lieut. N. F. A. Maunsell, 1-6th Foot, six months; Lieut. and Adjutant M. J. E. Fenwick, 39th Foot, nine months; Major and Local Lieut. Col. J. Lawson, 59th Foot, twelve months; Surg. W. L. Gubbins, M.B., eight months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 25.)

- CONES—22nd N.I.—Surgeon G. A. Cones, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. Mallins, M.B., proceeded on furlough.

M'MULLEN—34th N.I.—Lieut. G. R. M'Mullen, 46th Foot, a candidate for the B.I. S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated May 26.

Orders confirmed:—

WHITE—Kuram Force O., June 2, appointing Lieut. W. H. White, R.E., assistant field engineer, from June 1.
WILLIAMS—Gwalior District O.,—May 26, directing Capt. W. B. Williams, 62nd Foot, to act as deputy judge advocate to the general court-martial to assemble at Morar on the 31st idem.
STRICKLAND—Mecan Meer Brigade O., June 7, appointing Col. W. G. M. Strickland, commandant 13th N.I., to assume command of the station, vice Col. T. N. Harward.
ANDERSON—Ferozepore Station O., June 6, directing Col. H. C. Anderson, 4th N.I., to assume command of the station, from June 7, vice Col. J. F. Pennyquick, C.B., R.A.
SCUDAMORE—1-12th Foot—R.O., June 10, appointing Lieut. F. W. Scudamore to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. and Adjutant C. R. Townley, promoted.
ROGERS—39th Foot—R.O., June 12, appointing Lieut. S. S. R. Rogers to officiate as adjutant, from May 23, vice Lieut. M. J. E. Fenwick.
JACOB—40th Foot—R.O., June 8, appointing Lieut. J. E. F. Jacob, officiating instructor of musketry, from that date, vice Lieut. A. F. G. Richardson.
PARSONS—8th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., dated May 14, appointing Lieut. J. H. Parsons, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as squadron commander, from April 5, vice Major A. F. Lindsay.
TATE—16th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., dated May 30, appointing Lieut. H. R. Tate, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Major A. W. R. Beecher, from the 13th idem.
JAMIESON—7th N.I.—R.O., dated June 10, appointing Capt. A. W. Jamieson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, from April 1, during the absence of Capt. B. G. Vyvyan.
BAUGH—21st M.N.I.—R.O., dated June 7, appointing Lieut. G. S. Baugh, wing officer and adjutant, to the charge of the depot 19th N.I., from Jan. 1.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 30.)

BAYLEY—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Barh Division of the Patna District, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Departments.
HEYSHAM—The services of Mr. Heysham, jun., are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, of this Government.
NICHOLSON, Mr. G., to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares agency, vice Mr. H. Kinlock, resigned.
M'DONELL, Mr. J. C., deputy conservator of forests, Darjiling Division, to have charge of the Teesta Division.
OWEN, Mr. C., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Beerbhoom, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the second class.
ROBSON, Mr. S., M.A., professor, Dacca College, to be a professor in the Patna College.
 Permanent promotions in the Engineer Establishment from June 1:—
 To executive engineer, 1st grade.—Mr. D. Scott, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Dacca Division; Mr. A. J. Hughes, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Gunduck Division; Mr. T. H. Wickes, executive engineer, 2nd grade, assistant secretary and assistant to the chief engineer, Bengal. To executive engineer, 2nd grade.—Mr. W. H. Nightingale, executive engineer, 3rd grade, 1st Calcutta Division; Mr. J. H. Apjohn, executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. T. Beatty, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Nuddea Rivers Division; Mr. R. B. Buckley, executive engineer, 3rd grade. To executive engineer, 3rd grade.—Mr. C. E. Livesay, executive engineer, 4th grade, Brahminnee-Byturnee Division; Mr. P. B. Roberts, executive engineer, 4th grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division; Mr. W. Connan, executive engineer, 4th grade, Bhagulpore Division; Mr. W. H. King, executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. G. W. Faulkner, executive engineer, 4th grade, Brahminnee Byturnee Division; Mr. J. W. Johnson, executive engineer, 4th grade, Hazaribagh Division; Mr. W. B. Christie, executive engineer, 4th grade, Darjiling Division. To assistant engineer, 1st grade.—Mr. C. J. K. Watson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Buxar Division; Mr. A. Monies, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Eastern Sone Division; Mr. A. Haynes, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Cossye Division; Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Cossye Division; Mr. A. J. P. Jones and Mr. G. Hærnle, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. T. M. L. Thompson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Arrah Division; Mr. A. G. Bremner, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Julpigore Division. Mr. J. R. Swinden, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Buxar Division.
FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, assistant settlement officer, Chittagong, for three months; Mr. E. Fuchs, assistant conservator of forests, in charge of the Teesta Division, for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 3.)

NICHOLLS, Mr. G. J., C.S., officiating commander of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector general of registration, Central Provinces, to officiate as inspector general of police and jails, Central Provinces, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Loch on privilege leave.
FRASER, Mr. A. H. L., C.S., assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, to officiate as commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector general of registration, vice Mr. G. J. Nicholls.
FANSHAW, Mr. A. U., C.S., registrar, Judicial Commissioner's

Court, Central Provinces, to officiate as assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, vice Mr. A. H. L. Fraser.
LAURI, Mr. L. K., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, to officiate as registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces, vice Mr. A. U. Fanshawe.

HENNESSEY, Mr. S. H., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is invested with powers of a deputy commissioner, to be exercised within the limits of the Nagpur District.

M'MINN, Mr. C. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, Raipur, is transferred to the Wardha District.

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Wardha, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bhandara.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. T. B. G. Atkinson, sub assistant conservator of forests, six months leave on medical certificate.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 26.)

ANNESLEY, Major R., cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, to be judge of the Court of Small Causes for the Roorkee municipality and civil station.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., assistant commissioner, Lucknow, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.

MURRAY, Mr. J. C., sub assistant conservator, from the Jaunsar to the charge of the Tons Forest Division.

MALE, Mr. W. Fox, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, Benares Drainage Division.

From May 5—Mr. C. W. Whish, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. C. Rustomjee, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. From May 7—Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. L. A. S. Porter, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. From May 8—Mr. T. Stocker, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. L. G. Evans, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. From May 14—Mr. E. Galbraith, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. From May 18—Mr. T. W. Holderness, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. R. H. Macleod, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. From June 14, vice Mr. R. G. Currie, deceased, Mr. W. A. Howe, joint magistrate, 1st grade, to be magistrate and collector 1st grade; Mr. W. T. Church, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be a joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. H. B. Finlay, assistant magistrate and collector, to be a joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. E. C. Buck, directors of agriculture and commerce of the North West Provinces and Oudh, to Europe for fifteen months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

ARCHDALE, Surg. Major H. G., 30th Native Infantry, to officiate as civil surgeon of Dera Ghazi Khan, from June 2.

HORSFORD, Major E. C. O'B., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Hissar to Gujrat District.

DUNSFORD, Mr. H. S., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police at Hissar.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., to officiate as district superintendent of police, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Orders confirmed:—

STRETTELL—**LEWES**—Punjab Frontier Force Brigade O., June 19, directing Capt. A. D. Strettell, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander, vice Major E. C. Codrington, officiating assistant adjutant general, Punjab Frontier Force; Capt. J. M. D. Lewes, wing officer and officiating 2nd in command and wing commander, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. A. D. Strettell.

BROWNE—Mardan Garrison O., June 10, directing Major S. Browne, 6th Punjab Infantry, to take over charge of the depot and pensioners company, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, vice Lieut. J. de C. D. Meade, transferred.

DUNLOP—2nd Sikh Infantry—R.O., June 2, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. F. C. Dunlop, officiating wing officer, to be officiating quartermaster during the absence of Lieut. W. F. Plowden.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. Day, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, three months' privilege leave, from July 15; Mr. D. W. Thompson, inspector of schools, Moulton Circle, privilege leave, for three months; Mr. W. Ward, district superintendent of police, Gujrat, to Europe, for eighteen months; Mr. S. Smith, district superintendent of police, Dera Ghazi Khan, ninety-two days' privilege leave, from Aug. 1 next.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 29.)

M'LEAN, Mr. C. D., M.A., to be under secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary.

PARKER, Mr. G. A., to act as district and sessions judge, South Tanjore, during the absence of Dr. Burnell on leave.

LISTER, Mr. A. L., to act as district and sessions judge, Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. J. Hope on leave.

SHAW, Mr. P. D., barrister at law, to act as a presidency magistrate, during the absence of Mr. W. M. Scharlieb on privilege leave.

HARRIS, Major C. J. B., acting superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade (in Vizagapatam), vice Major J. Picton-Warlow.

SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., acting superintendent of police in Jeypore, to be assistant superintendent of police, vice Major Harris promoted, and to continue to act as superintendent of police, Jeypore District.

TRAVERS, Mr. C. H., acting assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Kistna District, during the absence of Mr. J. Y. Fullerton.

GRIGG, Mr. H. B., B.A., C.S., to be director of public instruction, in succession to Colonel R. M. Macdonald, who vacates on promotion.

WILSON, Mr. W. H., Ph.D., professor of physical science, 4th class, Presidency College, to act as professor, 3rd class, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Garthwaite, inspector of schools, 3rd class.

BRADSHAW, Mr. J., first assistant master, civil engineering college, to act as inspector of schools, 4th class, and to be in charge of the 6th division during the absence on furlough of Mr. Garthwaite.

FRENCH, the Rev. J. D., acting chaplain of Aurangabad, to be chaplain of Aurangabad.

BLACK, the Rev. J., B.A., to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral during the absence of the Rev. Henry Pope on privilege leave.

AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore during the employment of Mr. G. D. Irvine on other duty.

KOUGH, Mr. C., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the employment of Mr. N. A. Roupell on other duty.

FORBES, Mr. G. S., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Godavari, during the absence of Mr. E. C. Johnson on leave.

HEBBERT, Mr. F. H., acting head assistant, to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevely, during the employment of Mr. A. L. Lister on other duty.

Postings ordered:—

BEATTY, Lieut. Col. J., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, to the 3rd circle.

RUNDALL, Mr. J. W., M.Inst.C.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade (temporary), to be superintendent of works, Kistna, on relief by Lieut. Col. Beatty.

MONTGOMERIE, Major P., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the Tanjore Delta on special duty, under the orders of the chief engineer for irrigation.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 6.)

DAVIES, Mr. J. A., to act as under secretary to Government in the department under the chief secretary during Mr. C. D. Maclean's absence on furlough.

SHAW, Major E. W., British consular agent, Karikal, resumed charge of the office on June 21.

STOKES, Mr. G., to act as assistant secretary to Government in the Judicial and Legislative Departments, during the employment of Mr. J. A. Davies on other duty.

GIBSON, Mr. E., to act as sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. J. Sturrock on leave.

GRIGG, Mr. H. B., director of public instruction, Madras, to be commissioner for the Unconvenanted Civil Service Examinations.

PENNINGTON, Mr. J. B., collector and district magistrate of Tinnevely, resumed charge of the district from Mr. A. L. Lister, the acting collector, on the 18th ult.

RICE, Mr. R., additional sessions judge, Kistna Division, assumed charge of the court on June 23.

KIDD, the Rev. D. W., chaplain of the Poonamallee, to be chaplain of Cuddalore.

TROTMAN, the Rev. W. S., B.A., chaplain of Vizianagram, to be chaplain of Poonamallee.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. M. Thornburn, assistant collector, Cuddapah, privilege leave for three months; Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, M.C.S., an extension of leave for three months, on sick certificate; Rev. H. Pope, B.A., a joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, privilege leave for three months; Dr. A. C. Burnell, district and sessions judge, South Tanjore, furlough for two years, on medical certificate; M. J. Y. Fullerton, assistant superintendent of police, Kistna, leave for eighteen months on medical certificate.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani.—Surg. J. C. Marsden, Indian Medical Department; Lance Corporal A. Williams, 2-16th Foot; Bombardier H. E. Norton, 1-16th Brigade Royal Artillery; Lieut. F. M. Close, R.A.

MEDICAL.

HARGREAVES, Mr., honorary surgeon in medical charge of Chattrapur, to officiate as Zillah surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Berhampore, during the absence of Surgeon John North on leave.

JAMES, Surgeon R., from doing duty Centre and Northern Districts, to do duty under the medical officer, Base hospital, Rajahmundry.

MELRENNAN, Surgeon J. M.D., A.M.D., on arrival from England, to general duty, Centre and Northern Districts.

THOMAS—The services of Surg. G. T. Thomas, Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

SMITH—FITZGERALD—The medical fund annuities of July are granted as follow:—To Retired Surgeon General G. Smith, M.D., a large annuity from July 1; to Deputy Surgeon General F. G. FitzGerald, M.D., a large annuity from date of retirement from the service, which should take place on or before Sept. 1.

MILITARY.

STANSFELD—The services of Col. T. W. Stansfeld, S.C., are replaced, at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

STEWART, Col. R. C., half pay, 2nd Foot, to be a brigadier general, with effect from the date of his arrival in India, vice Major General Raikes, vacated.

MACKENZIE, Major C., Madras S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from June 20.

FAUNCE, Major E., S.C., wing commander and officiating 2nd in command, 14th Regt. N.I., to be an assistant adjutant general of division from June 27, vice Col. D. Standen.

PRIOR, H. M., assistant military accountant, on probation, to officiate as military accountant, 3rd class, with effect from May 12.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major R. Hunter, G.L.I., sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on medical certificate for one year; Assistant Apothecary C. De Rose, S.M.D., six months' leave on sick certificate to Madras from March 18; Second Lieut. J. Roach, Madras Volunteer Guards, to Europe for three months; Surgeon Major J. M'N. Donnelly, in medical charge 1st Regiment L.C., to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years; Major H. H. G. Hands, for six months; Major E. J. Wynch, S.C., wing officer, 12th Regiment N.I., on medical certificate for twenty months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 16.)

TURNBULL, Capt. G. W. M., L Battery 6th Brigade, to proceed to Rawul Pindi to join D Battery A Brigade R.H.A.

RICH, Second Lieut. H. D., 33rd Foot, is attached to the 16th Regiment N.I. as officiating wing officer (on probation) and appointed a probationer for the M.S.C.

Orders confirmed:—

KIRWAN—Sept. 24—By the officer commanding R.A., Centre District, Surgeon A. Kirwan, doing duty R.A. St. Thomas' Mount, is attached to 1-6th R.A. vice Surgeon J. I. Routh, proceeding to Rangoon.

TYNDAL—MATHIAS—QUIN—By the Commandant 1st Regt. N.I., making the following appointments from June 1, vice Col. F. Dawson on sick leave:—Major G. Tyndall to officiate as commandant; Major F. H. Mathias to officiate as second in command; and Captain K. Quin to officiate as wing commander.

LAMPEN—M'MULLEN—SIMPSON—June 8—By the officer commanding 11th Regiment N.I., making the following appointments, Lieut. Col. J. Lampen to officiate as commandant; Major J. M'Mullin to officiate as 2nd in command, and Lieut. (Local Capt.) G. Simpson to officiate as wing commander.

EYRE—June 9—By the officer commanding Ceded Districts, directing Major E. H. Eyre to perform the duties of barrack master.

CAHUSAC—May 14—By the officer commanding troops, Fort Blair and Nicobars, appointing 2nd Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, 89th Regiment, to act as station staff officer, Fort Blair, vice Lieut. E. C. Brown.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 23.)

BRIGGS, Lieut. Col. G., officiating deputy judge advocate No. 1 Circle, to No. 2 Circle, vice Col. C. H. Wilson, officiating judge advocate general.

HALLETT, Capt. W. H., deputy judge advocate No. 1 Circle, officiating in No. 4 Circle, to resume charge of his own circle.

SKINNER, Major E. S., wing officer, acting wing commander, 31st Regt., Trichinopoly Light Cavalry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, No. 4 Circle.

ELPHICK—Veterinary Surgeon James Edward Elphick has retired on temporary half pay.

SAUNBERS, Col. W. B., R.H.A., to command the R.A., Mysor Division, vice Pearce, promoted major general.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 26.)

STEWART, Brigadier General R. C., from recent promotion to Centre District.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 28.)

STANDEN, Col. D., from assistant adjutant general, British Burma Division, 2nd in command (seconded) 28th Regt. N.I., to command 28th Regt. N.I.

PUCKLE, Lieut. Col. H. G., from wing commandant, officiating 2nd in command 28th Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command 28th Regt. N.I.

TABUTEAU, Major J. R., from wing officer, officiating wing commander 28th Regt. N.I., to wing commander 28th Regt. N.I.

KNOX, Major J. H., 14th Hussars, is appointed commandant of the depot, Wellington, vice Major (Lieut. Col.) F. C. Trent, 48th Foot.

WELMAN, Lieut. G. A., from officiating wing officer and acting quartermaster, 5th Regt. N.I., to wing officer and quartermaster, 5th Regt. N.I.

LE GRICE, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) F. S., N. Battery 6th Brigade R.A., has been appointed to H Battery C Brigade.

FISHER, Capt. V. C., on the Seconded List, commissary of Ordnance, has been promoted major.

BAZETTE, Capt. R., on the Seconded List, has been promoted major and posted to N Battery 6th Brigade, vice Le Grice.

Orders confirmed:—

ROWLANDSON—MOORE—RANKING—June 5—By the commandant 34th Regt. L.I., making the following appointments, vice Col. A. B. Marsack; Lieut. Col. W. Rowlandson, to act as commandant; Major C. F. Moore, to act as 2nd in command and wing commander, and Major W. L. Ranking, to act as wing commander.

STEVENSON—June 15—By the commandant 28th Regt. N.I., appointing Major E. M. Stevenson, 28th Regt. N.I., to officiate as quartermaster as a temporary measure, vice Capt. A. J. Shaw.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 30.)

Permitted to retire from the service from June 30:—

LEWIS, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R. G., S.C. Ordinary pension, £456 5s.; capitalised value of annuity, £5,243. To be paid in England.

Permitted to retire from the service from July 1:—

BABINGTON, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R. C., S.C. Ordinary pension, £456 5s.; extra annuity, £593 18s. To be paid in England.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary P., of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment in India on the invalid pension of Rs.140 per mensem, from July 16.

Promotions in the Public Works Department :—

JACKSON—WEST—Lieut. and Assistant Commissary W. Jackson to be deputy commissary, and Conductor W. West to be deputy assistant commissary, from March 5.
 MACDONALD, Col. R. M., S.C., is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.
 NANGLE, Capt. H. B., M.S.C., to be major from July 4.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 8.)

HUNTER—WALSH—Capt. F. M. Hunter and Mr. L. P. Walsh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant political resident, Aden, on the 21st ult.
 FERRIS, Lieut. W. B., 2nd in command, Kolhapur Infantry, and *ex officio* assistant political agent, Kolhapur, to act as a justice of the peace within the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.
 OXENHAM, Mr. R. G., principal of the Deccan College, to act as professor of moral philosophy and logic in that college, during the absence of Mr. F. G. Selby.
 SELBY, Mr. F. G., assumed charge of the duties of acting principal, Rajkumar College, at Rajkot, on the 28th ult.
 BLACK, Capt. W. C., assistant superintendent, Puna and Nasik Revenue Survey, to act as superintendent of that survey during the absence of Col. Laughton on privilege leave for three months.
 BOLTON, Mr. W. H., to be 1st class deputy collector in Sind.
 STEWARD, Mr. A. B., to be assistant collector at Puna.
 ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., to be assistant collector at Sholapur.
 WRIGHT, Mr. R. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, of the Indore Division, Sindia Neemuch State Railway, is placed in charge of the Holkar Division during Mr. Floyd's absence.
 MOORE, Mr. E. J., delivered over charge of his duties on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway on the 1st inst.
 HASLEDEN—TALBOT—Messrs. J. B. Haselden, sub assistant conservator of forests, and W. A. Talbot, assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received forest charge of the Yellapur Taluka and the Kanara Saw Mills on June 21.
 STOBIE—WOODROW—Messrs. J. C. Stobie and W. R. Woodrow, assistant conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received forest charge of the Sisi and Sidapur Talukas of the Kanara collectorate on June 17.
 SYMONDS—LAMB—Messrs. W. P. Symonds and R. A. Lamb, supernumerary assistant to the collector of Puna, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Haveli, Bhimthadi, Purhandhar, and Indapur Talukas on June 29.
 MACKENZIE, Mr. J. M., assistant collector, Ratnagiri, assumed charge of his duties on June 10.
 ERSKINE, Mr. C. F., probationary assistant settlement officer in Sind, joined his appointment on the 25th ult.
 WHITCOMBE, Mr. J. C., assistant superintendent Puna and Nasik Revenue Survey, on the 26th ult.
 HAIG, Col. M., settlement officer in Sind, resumed charge of his duties on the 19th ult.
 LAUGHTON—BLACK—Col. G. A. Laughton, superintendent Puna and Nasik Revenue Survey, delivered over charge of his duties to Capt. W. C. Black, assistant superintendent of survey, on the 2nd inst.
 CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Col. T. M. Baumgartner, assistant political agent, Kolhapur and S.M. Country, three months' privilege leave; Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, executive engineer, 3rd grade, of the Holkar State Railway, three months' privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

COOPER—MACKENZIE—Assistant Surg. K. B. Cooper, in medical charge of the Prince of Wales's Charitable Dispensary at Aden, is transferred to Kumta, and Honorary Assistant Surg. Mackenzie, in charge of the dispensary at Kumta, is transferred to Aden.

MILITARY.

MACBAY—The services of Capt. W. G. W. Macbay, B.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.
 MILLER, Col. H. N., S.C., permitted to retire from the service, from July 11, ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £668 12s., to be paid in England.
 BAKER—Admitted to the B.S.C., with effect from August 16, 1878, Lieut. L. S. H. Baker, 83rd Foot, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
 HAY—Staff Corps—Capt. Charles Hay, to be major from June 27.
 SMYTH, Major W. A., 2nd Battalion 11th Foot (commandant Purandhar Sanatorium,) to officiate as an assistant adjutant general of division, vice Lieut. Col. Justice.
 WATSON, 2nd Lieut. P. A., 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.
 LLOYD, Major R. M., S.C., deputy assistant adjutant general, Belgaum District, to be assistant adjutant general of division, vice Lieut. Col. Hicks, retired, dated July 1.
 WATTS, Lieut. Col. J. G., S.C., brigade major, Aden, to officiate as assistant adjutant general during the absence of Major Lloyd on furlough.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. G. C. Rowcroft, 35th Regt. Bengal N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. J. C. Scott, 37th Regt. Bengal N.I., to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., 6th Regt. N.I., to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, June 25.)

Order confirmed :—

ERSKINE—ANDERSON—MINCHIN—Puna Horse, R.O., May 28, making the following appointments vice Major J. C. Hogg, 2nd squadron commander, appointed brigade major Cavalry Brigade, and Division Kandahar field force; Major C. M. Erskine, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Capt. J. W. Anderson, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander; and Lieut. H. D. M. Minchin squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, July 2.)

Appointment on his Excellency the Commander in Chief's personal staff, with effect from June 25 :—

RIVETT-CARNAC—BARROW—WYNARD—Captain (Brevet Major) E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, to be military secretary; Lieut. C. T. Barrow, 26th Foot, to be aide de camp, and will continue to perform the duties of interpreter, vice Captain A. G. Spencer temporarily employed in the Adjutant General's Department; Lieut. K. Wynyard, R.A., to continue to act as aide de camp, vice Capt. Spencer.

THATCHER—20th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Capt. Hore.

GORDON, Lieut. W., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Thatcher, appointed adjutant.

HADOW, Lieut. Col. F. E., 2nd Brigade R.A., to command the R.A. in the Puna Division, temporary.

SMITH, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. P., B Brigade R.H.A., will command the R.A. in the Sind District, in addition to the R.A. of the reserve division, as a temporary measure.

BENSON—WEEKES—BLUNT—SMITH—CARNEGIE—Officers of the R.A. posted as follows :—Lieut. G. E. Benson, to B Battery 2nd Brigade; Lieut. M. Weekes, to No. 2 Battery 9th Brigade; Lieut. E. W. Blunt, to No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade; Lieut. W. L. Brook Smith, to No. B Battery 8th Brigade; and Lieut. W. E. B. Carnegie, to No. 15 Battery 9th Brigade.

BECKHAM—Puna Division O., May 15, directing Lieut. L. G. Beckham, attached to 8th N.I., to take over charge of the depot Puna Horse at Sirur, with effect from the 18th idem.

Orders confirmed :—

ALBAN—WOOD—Kandahar Field Force O., May 30, making the following appointments in the transport service :—Lieut. C. F. S. Alban, S.C. transport officer, to be staff officer of transport, vice Capt. Leckie, appointed to act as Brigade major, 2nd brigade, 1st Division Kandahar Field Force. Lieut. H. St. L. Wood, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, transport officer, to be brigade transport officer.

WRIGHT—BUTLER—METCALFE—83rd Foot, R.O., June 28, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as follows :—President, Capt. F. A. Wright; members, Capt. E. A. Butler and B. H. Metcalfe. Capt. F. A. Wright will continue to perform the duties of paymaster.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. D. Morgan, S.C., Surgeon James Reid, M.D., Major J. R. M'K. Homfray, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Major R. T. Chapman, Inf., Surgeon Major C. Cooper, M.D., Surgeon Major J. M'N. Donnelly.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. E. Neale (Cov.), W. R. Tucker (Uncov.), W. Warden (Uncov.), W. M. Johnston (Uncov.), H. Luckstedt (Uncov.), J. W. M'Crindle (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., two months, medical certificate, Capt. A. F. Lambe, S.C., two months, medical certificate, Major L. Conway Gordon, R.A., two months, private affairs, Col. J. J. M'Leod Innes, V.C., R.E., one month, private affairs.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. L. N. Knyvett, S.C., one month, private affairs, Col. G. N. Johnstone, S.C., four months, medical certificate, Major H. R. Faber, R.E., six months, medical certificate.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon R. M. Wall, two months, medical certificate, Surgeon Major C. F. Ogilvie, six months, medical certificate, Lieut. L. L. Fenton, S.C., one month, private affairs.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. L. Mangles, V.C. (Cov.), three months, A. B. Patterson (Cov.), eight days, F. C. Channing (Cov.), twenty days, F. W. J. Rees (Cov.), twenty days, J. Woodburn (Cov.), six weeks, J. O'Callaghan (Uncov.), four months, medical certificate.

Madras Estab.—H. Sewell (Cov.), one month six days, J. Hope (Cov.), six weeks.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., S.C., Lieut. W. G. Dunsford, S.C., Surgeon Major W. S. Caldwell, Major F. M. Newbery, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. W. Smart, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. E. Fisher, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. W. Mackie (Cov.), W. M. Soutter (Cov.), W. Kemble (Cov.), F. C. Channing (Cov.), W. H. Grimley (Cov.), E. F. Gordon (Uncov.), C. F. Knyvett (Uncov.), F. J. Atkinson (Uncov.), J. B. Leventhorpe (Uncov.), J. H. Gordon (Uncov.), H. W. Warden (Uncov.), G. F. Meiklejohn (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—W. Logau (Cov.).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE KANDAHAR FORCE AND RESERVE DIVISION.

CORRECTED UP TO JULY 3.

AT KANDAHAR—General Primrose and staff. Artillery—Col. French commanding—E Battery R.H.A., Company 2 R.A., 5-11 R.A. Cavalry Brigade, under General Nuttall—3rd Sind Horse, headquarters Puna Horse, 3rd Light Cavalry, No. 2 Company Sappers. 1st Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier General Burrows—66th Regiment, 1st N.I., 19th N.I. 2nd Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier General Brooke—7th Fusiliers, 30th N.I. At Khelat-i-Ghilzai—2 guns Company 2 R.A., 1 squadron 3rd Sind Horse, 2 Companies 66th Regiment 29th N.I.

ON LINE OF COMMUNICATION.—Mundi Hissar—25 sabres, Puna Horse, 40 men 19th N.I. Melkarez—14 sabres Puna Horse, 55 men 19th N.I. Gatai—14 sabres Puna Horse, 46 men 19th N.I. Abdul Rahiman—25 sabres Puna Horse, 40 men 19th N.I. Dubrai—14 sabres Puna Horse, 51 men 19th N.I., 26 Sappers. Chaman—2 mountain guns, 41 sabres Puna Horse, 3 companies 28th N.I. Killa Abdulla—2 companies 28th N.I., 13 sabres 2nd Sind Horse. Sagee—13 sabres 2nd Sind Horse. Mehterzai—13 sabres 2nd Sind Horse. Kasim Killa—75 men 16th N.I. Kushdil Khan—1 squadron Puna Horse, 215 rifles 28th N.I. Gurki Defile—51 rifles 16th N.I. Chupper—106 rifles 16th N.I., railway survey and road works, 51 rifles 16th N.I.; 225 rifles 10th N.I. to Quetta to take post of 4th N.I. North Chuppar Rift—120 rifles 1st Biluch Battalion, 3 companies Sappers. Shor—12 rifles 1st Biluch Battalion. Gulistan Karez—1 company 28th N.I., 14 sabres 2nd Sind Horse. Dina Karez—12 sabres 2nd Sind Horse. Quetta—3 officers, 85 men, 14-9 R.A., 27 rank and file, No. 2 Mountain Battery, headquarters 2nd Sind Horse, 5 European officers, 302 native rank 4th N.I. From Quetta to Kandahar—4 European officers, 361 native rank 10th N.I. Saran Tangi, on direct road to Quetta, telegraph and road work—250 rifles 16th N.I. Kuch—145 rifles 1st Biluch Battalion Headquarters, and 150 rifles 16th N.I., 105 rifles 9th N.I., to relieve posts in Bolan. Durghai—150 rifles 1st Biluch Battalion. Sharigh Railway—Headquarters and 120 rifles 1st Biluch Battalion, 40 sabres 2nd Sind Horse. Nassak—16 sabres 2nd Sind Horse, 13 rifles 1st Biluch Battalion. Thull Chotiali, and on the line of communications with Spintangi—75 rifles 23rd N.I. Koochali—25 rifles 23rd N.I. Sangar Valley—25 sabres 1st Sind Horse, 150 rifles 23rd N.I. Nari Gorge—25 rifles 23rd N.I. Sibi—40 sabres 1st Sind Horse, 150 rifles 23rd N.I. Humai—40 sabres 2nd Sind Horse, 200 rifles 5th N.I. Daloolful—25 sabres 1st Sind Horse, 25 rifles 23rd N.I. Guidigab—25 rifles 23rd N.I. Gundakin Duff—25 rifles 23rd N.I. Khillat-i-Killa—13 rifles 23rd N.I. Thulli—37 sabres 1st Sind Horse, 50 rifles 23rd N.I.

RESERVE DIVISION.—At Jacobabad, under Brigadier General Wood: Headquarters 1st Sind Horse, one and a-half squadron 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, 1st Madras Cavalry (under orders to proceed to Kandahar), three companies 9th N.I. (under orders to proceed to Sibi). At Hyderabad, 1st Infantry Brigade, under senior officer: Half battalion 11th Regt., F-2 R.A., 24th N.I. (under orders to proceed to Sibi). At Karachi, 2nd Infantry Brigade under General Brown: 15th Regt. and Headquarters 9th N.I. (under orders for Kandahar), 3rd N.I., B-B R.H.A. attached from Cavalry Brigade.

HOME NEWS.

EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.—Mr. James L. Bowes, on behalf of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, has sent memorials to the Secretary of State for India and the Postmaster General recommending "a return to the system whereby the arrival of the mails in London from the East took place earlier in the week, or that such other measures be adopted as will remove the existing grievances of which complaint is made, as well as amply facilitate postal communications with and from the East."

TOTAL LOSS OF AN EAST INDIAMAN.—Information was received on Saturday at Liverpool of the total loss of the fine iron ship *Winchester*, in the Straits of Macassar, near Manila. The *Winchester* was a London vessel of 1,626 tons, and was bound from Manila to Montreal with a cargo of sugar and hemp. No details have yet come to hand as to the disaster, but the message adds that the crew have been saved.

THE BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that Lord Camperdown has consented to present to the House of Lords a petition from the British India Association praying that popular representation may be established in connection with the existing Legislative Councils; that improved intermediate appellate courts may be established; that the expenses of the Afghan war may be borne in equal proportions by England and India; that there may be a permanent limitation or fixity of the land tax; that the Civil Service may be more liberally opened to the natives; and that the Vernacular Press and Arms Acts may be abolished. A similar petition has been received from Assam.

ACCIDENT TO THE "KASHGAR."—Lloyd's agent at Port Said, in a telegram dated July 28, reports that the *Kashgar* steamer, in

entering the basin at Suez on July 27, came into collision with the pier and twisted her stem. The extent of the damage is not yet known, but she would have to go into dock. The steamer left London for Bombay on July 11, and called at Malta about July 22. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have received a telegram which adds that the ship received considerable damage forward, but that the collision bulkhead was quite tight. As the repairs will probably occupy a few days the company's agent at Suez was landing the cargo, which would be despatched from that port by the *Zambesi* on the 5th proximo. In the meantime, to prevent any interruption to the mail service, the *Peru*, which was lying at Alexandria, has proceeded to Suez to take on the mails and passengers of the *Kashgar*; and the directors do not apprehend that the accident will cause any delay of moment either to the outward or homeward mails.

THE REVENUES OF CYPRUS.—A parliamentary paper has been issued giving returns of the sums paid by England to the Porte out of Cyprus revenues, and a copy of the accounts of Cyprus previous to English occupation. For the year 1878-79 the sum of 7,402,625 piastres was paid by England to Turkey; and in the year 1879-80, the sum of 11,092,377 piastres was paid, plus £5,000. The receipts of the Porte in Cyprus in the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877 amounted to 83,950,051 piastres, while the expenditure in the same years amounted to 64,304,946 piastres, showing an excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to 11,121,952 piastres.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.30,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.28,71,000; to Bombay, Rs.1,19,000; and to Madras, Rs.10,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18 3-16d. will receive about 11½ per cent., above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows a fall of 1-16d. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Parvati Nath Datta, Gilchrist scholar, has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in the First Division. In future there will be no need for Gilchrist scholars to take this examination, as the Gilchrist Examination has been made equivalent to the London University Matriculation. Mr. K. R. Divecha has passed the first examination of the Society of Apothecaries, London. Arrivals: Dr. Beramjee Nowrojee, for study of London hospitals; Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, on a visit to England; Mr. K. R. Divecha, for the Indian Medical Service, and Mr. S. Dinsha Wadin, for engineering, all from Bombay. Departure: Mr. Krishna Nath Mitra, barrister at law, for Calcutta.—*Journal National Indian Association.*

OBITUARY.—We record with regret the death of Thomas Terrett Taylor, Esq., of the Mythe, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, which occurred June 27, whilst he was travelling in Italy. Mr. Taylor became some years ago, at the request of Miss Carpenter, treasurer of the National Indian Association, in the objects of which he felt a genuine interest. He was connected with various branches of commerce at Bristol, and was greatly respected in public and in private life. Mr. Taylor resigned the treasurership at the end of 1878 to Mr. Wyllie.—*Journal National Indian Association.*

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—The following is a list of gentlemen cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July, 1880, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—*Passed with "honours":* R. Armstrong, M. B. Darrah, M. Cowper, J. F. Riddell, H. P. L. Estridge, F. M. Beaumont, E. S. Crofts, Frederick S. Robb, F. H. T. Hawley, Gilbert Hamilton De Lacy, W. A. M. Wilson, C. De Winton, Wilfred Hale Lewin, Harry F. Loch, W. P. Cockeram, H. J. W. Hamilton, A. P. D. Lushington, Arthur R. Lascombe, Laurence E. Eliott, Edmund Bacon, H. C. Higgs, Chas. C. Thackray, Robert C. Cooke, George G. H. D'Eth, John J. Cronin, A. G. Churchill, R. H. L. Donne, A. W. H. Tripp. *Passed:* Noble F. Jenkins, E. Grey, W. G. Burrows, E. W. Thistlethwayte, W. S. S. Hawarth, John D. M'Andrew, V. W. H. Graham, George Rippon, C. B. Templer, Cecil S. Martindale, G. D. R. Williams, Walter G. Ley, Thomas Quin, C. F. Randolph, H. Thornton, J. Jackson, F. B. Buist, Godfrey A. S. Dupuis, R. S. Wynell-Mayow, Wm. Hugh Hunter, E. A. Maiton-Barrett, Arthur H. Thomas, William Arthur Watson, E. A. Ward, G. C. Cawood, James A. Reeks, Charles Robert Dyer, H. M. Graham, Frank A. Wilkinson, H. J. M'Laughlin, A. S. Ralli, J. L. Pearse, G. F. Wingfield, Arthur M. Sugden, E. K. G. Aylmer, S. B. Bright-Smith, Edmund C. Thwaytes, A. F. Cooper, George Cookson, A. W. Bean, R. E. Whitehead, M. C. Jacson, F. G. Wintour, George W. Hume, R. de H. Burton, P. S. Marling, R. S. Bowen, Henry Oswin Grant, C. W. H. Miller, Algernon G. Peyton, H. E. Richardson, H. R. Addington, G. R. Smith, H. G. D. S. Shute, Aubrey Hinds, Edward F. Brereton, W. P. Lafone, W. C. Cox, J. A. Orr Ewing, E. E. Couper, Lord Binning, Knox, E. Harris, W. H. Simpson, A. N. Roberts, A. H. G. Kemball, K. Maclaren, G. C. Mansel, Henry S. B. Acton, Viscount Boyle, J. A. Vanrenen, O. W. E. Wheeler, Arthur Lowry Cole, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas J. Atherton, Walter H. Besant, G. D. Atkinson, E. B. Eager, P. E. Dun, A. Rayley, Spencer Mitchell,

A. Venis-Lazarus, F. F. G. Nason, A. R. B. Warrand, P. Malcolm, Charles F. Beville, C. E. Belli-Bivar, P. B. Smithe, Thomas H. H. Bradford Atkinson, W. K. W. Jenner, W. H. E. Lawless, W. H. S. Cocks, R. T. Doveton, R. J. Cooper, Archibald Channing, J. W. G. Tulloch, John S. Melville, F. Lamb, F. C. Grant, W. F. G. Curtler, R. A. Vowell. *Qualified:* C. Jackson, K. B. Mackenzie, A. Wilson, L. C. Sherer, E. J. Collins, L. R. H. Roberts.

BRITISH INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting was held on Thursday; Mr. A. R. Capel in the chair. The Chairman expressed his regret that the board had not a more satisfactory report to present to the shareholders, but they could not have any control over the weather or the state of the tea market. The outturn had been more than the previous year, whilst they had been compelled to submit to 2d. per lb. less in price, but other companies had had to take 4d. per lb. less. The importation of tea had largely increased, it amounted last month to 3,800,000lb., the largest delivery ever made in this country in one month. The increase in the consumption would, he believed, increase the price, though the quotations current a few years ago would not be reached. China, Japan, and Ceylon were all now competing with Indian teas, but he thought that they might fairly look forward to remunerative returns if they had fairly fine weather, which would increase the quantity and improve the quality of the tea manufactured. The weather of the present season had been very disappointing, and up to the 14th of July the outturn was 171,000lb. against 167,000lb. at the corresponding period of last year. A telegram had since been received from which it appeared that up to the 26th July the quantity manufactured was 206,000lb. as against 188,000lb. in the corresponding period of last year, the manufacture being 35,000lb. in the fortnight as compared with 21,000lb. in the corresponding fortnight. It would thus appear that the weather had improved. The report was adopted.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—An application has just been made for the registration of the resolutions passed in the case of J. C. Stirling and F. W. Macan, trading as merchants and East India agents, in Gracechurch-street, under the firm of Horsley, Palmer, Stirling, and Co., and at Bombay as Stirling and Co. The liabilities of the joint estate were £37,890, and assets £13,966, the book debts being estimated to realise £9,700. It was resolved that the estate should be liquidated by arrangement, Mr. John Young, accountant, Coleman-street, being appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection, and the discharge of the debtors was granted. It appeared that the resolutions had been only carried, and his honour directed registration.

SOUTH EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At the meeting held on Friday the resolution for altering the denomination of the shares from £2 to £1 was confirmed. The chairman notified the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Pegler to the effect that they were still opening out the reef with important results.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 26.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. A. ARNOLD asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received further information with reference to the proclamation of Abdul Rahman Khan as Ameer of Cabul.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Sir, when the present Government came into office it had already been decided by the late Government that, pending the occupation of Kandahar and the protection of the frontier which had been assigned by the Treaty of Gandamak the troops should return as early as possible from Cabul and Northern Afghanistan. The late Government thought it extremely desirable, before that retirement should be effected, that a strong and capable ruler should be found to assume the government of Cabul and of that district. With that object Lord Lytton had communications in March last with Abdul Rahman Khan. Abdul Rahman was, as is well known, selected by Lord Lytton as the most powerful of the candidates for the throne of Cabul and the chief who was likely to obtain the greatest amount of support from the sirdars and the people. These communications have been in progress ever since that time, although more delay than was anticipated has arisen in bringing them to a conclusion. The causes of the delay are, in the first instance, the great distance between Turkestan and Cabul, Turkestan being the place where Abdul Rahman had taken up his quarters. In the next place, Abdul Rahman felt some distrust, which was, in the circumstances, not unnatural, as to the apparently disinterested offer which the British Government had made to him. Again, he had the not unnatural desire to be recognised, if possible, as the Ameer of undivided Afghanistan. He also felt considerable difficulty in establishing his position in Turkestan itself. He had also to exercise great caution among the tribes, and to feel his way carefully in Turkestan and in the direction of Cabul, in order to see how much support he could obtain as Ameer. In consequence of these great delays, and also of the nature of the reply received, some doubt was expressed as to his good faith, and there were some men whose opinions were entitled to great weight who were in favour even of breaking off the negotiations with Abdul Rahman; but Lord Lytton decided, I think,

with very great prudence, to carry on the negotiations to the end. He directed cautious replies to be sent to Abdul Rahman in answer to such communications as he thought himself entitled to make, and he was firmly, but at the same time courteously, informed what were the terms we were able to grant, and, on the other hand, what it was impossible for us to concede to him. The result has been, as the House is aware, that Abdul Rahman, having passed through Kohistan, has arrived at Chankar, not very far from Cabul. He has apparently been well received there by the sirdars and by the people. A durbar has been held in Cabul, where he has been proclaimed Ameer, with the assent of the British Government, and apparently with the assent of a very considerable number of the sirdars and the people. Communications are still going on with the leaders of the party known as the National Party, and we have every reason to hope that these communications will lead to the acceptance, if he has not been already accepted, of Abdul Rahman by that party also. I hope that, in these circumstances, the troops will very shortly be able to retire from Cabul, having placed Abdul Rahman in possession of that city and handed over the government of the city and of the surrounding country to him. The troops will retire, in the first instance, to the positions which have been selected with a view to their health, and they will be in a position to afford facilities of watching for a little time the progress of events, and, if necessary, give any protection to the chiefs and troops friendly to us. In the autumn, when the season is favourable and the troops are able to march through the passes, I hope they will be able to retire through those passes to India. I do not wish to lead the House to believe that I speak with too great confidence as to the nature of the arrangements arrived at. The uncertainty of Afghan politics is so great that it is not possible to feel that all troubles in the country are yet at an end. But I can state that our arrangements for the retirement from Cabul of the troops are not altogether contingent on the proceedings of Abdul Rahman or the Afghan people. General Stewart is, I believe, amply strong enough to hold his own against any hostile combination that may be formed, and strong enough to retire when and how he thinks fit, and at the same time to make arrangements for the safety of the Afghan chiefs who may think it necessary to seek our protection and to accompany him. No formal engagement of any kind has yet been entered into with Abdul Rahman. He has simply been recognised as Ameer of Cabul, and he has been offered such support and such assistance as may be necessary to enable him to establish his position there. He has been informed that no negotiations can be entered into at present in respect to Kandahar and the other districts assigned under the Treaty of Gandamak until it has been further considered—first by Lord Ripon and then by the Home Government. Further, Abdul Rahman has been informed that if he conforms himself to our advice the British Government will be prepared to assist him against any unprovoked aggression by foreign Powers. He has also been told that her Majesty's Government have no desire to interfere in any way with his internal management of his own dominions. A Mahomedan envoy will be sent to Cabul, but the Ameer will not be required to receive a British Resident there. Whether these facts will be embodied in a more formal document depends very much upon the willingness which Abdul Rahman may show to be guided by our advice and the disposition he shows to treat with fairness and friendship the tribes which have proved themselves our friends in the last two years. I hope to be able to make the financial statement on Tuesday week, certainly not later than Thursday week.

Sir G. CAMPBELL wished to know whether the Government were committed to maintain the line of the Treaty of Gandamak, or whether it was still an open question.

Mr. COWEN said that in the last Parliament some serious charges were made as to the way in which the British troops treated the Afghan people in the course of the war, and an answer was given to the effect that the charges were baseless. He had read in the *Times* of that morning a report of the speech which was made by Mr. Lepel Griffin to the chiefs, &c., at the durbar of Thursday last, and in the course of the address the following passage occurred:—"We trust and believe that your remembrance of England will not be unkindly. We have fought you in the field whenever you opposed us, but your religion has not been interfered with, the honour of your women has been respected, and everyone has been secure in the possession of his property. Whatever has been necessary for the support of the army has been liberally paid for. Not a single complaint has been made by any Afghan of any soldier, English or native, belonging to her Majesty's army." He wished to know whether the noble lord was in a position to confirm the statement of Mr. Griffin, or had he any information justifying the severe condemnation passed upon the army in the last Parliament.

Mr. OTWAY and Mr. ONSLOW wished for information as to the form of the assistance referred to by the noble lord as having been offered by the Government to Abdul Rahman; the last-named hon. gentleman asking whether it would take the form of men, arms, or ammunition.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reply to Sir G. Campbell, said, as concerned the position of the question as regarded Kandahar and the new frontier, it remained *in statu quo*. Lord Ripon had been instructed to consider it separately and independently, and

as soon as his judgment was formed and communicated to the Home Government they would decide what was best to be done in the circumstances. In answer to Mr. Cowen, the noble lord said he had no official information as to the address which was said to have been delivered by Mr. Griffin, but, as far as the information in his possession enabled him to speak, the statement of Mr. Griffin was borne out by facts. In answer to Mr. Otway and Mr. Onslow, the noble marquis said the information at present in possession of the Government had been communicated by telegraph, and did not contain details, but he understood that the assistance proposed to be given was mainly pecuniary. The only arms that would be given to him, as far as he knew, were some Afghan guns which had been taken from Shere Ali. He had not recently received any information whatever concerning Yakooob Khan.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. OTWAY: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether it is true that in the twenty-one years which have elapsed since India has been governed by the Crown a sum of about 500 millions sterling has been taken from the people of India by taxation in excess of that imposed on them during the twenty-eight years preceding.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The revenues and receipts of India during the twenty-one years from 1858 to 1879 are computed to have exceeded those in the twenty-one (not twenty-eight) preceding years by 484 millions sterling; but the whole of this excess can, perhaps, scarcely be called taxation of the people of India. The extra receipts from opium were ninety-six; from land revenue, 122 from public works receipts, thirty-two; from tributes and miscellaneous receipts, seventy-five; and from excise, assessed taxes, customs, salt, and stamps, 159 millions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, JULY 27.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I wish to take this opportunity of correcting one or two inaccuracies that have appeared in some of the reports of the answer given by me yesterday to the question of the hon. member for Salford. I am reported in the *Times* to have said that when we came into office it had already been decided by the late Government that, pending the occupation of Kandahar and the protection of the frontier which had been assigned by the Treaty of Gandamak, the troops should return as soon as possible from Cabul and Northern Afghanistan. What I said was that the late Government, while maintaining the occupation of Kandahar, had decided on the retirement of the troops from Cabul and Northern Afghanistan. I am also reported to have said that Abdul Rahman has been recognised as Ameer of Cabul, and has been offered such support and such assistance as may be necessary to enable him to establish his position there. It should be added that I stated that the assistance would be distinctly of a temporary character. I am also reported to have said that Abdul Rahman has been informed that no negotiations can be entered into at present in respect to Kandahar and the districts assigned under the Treaty of Gandamak until the subject has been further considered, first by Lord Ripon and then by the Home Government. No such reservation was contained in the statement I made; and the announcement made to Abdul Rahman was unconditional. Another error occurs in all the reports, and is due, probably, to a mistake of my own. I am said to have stated that some men whose opinions were entitled to great weight were in favour of breaking off the negotiations with Abdul Rahman, but Lord Lytton decided, with very great prudence, to carry on the negotiations to the end. As a matter of fact, the continuance of the negotiations was owing to the firmness and prudence of Lord Ripon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Speaker having taken the chair,

The Marquis of HARTINGTON regretted to say that he had that morning received news of a very serious character from India. He then read the telegram which appears elsewhere. The Marquis stated that the only news that received respecting General Burrows' expedition had been telegraphic, and therefore he was not able to give any details as to the composition of his force. He believed it consisted of a brigade, but was unable to state how that brigade was composed.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, rising shortly before six o'clock, said: As far as I am able to ascertain—although my information is not very accurate—the brigade under the command of General Burrows contained from 2,000 to 3,000 men, which was composed of a British infantry regiment and a battery of horse artillery. I am not able to state positively what the British regiment was; but from the previous telegram we have received I may safely infer that it was part of the 66th Regiment. I am unable to tell at present what force is under General Primrose at Kandahar; but, weakened by the detachment under the command of General Burrows, it would not exceed from 1,700 to 2,000 men. At the time when General Burrows' force was attacked orders were given to reinforce the force at Kandahar by troops under General Phayre. If that junction was effected, the force would probably exceed the number I have stated. I have received this afternoon two further telegrams (one from the Viceroy, published in our first page). I have also received a further telegram from the Governor of Bombay in reply to the Government of India, who asked him what reinforcements his Government would

undertake to furnish in the present emergency. He said he would undertake to furnish three batteries of artillery, one British cavalry regiment, half a regiment of native cavalry, two regiments of European infantry, and six native infantry regiments. Phayre telegraphs:—"Fragments of Burrows' force arriving at Kandahar. No details yet, but Ayoob Khan's force stronger than was supposed, consisting of 12,000 men and thirty-six guns, well served. Phayre has been conversing with Primrose; wires now cut. Concentration on Bolan. This we think wise." This telegram has just been placed in my hand in reply to one I addressed to the Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy asking when they could give details of the force under command of General Burrows—"Horse Artillery I and B, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, two companies Sappers, 66th Regiment six companies, 1st and 30th Native Infantry. Nothing more known. Telegraph interrupted."

THE INDIAN EXCHEQUER.

On the order for the consideration of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, as amended, Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL rose to move:—"That considering the declaration of her Majesty's Government, it is essential that regard should be had to the necessities of the Indian Exchequer before the British financial arrangements for the year are completed." The hon. member remarked that the serious announcement which the Secretary for India had just made seemed to open a prospect of greatly increased expenditure in Afghanistan, and, consequently, of greatly increased liabilities on the part of the Home Government, who had undertaken to contribute a substantial part of the cost of the war. He was unable to support the Postmaster-General when he first proposed to give aid to India, but since then matters had greatly changed. It was now seen that the war would cost at least fifteen millions, with four millions for railways. He had been apprehensive that complications might arise which would lead to further outlay, and the announcement just made showed that such complications had arisen. He would be afraid to contract for the whole war under twenty or twenty-five millions. However, he proposed only to deal with the cost up to the close of the financial year, and that had been estimated at nineteen millions. The Government was pledged to contribute a substantial portion to the outlay, and he wanted to know how they were to meet that. The surplus shown by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the amended Budget was only half a million, while a "substantial portion" could not mean less than several millions. His opinion was that twopence ought to be added to the income-tax, and to those who advocated a spirited foreign policy ought not to raise any objection.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the hon. member had said that he was bound by the principles he had laid down to provide for the expenditure of the year from the resources of the year. While holding by these principles he had never committed himself to the novel principle that if the question of an Indian demand arose it ought to fall into the same year. The upshot of the motion was that twopence more ought to be added to the income-tax by an immediate act. He would ask the hon. member how was it possible for them to make such a proposal until they were prepared to submit some plan as to the contribution they were prepared to make to the Indian Exchequer. They could not proceed by instalments, as this was a question so new and important that it would become Parliament to exercise the greatest jealousy and circumspection. They could not, even if they thought it right, which they did not, demand from Parliament to lay fresh taxes on the country before they were able to give them something like a definite estimate both of the charges of the war and of the contribution which it would be the duty of this country to make towards those charges. He did not wish it to be understood that he undervalued the importance of the topics on which the hon. member touched if he then offered no observations upon them. An early opportunity would arise for their discussion, when the hon. member would be in a position to urge his views.

Mr. STANHOPE thought no one could have heard the statement of the noble lord (Lord Hartington) without feeling the deepest regret, and the first idea uppermost in their minds was to give support to the Government in the difficult position they were undoubtedly placed in by the news they had received, and to assist them in every possible way. At the same time, he could not be surprised at the motion being made, because he recollected in the session of 1879 a motion was brought forward to charge the whole of the expenditure on the Imperial Exchequer, and was supported by hon. and right hon. gentlemen opposite, including the Prime Minister. During the first session of the present year not only were proposals of that description made, but it was intended to interpose between the discussion of the financial statement of England to induce the Government to state what contribution they would make to the Indian Exchequer. The late Government assented to the suggestion as a reasonable one, and before the financial arrangements of the year were settled they agreed to give the House an opportunity of discussing it. In the present session the Prime Minister brought in a budget and stated that he had taken into consideration the necessity for a contribution towards the expenses of the Afghan war. He had to point out the danger of such an indefinite promise. They ran the risk of weakening the security of economical management in India. Reserving, as they did, their opinion both as to the principle and detail of the proposal the Government might hereafter make, he hoped the House would now allow them to proceed with the discussion of the bill.

Sir G. CAMPBELL withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, JULY 29.

THE DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Duke of SOMERSET asked whether the Government were in possession of any additional information as to the disaster in Afghanistan.

Earl GRANVILLE could do little else than formally repeat what had been stated in another place with regard to this disaster. He was happy to say that the news that day, was decidedly of a reassuring character, and that the statement first telegraphed from Bombay that General Burrows's brigade had been annihilated was an exaggeration. Still, there was no doubt that a serious defeat had been inflicted upon his force. His Lordship then read a summary of the telegrams received, and added that, although there was reason to hope that the first news of defeat was considerably exaggerated, there was still cause for anxiety and apprehension that this unfortunate event would prolong the war; the Secretary of State for India had therefore thought it necessary to make arrangements with the Commander in Chief and the Secretary for War for sending immediately reinforcements of British troops to India in anticipation of the ordinary reliefs.

The Earl of CARNARVON asked the Foreign Secretary what was the state of telegraphic communications between the forces, and to what point there was railway communication for troops and supplies.

Earl GRANVILLE said that on the instant he was not prepared to answer the question.

Later on, Earl GRANVILLE said he was now in a position to answer the question of the noble earl (Carnarvon) respecting Afghanistan. General Phayre was at Chaman-Choki, and the communication was cut between him and General Primrose. The railway was nearly finished to Sibi, but it had been damaged by floods. He wished to take that opportunity of appealing to the noble lord near him (Waveney) not to proceed to-morrow with the motion respecting Kandahar which stood in his name. It was the opinion of her Majesty's Government, and also of noble lords on both sides of the House, that the present was not a convenient time for discussing that subject.

Lord WAVENEY admitted entirely the justice of the noble earl's appeal, to which, of course, he would accede. His motion, which aimed at erecting Kandahar into a free city and emporium of commerce under British administration and government, was one of great interest to the chambers of commerce in this country, but they were, no doubt, quite of opinion also that the discussion of such a subject at the present time was inopportune. He would not, therefore, proceed with his motion. At the same time, he trusted that another opportunity would be afforded for discussing the disaster which had just befallen the British arms and matters connected with Afghanistan generally.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JULY 29.

MILITARY LUNATICS.

Sir H. D. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would consent to lay upon the table correspondence with the Local Government Board or any other department relative to the chargeability of military or other lunatics sent from India on the rates of unions in Essex; and whether Her Majesty's Government had arrived at any decision as to the justice of charging the maintenance of such lunatics on the rates of Portsmouth.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The letter to which the hon. member referred in a previous question received from the War Office has been under consideration, but has not yet been finally decided upon. I do not think it would be convenient to lay the correspondence upon the table until some decision has been arrived at. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN FAMINES.

In answer to Mr. O'Donnell, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said it had not been possible for him as yet fully to consider the report of the Indian Famine Commission; and he did not know, even if it had been otherwise, that he should have been able to enter into a discussion on the subject with the hon. member, who would find the views of the commission as to the Behar famine set forth in the first part of the report. When the second part was issued, as it shortly would be, the hon. member would find what notice the commission had thought it necessary to take of the agrarian position of Behar, a question into which they had entered at great length.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

In answer to Lord Elcho, who had not given previous notice of the question, Mr. MUNDELLA said he could not off-hand say when the reports of the assistant commissioners appointed under the Royal Commission on Agriculture would be issued.

THE NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Sir H. D. WOLFF asked the Marquis of Hartington whether, immediately after the revolt of the Wali's forces, any orders were sent to reinforce the garrison of Kandahar or to secure the communications, and when the reinforcements now ordered were likely to arrive.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON—I am happy to be able to inform the House that the telegraphic messages which have been received this morning are, on the whole, of a very reassuring character, and show certainly, in my opinion, that the statement

which was telegraphed yesterday morning from Bombay as to the annihilation of General Burrow's Brigade was an exaggeration. I will, with permission of the House, read a summary of the various telegrams which have been received this morning—a proceeding which I believe will place before the House in the most convenient shape the information that has been received. (The telegram read will be found elsewhere.) I have only to add that although, as I have already said, we should consider the news this morning as of an exceedingly reassuring character, there can nevertheless be no doubt that a somewhat severe defeat has been suffered, and that there is still cause for much anxiety and some cause for apprehension that this unfortunate event may lead to a prolongation of the war. In these circumstances I have thought it necessary, in consultation with my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War and the Commander in Chief, to make arrangements for sending out reinforcements of British troops in anticipation of the reliefs which would in the ordinary course be sent out. (Hear, hear.) I have no information which I can give to the House as to the present state of the defences of Kandahar. I may add that I have received no information from Cabul since the news I have communicated to the House. I forgot also to state that I have thought it might be convenient to hon. members who may be acquainted with or interested in officers in General Burrow's force to have a carefully drawn up statement of the various telegrams, and also a careful comparison of them with the "Army List," so as to show clearly the extent of the casualties as far as they become known to us. This list will be placed in the newspaper room, near the map of Afghanistan.

Sir. H. D. WOLFF said the mutiny of the Wali's troops occurred on the 14th of this month, and he wished to know whether there was any movement of reinforcements in the direction of Kandahar between that date and the date of the attack on General Burrows's force.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: As soon as General Burrows's movement for Kandahar was decided upon, orders were sent to General Phayre and to Bombay to reinforce the division on that line. I do not know what the amount of reinforcement so sent has been, and I am not aware that any reinforcements were sent subsequently to the desertion of the Wali's troops.

Lord G. HAMILTON: The noble lord has quoted two communications received from Major Sandeman. May I ask, therefore, whether telegraphic communication is still open to Quetta?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: It is open to Quetta, but closed from that place to Kandahar.

Mr. OTWAY: May I ask whether the telegraphic communication is open between Cabul and Simla.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Yes; or, rather, I have no knowledge that it is not so.—Mr. O'DONNELL asked what arrangements had been made with regard to Yakob Khan and the national Royal Family of Afghanistan.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have received no information on the subject of Yakob Khan, and I think that the House will see that whatever may be decided respecting him, it would not be friendly to the new Ameer to take this moment for releasing a member of the late Royal Family who could not be looked upon in any other light than as a rival candidate for the throne.—Mr. O'DONNELL asked whether it was to be understood that the selection by the British Government of Abdur Rahman as the ruler of Afghanistan was irrevocable. (Cries of "Order.")—The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have no more to state with reference to Abdur Rahman than I communicated to the House the other day. Abdur Rahman has not been selected by the British Government; he has simply been recognised by them as the Ameer of Cabul.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 30.

THE DISASTER NEAR KANDAHAR.

Earl GRANVILLE, replying to the Duke of Somerset, read a counterpart of the telegram which had been read earlier in the day by Lord Hartington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 30.

Mr. A. ARNOLD inquired if General Primrose had been reinforced by General Phayre.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON read the telegram received that morning and said General Phayre was not in a position to advance to the relief of Kandahar, and it was desirable that he should not attempt any such advance until he was sufficiently strong to be certain not to encounter another reverse. Lord Hartington had no telegram from India as to the effect the news had in Cabul, and, in the absence of any information, the state of affairs at Cabul seemed satisfactory. There was nothing at all alarming in what he had, and it was perfectly intelligible that there would be a certain amount of disturbance along the line from Kandahar to Quetta and Pishin.

Sir W. BARTHELOT inquired as to the force at Karachi, and Lord R. CHURCHILL asked if the Cabul force was to be strengthened.

Lord HARTINGTON replied that it was not expedient to give the exact number of the force which was being prepared for the relief of Kandahar, and he believed the force in Cabul to be amply sufficient.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHAPLIN—July 23, at Crieff, Scotland, the wife of Capt. A. Chaplin, Madras Army, a daughter.

HASLAM—July 23, at Overdale, Parbold, near Wigan, the wife of Arthur J. Haslam, late assistant engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—PERRY—July 29, at Paddington, Col. James H. Campbell, R.A., retired (Benga), to Louisa Ann, daughter of the late Augustus Perry, of British Guiana.

DOUGLAS—TULLOCH—July 23, in London, E. S. Douglas, son of E. R. Douglas, Director General of Post-office in India, to F. E. Tulloch, daughter of the late Capt. Tulloch.

HILL—PALMER—July 28, at Mersham, Christopher Hill, of Madras, son of the late Christopher Hill, H.E.I.C.S., to Elizabeth Emily, daughter of the late William H. Palmer.

LEAN—COLES—July 14, at Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset, James, son of the late James Lean, Bengal Civil Service, and judge of the High Court of Appeal, Agra, to Eliza Mary, daughter of the late Rev. James Stratton Coles.

MURRAY—EYRE—July 22, at Parsonstown, King's county, Patrick Murray, captain 100th Regiment, to Emma Macdonnell, daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas Eyre, late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

SLADEN—CAREW—July 20, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Col. Edward B. Sladen, H.M.'s Madras S.C., commander of the Arakan Division, British Burma, son of Ramsay Sladen, late physician general of the Madras Army, to Kate, elder twin daughter of Robert R. Carew.

DEATHS.

DARRAH—July 6, at Genoa, Italy, Col. Henry Zouch Darrah, late of the Bengal S.C., aged 49.

FINCH—June 27, at Adamwahan, of brain fever, Ethel Emily, infant daughter of Pattie and Frederick Finch, aged 7 months and 13 days.

LAWFORD—July 27, at New-cross, Kent, Henry E. A. Lawford, formerly Madras Army, aged 38.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—July 25. Hesperia (s), Hankow; Rydal (s) and Clan Alpine (s), Bombay; Patroclus (s), Shanghai.—26. Dattalla, Pomaron; Laxham (s), Taganrog; Foyle, Barbadoes; White Star, Rangoon; Rose of Tarridge and Ulleswater, Pomaron.—27. Danish Monarch, Taganrog; Torrington (s), Batavia; Tevot (s), Bombay; Orestes (s), Shanghai; Coquet (s), Pomaron; Howden, Samarang; Trojan (s), Cape Town.—28. Persian Empire, Singapore; Devonshire (s), Calcutta.—29. Romaina, Demerara; Thirza, Bassein; Marbello (s), Pomaron; Fraternity, Krageroe.

CALCUTTA.—June 29. Chindwara (s), Bombay; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Knight of the Garter, Star of the Sea, and Killeen, Liverpool.—July 1. Accrington, New York; Mangalore, port not mentioned; Connaught Ranger, Liverpool; Calcutta, Pondicherry.—2. Deccan (s), Southampton; Moray (s), Hong Kong; Chipman, Liverpool; Cutzen, London.—3. Japan (s), Hong Kong; Satara (s), Camorta; Helen Pembroke, Cardiff.—4. Merkara (s), London; Chinsura (s), Bombay; Forest King, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 23.—Chyebassa (s), London.—26. Ailsa, Liverpool.—27. Gateacre, Liverpool; City of Vienna (s), Clyde.

BOMBAY.—July 3. Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Khandalla (s), Calcutta; Stanmere (s), Akyab.—5. Nepaul (s), Calcutta; Calcutta (s), Karachi.—6. Olympia (s), Liverpool; China (s), Hong Kong.—7. Peer of the Realm (s), Newcastle; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Henzada (s), Rangoon; H.M.S. Vulture, Persian Gulf.—8. Venetia (s), Venice; Tersena, Persian Gulf.—9. Lord Nelson (s), Cardiff; Mercedes (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 24.—Memfi (s), Trieste; Gulf of Suez (s), London.—26. Maritime Union, Newport; Gitara and Khiva (s), London.

MADRAS.—July 3. Africa (s), Rangoon.—5. Mary Low, London.—6. Lassa, Cardiff; Manora (s) Calcutta.—7. Chanda (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

July 26.—Mofussil (s) and Duke of Sutherland (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 25. Hutton (s), Trentham Hall (s), and Lennox (s), Bombay; Counsellor (s), Calcutta.—26. David Brown, Henrick, and Viawegia, Singapore.—28. Heartfell (s), Calcutta; Euphony, Demerara; Clan Ronald (s), Bombay; Jumna, Calcutta; Royal Alexandra, Bombay; Japan, Port Natal; Grace, Demerara; Bann, Calcutta; Nizam (s), Bombay.—29. Malabar (s), Bombay; Spinaway, Cape Town.

CALCUTTA.—July 1. Curlew (s), Nagpore, and Star of Persia.—2. Simla (s), Aldborough, and Star of Africa.—3. Manora (s).—4. Medina (s), Mira (s), and Carlsbrooke Castle.—5. Hooghly.

BOMBAY.—July 3. Umballa (s), Karachi; Lenore, Rotterdam; Acacia, Mauritius; Jenny Otto (s), Marseilles; Teheran (s), Venice; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; H.M. Himalaya, England.—6. Oithona, Liverpool; Moel Eillan, Hull.—7. Cohanim (s), Antwerp; Lakefield, Elephant Point; Arago (s), Dunkirk.—8. Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Normandy (s), Bassein; Geelong (s), China, &c.; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta.—9. St. Jacques, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—July 4. Mars, Mauritius.—5. Agnes (s), Coconada.—7. Africa (s), Rangoon and northern ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, July 8.—From Southampton: Mr. F.

G. Ashwood, Major M. A. Warren, Mrs. Warren and infant, Mrs. Ames, Col. Sir B. Russell, Quartermaster D. Shawe, Mr. Baynham, Mrs. Watts, Capt. Howards, and Mr. Wemyss. From Suez: Mr. M'Carthy. From Venice: Major Sheehy, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Surg. Major M'Gann, and Mr. P. Klein. From Brindisi: Lieut. Col. J. Sconce, Major W. S. M'Leod, Mr. E. Hewetson, Mr. B. Wargon, Mr. W. Cornell, and Capt. Shepherd. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Locaton. From Aden: Conductor Clements, wife, and five children.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Indus*, July 23.—From Bombay: Major Candy, Mr. Tuckstedt, Major and Mrs. Homfray and child, Col. Pigott, Sir A. Clarke, and Mr. J. Ryan. From Malta: Lieut. Woods, Miss Taylor, Miss Potts, Mr. R. May, Col. and Mrs. Carey and two children, and Miss Kerr. From Gibraltar: Mr. D. Davis, Mr. Middleton, Miss Flood, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Brisha, Capt. Hon. F. Shore, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Edye, Major Nightingale, Mr. Perkins, Hon. D. Lawless, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Baumgartner.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Teheran*, July 29.—From Bombay: Mr. C. Wolsley, Capt. Williamson, Mr. R. Whitten, Mr. E. Shadbolt, Mr. R. Speeding, Mr. C. Keene, Mr. F. Griewood, Mr. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Macfadyen, and Mr. A. Staley. From Alexandria: Rev. F. A. Strop.

AT VENICE.—Per *Teheran*, July 31.—From Bombay: Capt. Corbett, Mr. E. Moore, Mr. J. Glade, Mr. J. Gillespie, Mr. A. Maury, Mr. J. Livesay, and Mr. S. Deingris. For Alexandria: Mr. Fortuna, Mr. Pilcher, and Capt. Roberts.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kashgar*, July 24.—For Bombay: Mr. Hewett, Col. and Mrs. Kincaid, Lieut. Young, Major Roberts, Paymasters Mosse, Mayers, Fleury, Souper, Mr. J. Posford, Mr. Rustomjee, Col. Reid, and Capt. Walker. For Suez: Mr. Perry. For Malta: Lieut. Gresley, and Mr. Burr. For Gibraltar: Capt. Banister, Major Bromhead, Lieut. Wortledge, Col. and Mrs. Degacher, Mr. Trower, Mr. Dallas, Major Everett, Mr. A. W. Birt, Capt. Harvey, Capt. Williams, Capt. Fielden, Mr. Benson, Mr. Kaibel, Mr. Bereton, and Mr. Langley.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Eldorado*, July 23.—For Colombo: Mr. R. E. Falls, Mr. F. Vine, and Mr. J. Knox. For Tellicherry: Mr. W. H. Scott and Mr. J. Macdonald. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Harman, Rev. W. and Master Money, Mr. Norman Pain, and Miss Hunter Blair. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Masson and Mr. and Mrs. Pogose. For Rangoon: Mr. W. Lloyd, For Malta: Mr. Mackinnon.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Poonah*, July 21.—For Hong Kong: Assist. Com. Gen. Meyer, Surg. Bentham, and Mrs. Meyer. For Calcutta: Dr. West, Mr. Sanderson, and Dr. Atkins. For Ceylon: Mr. H. C. Smith. For Bombay: Mr. Millford, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and child, Capt. Farmer, and Mr. Webb. For Aden: Mr. Turner, Mr. Payn, and Mr. Tuck. For Malta: Lieut. Mustapha Ghalet Bey. For Gibraltar: Dr. and Mrs. Crowe and children, Messrs. Verano, and Mr. Gaggio.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Nepaul*, July 10.—For Brindisi: Mr. R. Deey Spedding, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Mr. O. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Macfadyen, Mr. F. St. C. Greenwood, Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, Mr. G. Keene, Capt. W. J. Williamson, Mr. H. P. Pearson, Dr. H. Cook, Mr. J. R. Hallett, and Mr. A. E. Stacey. For Malta: Lieut. C. W. S. Hallett. For Southampton: Mr. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stokes, General Hogg, Major E. A. Bruce, M.S.C., Capt. and Mrs. Hope, Surgeon Major Walsh, Mr. A. A. Conroy, Hon. L. S. Jackson, Major Gen. H. R. Browne, Major Pearson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Le Grice, Mr. and Mrs. Poynter and two infants, Major Chatfield, Surg. F. A. Davy, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, and Mr. M'Kenzie. For Venice: Mr. Louis Denigris, Mr. J. Glade, Capt. Corbett, R.A., Mr. E. J. Moore, and Mr. J. Gillespie. For Suez: Col. Macdonald, M.S.C. For Aden: Army Schoolmaster Armstrong, wife, and three children. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on July 3.—For Southampton: Mr. R. J. Arnold, Mr. Bartlett, and Lance Corporal H. Short. For Brindisi: Mr. J. D. Maclean, Mr. E. T. Phillips, Mr. Fletcher, and Col. G. A. Laughton. For Venice: Capt. J. Corse-Scott. For Aden: Mr. A. Bardey.

CASUALTIES.

The Norman M'Leod (British barque) is reported from Chittagong to have grounded off the harbour, but got off after making jettison of a small portion of cargo.

The British Peer (ship), Partridge, from Chittagong, at St. Helena, for Dundee, reports having encountered a heavy gale from June 1 to 3, in lat. 35 19 S., 24 28 E.; vessel was thrown on beam ends for upwards of six hours; houses on deck were smashed in and fore lowtopsail, fore-topmaststaysail, and fore topgallantsail carried away.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Slieve Donald, from Rangoon, June 17, 9 N., 21 W.; James Livesay, from Calcutta, June 16, off Cape Agulhas; Hero, from Rangoon, June 16, off Cape Agulhas; Ben Rhydding, for Calcutta, June 16, 3 N., 24 W.; Flintshire, from Rangoon, July 7, off St. Helena; Grampian, from Rangoon, July 14, 9 S., 13 W.; Gwynedd, from Rangoon to Bremen, May 30, 25 S., 55 E.; Clan Grant, from Rangoon, May 31, 26 S., 52 E.

Havildar Davi Sing, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, has been admitted to the Order of Merit (3rd class) for conspicuous gallantry in action at Gamul in April last. The havildar with a detachment of eighteen men attacked and drove off a large body of Waziri raiders, and saved the village from destruction. Duffadar Mahomed Yunus and Sepoy Izzat, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, have also been admitted to the 3rd class of the same Order for conspicuous gallantry near Chasasia on April 25.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 96
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	738½
Bank of Bengal	500	755
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	510	112
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,075	675ex pth
reere	150	
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,050
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,700	1175
Apollo (small shares)	2,400	365
Bellary	1,000	500
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	455
New Indian	350	125
Brooch Cotton Ginning	250	44
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	575
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	990
Fort	8,500	1,500
French	500	470
Sind	750	550
Mofussil	400	270
Prince of Wales	1,500	600
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1230
Sassoon	500	350
Volkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	500	75
Alfred Manufacturing	500	505 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,875
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	945 xd
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	675
Central India S. W. and M.	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	685
D. Spinning	2,000	255
Hindustan	1,000	1,060
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandeish	1,000	990
Madras	1,250	540
Madras United	1,000	1,375
Manchester Spinning	50	3 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	130
National Spinning	1,000	940
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,030
Oriental	625	645
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	220
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	925
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,020
Victoria Mills	1,000	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50c Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-7	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 50c Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	125 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	390
Treacher and Co.	500	725
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—July 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs. 96	0 to 96 4
4% of 1870 (1885)	99	0 to 101 0
4% of 1871 (1881)	94	0 to 94 8
4% of 1878-10 (1893)	104	4 to 104 6
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104	4 to 104 6
Debentures of 1867	101	0 to 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105	0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	105	4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105	8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106	0 to 107 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108	0 to 109 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	108	8 to 109 0
5 of 1873 (1893)	103	12 to 104 0

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	Paid.	Price.
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Agra Savings	100	125 to 126
Allahabad	100	165 to 166
Alliance of Simla	101	104 to 105
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 748
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to 126
Delhi and London	25	165 to 166
Himalaya	100	110 to 111
Mussoorie	100	100 to 101
National of India	512½	103 to 104
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Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

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Bally Paper Mills	510	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	510	59 to 60
Bengal Coal	1000	1700 to 1710
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballaghata Jute	100	20 to 21
Bengal Mills	1225	100 to 101
Bonded Warehouse	445	280 to 281
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	56 to 57
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	75 to 76
Burrakur Coal	100	81 to 82
Calcutta Docking	700	225 to 226
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	134 to 135
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	130 to 131
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	113 to 114
Darjiling Steam Tramway	37	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	71 to 72
Eastern Bengal Railway	220	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	220	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	265 to 266
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	24 to 25
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 233
Gouripore	100	60 to 61
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to 181
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	68 to 69
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1210 to 1211
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping	100	66 to 67
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
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R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	255 to 256
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	220	270 to 271
Seebpore Jute Manufactory	100	44 to 45
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Arctupore (Cachar)	100	100 to 101
Assam	220	700 to 701
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Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to 56
Do. contributory	80	23 to 24
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to 201
Do. contributory	100	100 to 101
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 161
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	85 to 86
Central Cachar	200	75 to 76
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 26
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to 301
Chota Nagpore	100	60 to 61
Cinnatolia	100	60 par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to 61
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Cutlcherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 111
Darjiling	100	344 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to 41
Dehra Doon	100	75 to 76
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to 91
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to 91
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Gowhaty (Assam)	100	35 to 36
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to 211
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmarree (Assam)	100	100 to 101
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to 51
Indian Terai	500	500 to 501
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to 201
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 21
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to 91
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to 21
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to 65
Do. contributory	200	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kutal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	26½	25 to 26
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to 121
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to 61
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	55 to 56
Do. contributory	90	35 to 36
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to 101
Do. contributory	90	50 to 51
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to 101
Do. contributory	125	50 to 51
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to 101
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Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	65 to 66
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to 41
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to 51
Singel (Darjiling)	100	65 to 66
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 to 71
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 151
Upper Assam	100	30 to 31

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LONDON.—July 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1888	.. to ..
4	India Encased Paper	.. 104 to 104½
4½	Do. do. 1885	.. 80½ to 81½
4½	Do. do. 1893	.. 87½ to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	.. 87½ to 87½
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	.. 43 to 48pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	.. 43 to 48pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500	.. 104 to 104½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	.. 104 to 106
4½	Do. Mauritius, 1882	.. 107 to 109
6	Do. 1895-96	.. 103 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	.. 116 to 119
4½	Do. Straits Settlements Government	.. 106 to 108
4½	Do. Straits Settlements Government	.. 100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	111 to 113

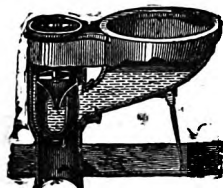
RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	23½ to 23
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½	—	124 to 126
Great I. Penin. guar. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 127
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 124
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
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FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
31st March, 1880.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 17; Madras and Allahabad, July 15; Calcutta, July 14.

The following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 6:—
“General rain, for the most part moderate and fairly well distributed, has fallen during the week. It has been heavy in parts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, and in Burma. In the Central Provinces a break is required where the fall was excessive; and in Burma floods have occurred, and fears were entertained of embankments being breached. More rain is required in a few of the Deccan districts. Autumn sowings are proceeding satisfactorily; agricultural prospects and the public health continue favourable.”

The health reports for the same week are as follow:—
Bombay: Some small-pox in Sind; fever in Southern Mahratta country. Bengal: Cholera in Chittagong and Outtack; some fever in Baripore and Darbhunga; otherwise reports good. North West Provinces and Oudh: Cholera has not spread, while fever has not abated, but general health is still good. Punjab: Generally good. Central Provinces: Small-pox prevalent. British Burma: Small-pox almost disappeared except in Monegwar. Assam: Fever prevalent in Dibrugarh. Mysor and Coorg: Health good but fever prevalent. Central India States and Rajputana: General reports good.

We have received the following telegrams from the India office:—

“FROM VICEROY, JULY 31.—Following from Agent to Governor General, Quetta, 31st:—‘We have received no direct news from our army at Kandahar. Native sources do not describe Burrows’s defeat as crushing. They say that British cavalry and guns were induced to follow the enemy’s cavalry, who pretended to fly, and led them into a complete ambushade. Ayoub’s army then delivered its attack, and our troops suffered very severely in officers and men; that a battle was then fought, resulting in our retirement on Kandahar, but Ayoub’s army suffered much.’ This report, though received from several sources, requires confirmation. A party went out from Chaman to assist detachments at Gatai, mentioned in yesterday’s telegram. All have now arrived at Chaman without casualties.’ Stewart telegraphs, Cabul, July 30, all quiet.”

“FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, AUGUST 1.—Following from Quetta, 1st:—‘I have received the following news from a fairly reliable source. Ayoub Khan’s army did not follow up British retreat to Kandahar. Burrows’s force has arrived at Kandahar, and our whole army is not in the citadel. When messenger left Ayoub was encamped where action was fought. This intelligence seems to corroborate news sent you yesterday that Burrows’s defeat was not so crushing as at first believed by Primrose, and that Ayoub Khan’s army had suffered so much that they were vacillating regarding their further course of action.’”

“FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, AUGUST 1.—Yours July 31. Have conveyed expression of Queen’s satisfaction to Khan of Khelat.”

“FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 3.—Following from Colonel St. John, dated Kandahar, July 29:—Arrived here yesterday afternoon, with General Burrows and Nuttall, and remnant of force. Burrows marched from Kushk-i-Nakhud on the morning of the 27th, having heard from me that Ayoub’s advance guard had occupied Maikaud, about three miles from latter place. Enemy’s cavalry appeared advancing from direction of Hyderabad. Their camp on Helmund, ten miles from Girishk. Artillery and cavalry engaged them about 2 a.m. Shortly afterwards the whole force of the enemy appeared and formed line of battle—seven regiments regulars in centre; three others in reserve; about 2,000 cavalry on right; 400 mounted men and 2,000 Ghazis and irregular infantry on left; other cavalry and irregulars in reserve; five or six batteries of guns, including one of breechloaders, distributed at intervals. Estimated total force, 12,000. Ground slightly undulating, enemy being best posted. Till one p.m., action confined to artillery fire, which was so well sustained and directed by enemy that our superior quality

of armament failed to compensate for inferior number of guns. After development of rifle fire our breechloaders told, but vigorous advances of cavalry against our left and Ghazis along the front caused native infantry to fall back in confusion on 66th, abandoning two guns, formation being lost. Infantry retreated slowly, and in spite of the gallant efforts of General Burrows to rally them were cut off from cavalry and artillery. This was at three p.m., and followers and baggage were streaming away towards Kandahar. After severe fight in enclosed ground General Burrows succeeded in extricating infantry, and brought them into line of retreat. Unfortunately no efforts would turn fugitives from main road, waterless at this season. Thus majority of casualties appear to have occurred from men falling from thirst and exhaustion. Enemy’s pursuit continued to ten miles from Kandahar, but was not vigorous. Cavalry, artillery, and a few infantry reached banks of Argandab, 40 miles from scene of action, at 7 a.m., many not having tasted water since previous morning. Nearly all ammunition lost, with 400 Martinis, 700 Sniders, and two nine-pounder guns. Estimated loss killed and missing:—66th, 400; Grenadiers, 350; Jacob’s Rifles, 350; Artillery, 40; Sappers, 21; Cavalry, 60. Officers killed or missing:—Major Blackwood, Osborne, Macleod, Henn, Engineers; Galbraith, M’Math, Garratt, Cullen, Roberts, Rayner, Honywood, Barr, Chute, 66th; Owen, 3rd Cavalry; Hinde, Whitby, Grenadiers; Smith, Justice, Cole, Jacob’s Rifles. Wounded:—Powell, Artillery; Lynch, Preston, 66th; Anderson, Grant, Grenadiers; Irlett, Jacob’s Rifles. Preparations being now made for siege. Durani inhabitants expelled. Provisions and ammunition plentiful. Wali was present during action, and is now with us assisting actively.”

“FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 3.—St. John reports following list of killed, missing, and wounded:—66th Foot.—Killed and missing: Lieut. Colonel Galbraith, Captains Garratt, M’Math, Cullen, Roberts; Lieutenants Rayner, Chute, Honywood, Barr. Wounded: Surgeon Major Preston, Lieutenant Lynch. Artillery.—Killed and missing: Major Blackwood, Lieutenants Osborne and MacLaine. Wounded: Lieutenant Fowell, 3rd Light Infantry.—Killed: Lieutenant Owen. 1st Native Infantry.—Killed and missing: Lieutenants Hinde and Whitby. Wounded: Lieut. Colonel Anderson and Captain Grant. 30th Native Infantry.—Killed and missing: Captains Smith, Lieuts. Justice and Cole. Wounded: Major Iredell.—Staff.—Killed and missing: Brigade Majors, Captain P. Heath, Lieutenant Henn, Royal Engineers. Estimated casualties other ranks, 66th Foot, 400; Artillery, 40; Cavalry, 60; Sappers, 40; 1st Native Infantry, 350; 30th Native Infantry, 350. There is very little hope that those missing will have escaped. Aslett, 1st Native Infantry, reported killed in mine on July 29, is not named in this list. The reinforcements proceeding from Bombay and Bengal by the Bolan line for Kandahar, and the communications are:—From Bengal: H, Royal Artillery, and another battery not named, 15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 63rd Foot, 3rd and 4th Native Infantry. From Bombay: 5-8th Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery (just started from Puna), 78th Foot, 13th and 15th Native Infantry.”

“FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 3.—Agent, Quetta, telegraphs, under date Aug. 2, that tribesmen reported collecting between Chaman and Kandahar, and that Ayoub is said to have marched to Mir Karez, and to have detailed force for attack on Chaman. Some cavalry supposed to be moving in direction of Kakran for interception of supplies to Kandahar. General Stewart has returned to Cabul from camp; Deh Haji, chief political officer, has had several interviews with the Ameer, with whom are principal Ghilzai chiefs, and representatives of Maidan, Logar, Kohistan, and other districts.”

“FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 5.—Following from Sandeman, Quetta, dated August 4:—‘Messengers despatched for news of Ayoub’s movements states that up to August 1 his army was at Sanghar. The leaders were in perplexity, not knowing whether to advance or remain where they were. Ayoub’s loss very heavy. Messengers say he had no hope of successfully attacking Kandahar. I give this news as received. Doubtless there is truth in it. There has been some skirmishing with the tribes in the Khojak Pass, between Chaman and Killa Abdulla. Our parties have been frequently attacked. Telegraphic communications continues up to Killa Abdulla. A convoy was attacked on the 3rd near Dinar Karez by large body of tribesmen, who were beaten off with slight loss.’”

“FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 5.—Following from Cabul, August 4. The Kandahar division marches from Cabul on Saturday, and the remainder of the army for Gandamak on Tuesday or Wednesday. The city and neighbouring districts are quiet, though exaggerated reports of success of Ayoub near Kandahar circulate. Ameer is still at Ak Serai assisting in the provision of transport for our troops. General Gough’s brigade has returned to Sherpur.”

“FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 6.—Following received today from St. John, Kandahar August 3 (?):—Kandahar, August 3 (?). Beyond slight skirmishes between country people and troops covering working parties nothing has occurred last three days. Ayoub reported to intend reaching Koh Karan to-morrow or next day. No news from Chaman or Kehlat-

-Ghilzai since we shut ourselves up in city. Preparations for defence proceeding satisfactorily. All buildings outside walls being demolished, with very few exceptions. Entire Pathan population has left or been expelled city. Wounded officers doing well. Colours of both 66th and Grenadiers lost. Accurate loss not yet ascertained, but estimate given in former telegram not far wrong—about 1,100 out of 2,800 killed and missing."

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 6.—Quetta reports, 5th. Ayoub was said to be at Sanjari, one march west of Kandahar, on 1st; his army doubts power to attack Kandahar, round which large numbers of Ghazis are collecting; no regular rising near Khojak Pass, but convoys attacked by thieves. Cabul 6th. Roberts's force moves into camp to-day and starts for Kandahar on Saturday. Some gathering in Maidan and Wardak, but no serious opposition expected north of Ghazni. A son of Mushk-i-Alam precedes force to conciliate tribes and arrange supplies. Ameer has moved six miles nearer Cabul, and will enter city on departure of British troops."

THE Viceroy's telegrams contain all the certain news as to Southern Afghanistan. The disaster of Khush-i-Nakhud is naturally attributed to incompetency in the generals and to the under-officering of the native troops, which rendered it impossible to rally them. A rumour has reached Bombay that our post at Kandahar has been captured, but these comments may wait till our superiority is restored in Southern Afghanistan. The recent events will help to confirm the Government of India in their rumoured intention of maintaining a firm hold of Southern Afghanistan, although the Kuram Valley may be given up. The evacuation of Cabul is strongly denounced, but appears almost inevitable, unless the Ameer desired the continued presence of the army.

THE Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Queen:—"My heart bleeds for the loss of so many brave officers and men. Pray express my sympathy and anxiety for the wounded."

THE force of over 8,000 men which is on its march to relieve Kandahar is composed as follows:—Artillery.—The 6th Battery 8th Brigade and the 11th Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery and a Hazara Mountain Battery. Cavalry.—The 9th Lancers, the 3rd Bengal, and the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and the Central India Horse. Infantry.—The 1st Brigade consists of the 92nd Regiment, the 2nd Goorkhas, the 23rd Pioneers, and the 24th Native Infantry; the 2nd Brigade consists of the 72nd Regiment, the 5th Goorkhas, the 2nd Sikhs, and the 3rd Sikhs; and the 3rd Brigade consists of the 60th Regiment, the 4th Goorkhas, and the 15th Sikhs, and the 25th Native Infantry. The brigades are commanded by Cols. Macpherson, Baker, McGregor, and the whole force is under Sir F. Roberts. It is not anticipated by the British authorities that there will be any opposition to Sir Donald Stewart's withdrawal to Gandamak nor to Sir F. Roberts's advance as far as Ghazni. All arrangements have been skilfully made to prevent anything of the sort. The principal northern Ghilzai chiefs have been retained in the Ameer's camp. The headmen of the Wardak, Hazara, and Southern Ghilzai tribes, through whose country the Kandahar army marches, have been sent on ahead to collect supplies and conciliate the people. With them goes the eldest son of the Mooshk-i-Alam, whom the Ameer has most wisely appointed Khan-ul-Alam, or religious head preacher of Afghanistan, equivalent to the Sheik-ul-Islam in Constantinople. Major Hastings accompanies Sir F. Roberts as chief political officer. The Ameer is doing everything to assist the British authorities. He has sent his own Turkestan camels and baggage animals and is forwarding supplies to the camp. The remainder of the forces at Sherpur are to march for Gandamak on Wednesday and Thursday; the Ameer is expected to enter Cabul on Thursday. He is said to have received three or four lakhs as a subsidy. All is reported quiet north of Ghazni.

It is stated that the Marquis of Ripon intends to institute a careful inquiry into the grievances of the Indian Medical Service.

It is announced that Capt. F. T. Blunt, formerly of the

7th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles. Capt. Blunt was highly recommended by Sir Arthur Gordon for his services in the Mauritius, where he rendered valuable aid in the reform of the coolie system. He was also officially employed in inquiring into the treatment of Indian coolies in the French colony of Réunion.

THE Indian Committee on Army Reorganisation has made its report, and its recommendations are now under consideration at the War and India Offices.

THE Bombay Government is about to introduce into the local Legislature a bill for the preservation of game. It is proposed to leave to the Government to fix as to how the law is to be applied, and also the close seasons for the various descriptions of game.

THE attention of the Government of India having been called to the supply of coolie labour to the Assam tea plantations, a commission is to be appointed to visit and report upon the "recruiting districts."

THE committee that has assembled at Simla to revise the system on which railway statistics are now prepared consists of Col. Medley, president; Mr. Mathew, agent, Bombay and Baroda line; Major Bisset, R.E., manager, Rajputana line; Messrs. Mackenzie and Lightfoot, auditors of East Indian Railway and Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway; Mr. Macdonald, Government examiner; Captain Sargeant, R.E., secretary. They will inquire generally into the subject of Indian railway statistics and revise the statistical tables now prepared by the various railways, State and guaranteed, for the Government of India and Secretary of State. It is hoped that the departmental statistics may be dealt with hereafter.

At a sitting of the Supreme Legislative Council at Simla on the 9th ult. the Hon. Mr. Whitley Stokes introduced a bill to regulate the importation and transport of petroleum, explaining its object. The appointment of Kazis Bill was passed after a discussion raised by the Viceroy on the subject of the powers conferred by the bill. The Compulsory Vaccination Bill was also passed after a discussion. Sir R. E. Egerton and the Hon. Mr. Grant withdrew their former opposition to the bill in view of the modifications made by the select committee. Sir R. E. Egerton considered the time had not arrived for the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Punjab, and trusted to the provisions of the bill to enable him to prevent its introduction until the public mind was more fully prepared to receive such a measure. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs dwelt on the success of the Vaccination Acts in Bombay and Karachi, and hoped that other municipalities and towns would follow this example. The Viceroy raised a discussion on the clause imposing a penalty of six months' imprisonment for continued refusal to vaccinate, remarking on its severity, and stating that no similar provision, so far as he was aware, existed in the English law. He supported the bill, and acknowledged the indebtedness of the council to the Hon. Sayyad Ahmad, its promoter, who urged the necessity for its careful and cautious working with a due regard to the feelings of the people. After some further discussion the clause was modified providing for simple imprisonment only.

TWENTY medical officers have been specially detailed for service in Afghanistan with the 5,000 men recently placed under orders. This number is, of course, exclusive of the usual reliefs which at about this season of the year proceed to India, and is composed of one deputy surgeon general seven surgeons major, and fourteen surgeons. The deputy surgeon general will not go out from this country, but will be provided from amongst the supernumeraries now in India. As the Indian establishment is always kept up to its full strength, no matter what may be the deficiencies at home, any temporary strain upon its resources can be readily met.

THE *Indian Medical Gazette* has learnt from several sources that the increase of the scale of pensions is a mere

question of time; that the question is under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and that an early and favourable issue of orders on the subject may be expected.

THE study of cyclones and the extension of the present Indian telegraphic weather reporting systems have recently engaged the attention of the Government of India, who have sanctioned the establishment of an office under the superintendence of Mr. Eliot, the meteorological reporter, to deal with the matter. Already additional stations have been established or brought into connection with the Indian system, including Aden and Amini Divi, in the Laccadives. One of the earliest labours of the new branch of the Bengal office will be to go through the observations of the Indian seas collected by the Board of Trade. These will be duly studied and digested, and published in a form similar to that adopted by the Meteorological-office in England in the discussion of the Atlantic observations, already published mainly for the information of captains of ships. Another feature of the work will be to endeavour to collect accurate observations of the meteorology of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea by means similar to those employed by the Board of Trade.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first two months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs.7,61,32,384, as against Rs.5,94,37,336, and that of merchandise exported Rs.14,80,21,069, as against Rs.12,22,28,313. The value of treasure imported was Rs.1,87,34,060 as against Rs.2,72,04,669, and that of treasure exported Rs.29,03,299, as against Rs.87,06,090. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs.61,06,715, as against Rs.60,26,661, and that of export duty collected Rs.12,37,998, as against Rs.12,85,200.

THE actual receipts from four sales of Bengal opium, and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, have amounted to Rs.2,97,44,670, which is Rs.33,77,670 better than the estimated receipts. The receipts from Bengal opium were Rs.55,36,945 above the estimate, but those from Bombay were Rs.31,59,275 below it.

THE quantity of tea exported in June last was 2,585,932lb., as compared with 1,478,969lb. exported in June last year. From May 1 to the end of June this year the quantity exported has been 3,396,492lb., as against 1,973,363lb. exported in the corresponding period of last year.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from April 1 to the end of June has been Rs.85,86,930, the average selling rate of the bills having been just that calculated for in the budget, 1s. 8d. The total amount of bills sold has been £4,341,307, out of an estimated total of £16,900,000.

THE attention of forest officers in Burma has lately been turned to the possibility of making paper from bamboos. Only last month, we understand, the conservator of forests in the Pegu Circle recommended to Government that the enterprise should receive support. Experiments were made last summer at Claxhenge, near Sunderland, with bamboos sent from Burma, and the result, according to official reports, shows that string and even paper can be made from young shoots if worked when they are grown and freshly cut. For the supply of raw material persons interested are clearly of opinion that it would answer to irrigate bamboo plantations with the view of producing a perennial supply of young shoots, and that meantime a factory could be profitably established at Pegu. Mr. Routledge, a manufacturer of Sunderland, has applied to the local Government to know on what terms a grant of land can be made to him in a suitable locality, and in reply has been informed that the Chief Commissioner takes great interest in the experiment, and will be ready to forward it by the grant of all reasonable and proper facilities. He approves the proposals of the forest conservator, with whom Mr. Routledge had previously been in communica-

tion, to remit the royalty on the young shoots in the beginning, and afterwards to charge a reduced rate for a term of years.

It is announced that a very eligible site in Victoria-street Westminster, has been secured for the Army and Navy Hotel, which is expected to be opened next May. The peculiar advantages offered to Anglo-Indians returning home on furlough will make this hotel, with its residential chambers and club dinner, &c., a favourite resort. There is plenty of room for the new aspirant for professional and public patronage, and the programme has evidently been framed with careful forethought for the interests both of the visitors and the shareholders. These are identical, though the management of some large hotels might seem to contradict the assertion. The lists of shareholders are rapidly approaching completion, and intending applicants had better lose no time.

THE following will be the subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College to be held in June, 1881:—
1. The campaign in France in 1814, with battles of La Rothière and Laon in detail. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country. 2. The general principles of war. Text-books—Jomini: "L'Art de la Guerre." Hamley: "Operations of War."

DURING the first two months of 1880-81 the imports of gold and silver were Rs.64,28,056 and Rs.1,23,06,004 respectively, and the exports were:—Gold, Rs.7,825; silver, Rs.28,95,474. During the same period the mint returns shows that the coin and bullion received at Calcutta was Rs.3,65,234; Bombay, Rs.75,77,708; and the amount coined at Bombay was Rs.90,98,718.

THE deaths in Calcutta during the week ending July 3 numbered 154, being a death-rate of 18·7 per 1,000 per annum. In the same week in Madras there were 163 deaths, a death-rate of 34·4 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending July 6 the deaths numbered 351, being a death-rate of 27·03 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* furnishes the following obituary of the week:—Mr. Robert Donald Cairns; Mr. George Rowley Morrison; Capt. Alex. Pringle Samuells (32nd Punjab Pioneers); Capt. Gibson (B.I.S.N. Company); Dr. Charles Herbert Murray (Indian Medical Service).

A TELEGRAM from Bombay, dated this morning, states that a British convoy reached Sibi yesterday, having been attacked *en route* by tribesmen and compelled to abandon a portion of their baggage.

ARRIVAL OF LORD LYTTON.

LORD LYTTON, the late Governor General of India, accompanied by Lady Lytton and family, Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, and Captain Rose, aide de camp, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday, on board the *Himalaya*, troopship, from Bombay. The ship had been delayed by the fog, but as soon as her approach was signalled the (Hon. Mrs. Villiers, Sir Owen Burne, Mr. and Lady Anne Blunt, Lieutenant General Strachey, Major General E. Bulwer, Sir Henry Bulwer, Colonel Brackenbury (private secretary), Mr. E. Villiers, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. George Batten went out on board the *Fire Queen* to meet her. In obedience to a telegram from her Majesty, ordering his attendance at Osborne, Lord Lytton proceeded thither, and had an audience on Saturday morning. Leaving Portsmouth by special train at 3.30 p.m., his lordship and the Countess of Lytton and family arrived on Saturday evening at Stevenage, and met with an enthusiastic reception, a guard of honour of 100 Hertfordshire Volunteers being in attendance. A procession was formed, and an address presented to his lordship by the Rev. William Jowett, rector of Stevenage, on behalf of the public bodies of the town. Lord Lytton, in reply, said he trusted he had returned home never to leave it again for so long a period. There was no public or national office in the performance of which an Englishman might more fairly ask his country at home to place a generous construction than the government of India. The administration of India must under any circumstances, and at all times, be an anxious and laborious as well as a beneficent task. He could say with confidence that nothing more was needed

than assiduous perseverance for only a few years longer in that great system of policy which the succession of great and wise Englishmen have framed for the government of India in order to give to that magnificent portion of her Majesty's dominions all the strength and wealth and influence of one of the great Powers of the world. His lordship and family then left the town for Knebworth, where there was a large muster of the tenantry to greet them.

THE EVACUATION OF CABUL.

THE question of retirement is a serious one to many people in Cabul and the district. The Hindu traders of the city will, it is believed, migrate almost to a man, but the Kizil Bashes will trust to their traditional influence in Cabul to pull them through any difficulty in the future. These two trading classes have amassed large sums of money during our occupation; and the Hindu, weak and defenceless, knows too well that a needy Ameer would "borrow" most of his gains in a very high-handed way. The Kizil Bash is more independent; and as, at a pinch, the Shiahhs can turn out 6,000 fighting men, all well equipped, any Ameer would hesitate to make the "red-heads" his enemies. Major Hastings, assistant political officer, has prepared a short account of these aliens, which is of some interest at the present time, but little having been previously known of an important section of the Cabul populace. Elphinstone, it is true, states that they are members of the colony of Toorks which predominates in Persia, and traces its descent from Kijan. To them was given the place of honour in Nadir Shah's conquering army, and when a military colony was formed in Cabul their quarter was called "Chundaul," which, by interpretation, is "vanguard." Elphinstone's opinion of them was thus expressed:—"The Kizil Bashes in Afghanistan partake of the character of their countrymen in Persia. They are lively, ingenious, and even elegant and refined; but false, designing, and cruel; rapacious but profuse, voluptuous, and fond of show; at once insolent and servile, destitute of all moderation in prosperity and of all pride in adversity; brave at one time and cowardly at another, but always fond of glory; full of prejudice, but affecting to be liberal and enlightened; admirable for a mere acquaintance (if one can bear their vanity), but dangerous for a close connection." They are, according to Major Hastings, still distinct in many respects from those around them; and, being of the Shah section of Mahomedans, there is great religious animosity between them and the Afghans, who are Sunnis. They all speak Persian, but the Kizil Bashes of Aufshar, in the Chardeh Valley, and some of the older men among the Jawansher of Chundoul, still talk Toorkee in the privacy of their own families. The portions of Cabul city occupied by the "red-heads"—so called because of their distinctive turbans of crimson cloth—are Chundaul immediately at the foot of the Sherdawaza-hill and Maradkani, looking towards Sherpur. In Chardeh their chief villages are Hunachi and Talba. The total number of families in and about Cabul is 3,220, but these can furnish 6,000 fighting men—a small proportion compared with Afghan families, every male in which is a fighting unit. In Kandahar and Herat there are a large number of families descended from Nadir Shah's vanguard, and a few Kizil Bashes are also located in Turkistan. The Jawansher section, occupying the greater part of Chundaul, is the most important clan in Cabul, and has at the present moment several of its members holding command in the Turkistan army. Appointments under Government, such as those of secretaries, accountants, and similar grades, are always largely held by Kizil Bashes; while in years gone by there were several Kizil Bash regiments in the regular army.—*Pioneer*.

KILLED AND MISSING.

THE following are the officers reported as killed or missing in addition to the list published in our last issue:—

Major George Frederick Blackwood, B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery (late Bengal Artillery), obtained his commission as a second lieutenant on December 11, 1857, became a first lieutenant on August 27, 1858, a captain on February 20, 1867, brevet major on September 11, 1872, and major on February 10, 1875. He served with a battery in the Looshai campaign of 1870-72, and was gazetted to a brevet majority for his services. Lieutenant Hector Maclaine, B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, was gazetted a lieutenant on January 6, 1872. Lieutenant Thomas Rice Henn, Royal Engineers, was gazetted a lieutenant on July 7, 1869. He was officiating quartermaster of the Bombay Sappers and Miners with the Afghan Field Force. Lieutenant Colonel James Galbraith, 66th (Berkshire) Foot, entered the army as an ensign (by purchase) on December 12, 1851, became a lieutenant on June 6, 1854, a captain (by purchase) on February 29, 1856, a major (by purchase) on August 18, 1869, and brevet lieutenant colonel on October 1, 1877. Captain Ernest Stephen Garrett, of the same regiment, obtained his commission as an ensign (by purchase) on June 2, 1865, became a lieutenant (by purchase) on July 6, 1867, and captain (by purchase) on March 5, 1870. Captain William Hamilton M'Math, of the same regiment, was gazetted an ensign on August 22, 1865, became a lieutenant

(by purchase) on August 1, 1868, and a captain on April 14, 1877. Captain Francis James Cullen, of the same regiment, entered the army as an ensign on February 21, 1865, became a lieutenant on August 31, 1869, and a captain on October 18, 1879. Lieutenant Maurice Edward Rayner, of the same regiment, received his commission as a lieutenant on February 11, 1875. Lieutenant Richard Trevor Chute, of the same regiment, entered the army on October 13, 1877, and became a lieutenant on June 30, 1879. He was commandant of Ghizree Sanatorium. Second Lieutenant Arthur Honywood, of the same regiment, received his commission on August 13, 1879. Lieutenant Charles William Hinde, 1st Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers), was formerly of the 83rd (County Dublin) Foot, and received his commission on March 17, 1869, becoming a lieutenant of the Bombay Staff Corps, on October 25, 1871, and became wing officer and adjutant in the Grenadiers on November 14, 1874. Lieutenant Clement George Whitby, also of the Grenadiers, formerly of the 17th (Leicestershire) Foot, became a lieutenant on February 11, 1875, as probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, and he was officiating wing officer of the Grenadiers.

SANGHAR.

REFERRING to the accounts of Ayoub Khan's movements, Major General Biddulph supplies to a contemporary a description of Sanghar and adjacent country. Ayoub crossed the Helmand at Hyderabad, which is about fourteen miles up to the left or east bank of the Helmand above the ford and ferry of Abbaza-Girishk. The country has the following physical characteristics:—The spurs of the main range terminate on the plains, the Gurmawarek spur near Hyderabad and that forming the western boundary of the Argandab Valley at Kushk-i-Nakhud. At the foot of these spurs the skirt or glacis of hills is disposed in an inclined plain towards the south. This glacis is more or less undulating with a uniform outline of plains without mountains down to the desert. It is traversable by all arms in all directions, and there is no impediment hardly to movement, and there are tracks everywhere. Water, however, is scarce, and the encampments must be placed with reference to water and cultivation. In the line of route from Girishk, seven miles towards Kandahar, water is found first at Heck-Cha on the Jui Sirkar water-course drawn from the Helmand at Sungin; the next camp is at Khak-i-Chopan, 15 miles, and the next Kushk-i-Nakhud, 10 miles. In the line of route from Hyderabad, found at Sanghar, at the foot of the Gurmawarek-hill, about 15 miles distant, two small hamlets, water, and a little cultivation. To the south east of the village there is a low, isolated hill which would form a good point of observation. Sanghar is about six miles north, and somewhat west of Khak-i-Chopan. Between Khak-i-Chopan and Kushk-i-Nakhud the mountains are divided by a valley, which is divided into two by the Shah Maksud hill, which appears like an isolated mass. To the left the valley opens out and leads to Gurmab, and by this Pass, no doubt, some of Ayoub's army marched. This Pass is called Mehward. Between Khak-i-Chopan and Kushk-i-Nakhud there is an isolated hill of 300ft. elevation, from which a full view of the country is obtained. From it Sanghar may be seen to the north west, Khak-i-Chopan west, and Kushk-i-Nakhud five miles off south east.

A NATIVE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha has now been established for seventeen years, and, judging by the report for 1879-80, which has just reached us, it must have accomplished a great deal of good in that time. The object of this Hitakari Sabha, as its name implies, is of a benevolent character; it concerns itself with the education of the poor, the distributing of medicine to the indigent sick, the support of poor widows and orphans, the encouragement of female education, and the social, moral, and intellectual amelioration of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and the places adjoining. The late Viceroy, Lord Lytton, who took an especial interest in the welfare of natives, stood in the relation of patron to the association, and has placed on record his satisfaction at the success which has attended the efforts of the Sabha. During the year under report the Hitakari Sabha has aided forty-three poor boys in the payment of their school fees and in the purchase of books. The plan which it has deemed best to encourage female education was the foundation of a system of scholarships for the girls' schools that had already sprung up. During the year under review the Sabha undertook the examination of the girls of the district of Bankura on the same terms on which it has been holding the examination of the girls of the Burdwan district for the last four years, that is, receiving a grant-in-aid from Government equal to the amount given by itself in scholarships. Some Rs.300 have been expended for the relief of widows and indigent persons in Uttarpara and its neighbourhood, besides a trifling sum in supplying such persons with medicine. The number of persons receiving fixed monthly allowances from the Sabha at the close of the year was twenty-six. As the annual income of this institution falls short of Rs.1,000 it shows how much good can be accomplished with little means by well-directed and carefully administered charity.—*Times of India*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ASIATIC TURKEY.*

THE disorganisation in Turkish Armenia and the sufferings of the Christian population are pointed out by Mr. Whitaker as tending to create an opportunity for Russia to advance a force as far as the line formed by Soort, Diarbekr, and Kharput. The march of 250 miles S.S.W. of the new Russian frontier would occupy twenty days of summer weather. The Arab discontent which, according to Mr. Whitaker, whose experience in Constantinople has given him ample opportunities of investigating the springs of those obscurer movements in the peninsula of which the murder of the Shereef of Mecca was a symptom, would co-operate to prevent the Turks from opposing the advancing enemy. The Russian troops would command the Euphrates Valley, and religious enthusiasm would impel them onwards to Syria and Palestine. Then Europe would learn that the Arab movement had been supported by Russian money, that the instrument of its application had been the ex-Khédive, who, as a reward, is to be declared Kaliph. Mr. Whitaker appeals to the British politicians who do not desire to see the interests of humanity subverted by the Russian possession of Asiatic Turkey, and who, whether they advocate the Euphrates Valley Railway or not, object to see our great Asiatic rival dominant from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf. He reviews the recent history of Armenia and advocates the constitution of a self-governing province under European guarantee; to him the Armenian Question is essentially the chief point of interest in the Eastern Question, and he considers that an autonomy which would not be Armenian, but local, would secure the establishment of a province on the North Eastern frontier of Turkey which would constitute a base of operations for the reorganisation of Asia Minor. This should be supplemented by widening the organisation of the Lebanon, so as to make it include all the vilayet of Damascus, and thus establishing a South Western province as a barrier against the Arab movement. For the arguments, substantial in themselves, and temperately urged by one whom the Sublime Porte has persecuted as a would-be reformer and a fearless exponent of abuses, we recommend our readers to consult the pamphlet itself.

* "The Outlook of Asiatic Turkey." By EDGAR WHITAKER. P. S. King, Canada-buildings, King-street.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.*

THE foremost article in this month's journal is M. Syed Hassan's paper on the "Social Position and Education of Mahomedan Women in India." We gave at the time a *résumé* of this thoughtful and useful paper. Such utterances as these are of more value than debating society oratory about grievances or legislative remedies, such as inexperienced, though earnest and eloquent, young speakers are apt to indulge in. "Technical Instruction in Weaving" suggests that perhaps before long technical training schools may be established on a good scale in India. The writer does not say what result may be expected to follow. Niebhuh's account of Bombay is continued, and contains an estimate of the population of Surat as one-third of a million. His notice of the Parsees is interesting. "Hindu Marriage Ceremonies in Guzerat" and "Cotton Cultivation" furnish two articles of local interest. Under the heading of "The Queen and Indian Ladies," a paragraph occurs of sufficient interest to be quoted *verbatim* :—

"Some English people advocate the principle that Indian ladies should dress in English costume—with the wild metamorphoses of fashion it would be difficult to decide what that is. We are glad to learn that the Empress of India has set an example on this point that may have considerable influence. Seeing lately that the Misses Tagore, of Bengal, were to be presented at the Drawing Room, and being informed that they were ladies of Indian origin, she requested that they should appear in Indian costume. Their Oriental dress met, we believe, with the marked approval of those present at the Drawing Room, and the Queen honoured the ladies specially by giving them the private *entrée*."

* "Journal of the National Indian Association." No. 116. August. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHIES.*

THE historian of the Indian Navy has already proved his weapons in the field of Military Biography. His life of Field Marshal Pollock has been followed or preceded by several scattered memoirs of distinguished soldiers all of which have been marked by conscientious industry and powers of graphic description. Some of these memoirs have been rescued from their ephemeral condition and incorporated in the two handsome volumes to which the title of "Soldiers of the Victorian Age" has been given. Other military celebrities are added, some of whom still survive, to add fresh laurels to those already won.

* "Soldiers of the Victorian Age." 2 vols. By CHARLES RATHBONE Low, I.N. Chapman and Hall.

Mr. Low has apparently chosen the subjects of his biographies on some plan of selection which does not immediately appear. No one, however, can object to his inclusion of any one of the commanders on the score of insufficient merit, so far as it goes, which, however in the case of Colonel Pearson, seems rather too brief for a biography. The order of arrangement is more distinctly open to censure, in order that can be called which, in the first volume, places Colonel Pearson between Sir George Whitlock and Sir George Macgregor, while Sir H. Evelyn Wood occupies a similar relative position to Field Marshal Lord Gough and Sir Vincent Eyre. Perhaps Mr. Low is of the opinion that readers are not likely to plod through his work as they would peruse a novel or a history, and that therefore his portraits may range as on a wall or in a gallery, not in chronological or historical order, but just as they may chance to fit. We confess we should have preferred a more exact arrangement. Taken separately, however, the several biographies, which do not pretend to be elaborate histories, are most readable, and contain often valuable bits of illustration from letters or anecdotes which are not elsewhere narrated. We could, however, have dispensed with the oft recurring quotations, which occur as regularly as the music in the older form of the drama, and are frequently as unmeaning. Notwithstanding his military tastes and subjects, Mr. Low clearly preserves the fresh fancy of a sailor, and likes to be poetical. Bating this weakness, and a tendency whenever a chance is given him of displaying his decided disapproval of the departure from the do-nothing policy, which, by the way, is decidedly ungrateful in a military biographer, Mr. Low will interest many readers and will find acceptance when the more stately and all-surveying historian would tire the youthful or busy mind. In his own words—"The biographies in these volumes are of officers both of the Royal and Indian armies. The memoirs of Sir Henry Durand, Sir George Macgregor, and Sir Herbert Edwardes afford examples of the career of the soldier diplomatist, for which India has always afforded so magnificent a field. Soldiers of the old school find exponents in such doughty warriors as Lords Gough, Clyde, and Sir Thomas Willshire; those of a later date may well elect to be represented by Lords Strathnairn and Napier of Magdala, Sir James Outram, and others, while a yet later generation of generals has representatives in Lord Chelmsford, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Charles Pearson." Add to these Sir James Hope Grant, Sir Neville Chamberlain, and Sir Vincent Eyre, and we have the full tale of the warriors, past and present, commemorated in these pages. We would call especial attention to the interesting details given by the biographer of some of the more forgotten deeds of bravery which necessarily occupy but a small place in histories, but which find deserved record in detail in even shorter biographies like those before us. Take, for example, the storm of Khelat, in the life of Sir Thomas Willshire, or the victories of Sir Herbert Edwardes at Kineyree and Suddosain. We must give great credit to Mr. Low for the way in which—though compelled to recur over and over again to the same wars, the same campaigns, and the same operations—he has, nevertheless, contrived to avoid useless repetition. The subject of the biography has his own especial surroundings, his particular services and duties well brought out; and the background is sufficiently sketched in without being made too prominent. Nothing is more apparent than the painstaking accuracy with which Mr. Low has worked out his subjects. Truthfulness of detail is not sacrificed to picturesque effect, and the result is a collection of biographies that will claim a place in small and useful, as well as large and encyclopædic, libraries. This work will surely be a favourite in every school library, and be eagerly read and remembered by those to whom the honour and safety of England will hereafter be trusted.

THE PETITION OF THE BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.*

THIS very lengthy document is epitomised and defended by Mr. Dacosta, especially as to the demand that the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, instead of being nominated by the then Viceroy, should be elected by the municipal boards, the working of which has given satisfaction to the local governments. He contends that the present system frustrates the intention of Parliament, to ascertain, through the non-official members, the real feelings and opinions of the people. He asks for improved intermediate Courts of Appeal, and for a revision of the new Criminal Procedure Code. He complains that the appellate benches are mostly recruited by men who, in the majority of instances, have had no legal training whatever; and he condemns those provisions of the new code which give hitherto unheard-of powers to the judges and to the executive. To quote his own words, "The liberty of the subject has been considerably curtailed under the new Criminal Procedure Code, which has duly increased the summary powers of magistrates, checked

* "Political and Financial Requirements of British India." By JOHN DACOSTA. W. H. Allen and Co.

appeals by giving the appellate authority power to enhance punishment, a thing unknown, I believe, in any other part of the British dominion, permitted the Crown to appeal against an acquittal, a power equally objectionable, and legalised the arrest of persons on mere suspicion and without affidavit." More than one judge has protested against the abuse of the Crown of the extraordinary powers which it has thus acquired. Mr. Dacosta has a good deal to say about the land tenure and is an able advocate of fixity of tenure.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

LORD LYTTON'S VICEROYALTY.

WHAT Lord Lytton has had to do personally he has done well and with marked ability. In the very difficult and wholly novel duties connected with the proclamation of the Imperial title at Delhi he acquitted himself with a degree of tact for which he has never got sufficient credit. There can be no doubt that the occasion was viewed with very mixed feelings by a large proportion of the "independent" princes and chiefs who were summoned to the ancient Mogul capital to see the new Empire inaugurated. The one drop of balm to their distressed feelings was supplied by the suavity and the effusive personal kindness and sympathy of the chief factor in the pageant. His long diplomatic training and the experience acquired during his diplomatic career at various Courts enabled him to soothe without an apparent effort the vanity which was on the alert to take offence whether any were meant or not. The charm of his manner, his readiness in compliment, his easy eloquence when it was necessary to make an address—all contributed to his success in this, perhaps, the most important, and certainly the most difficult, part of the multifarious duties which devolved upon the late Viceroy in January, 1877. As an administrator he has shown himself capable of an amount of downright hard work which was never expected of him, and he has exercised a very real influence upon the working of the whole machine of administration. We are by no means prepared to say that the influence has been in every case beneficial; on the contrary, it has too often stifled the opinions and cramped the action of officials of experience and capacity whose advice ought to have been sought and acted upon. But that apart, there can be no doubt that Earl Lytton, however he may have unfortunately subordinated his own judgment on certain matters to the Ministers at home, who had not his opportunities of arriving at a sound conclusion as to the state of things in India, was yet in a very real sense the chief of the administration and knew how to make himself felt and obeyed. He was no trifier; no merely ornamental Viceroy; he worked, and he knew how to make others work with him. On his personal staff he had men of mind and energy who felt a sincere attachment for him and made his successes or failures their own. The official world with whom he came most in contact did not, it must be owned, share that feeling to any great extent. His council was in a state of subdued revolt during a great part of his term of office; for he ignored their advice when it conflicted with his own views, or, worse still, with those of the Secretary of State. He has been, therefore, by no means popular with Anglo-Indian officials as a class; and it has been his misfortune that a series of measures prescribed by Lord Salisbury—the remission of cotton duties, the Vernacular Press Act, and the Arms Act—should have deprived him of the sympathy of the natives whom he once electrified with the fuller minute. Still, with all the shortcomings and errors of his administration, the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton will remain a very memorable one. As time passes the recollection of his failures and failings will fade, while the memory of his talents, his high spirit, and of the great events to which he has linked his name, will become traditional.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE CARWAR HUBLI RAILWAY.

THE meeting of the inhabitants of Carwar to protest against the injustice of the Government in sanctioning the formation of a line of railway from the Southern Mahratta country to an untried port in Goa territory, instead of making the line from Hubli to Carwar, brings to our recollection the circumstances under which our local contemporary and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce so determinedly and successfully opposed the carrying out of the line from Guddock and Hubli to Carwar in 1872. At that time Government was ready and willing to begin the construction of that railway. The surveys had been most ably carried out, and estimates carefully prepared. These estimates were checked and considered in the most careful and elaborate manner, but the unthinking opposition of the *Gazette* and the Chamber of Commerce deterred the Government from taking further action. Had it not been for this rabid opposition, the line would have been completed in four or five years, and would have been the means of preventing an immense amount of suffering, and have saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of miserable wretches who died from starvation in the Southern Mahratta country and the Bellary districts in the dreadful famine years. We do not envy the feelings of Mr. Maclean and the members of the Chamber of Commerce who were the cause of

this railway not having been made. At the time they prided themselves on the result of their successful opposition. With such an amount of suffering on the part of some millions of people, and the lives of hundreds of thousands of poor, starved, fellow-creatures on their heads, do they congratulate themselves now? We must also consider what has been the loss to Government. Had this line of railway been carried out, as was intended, sufficient supplies of grain would have been carried to the Dharwar country and to Gudduck, from whence it could have been distributed to the Bellary districts at a distance from the railway at Bellary. Putting aside the loss of human life, which must have diminished the revenue of an immense tract of country, the loss of working bullocks, the very life and soul of an agricultural country, from the attempts to carry grain through a country where there was an absolute want of fodder, must cripple those districts for many years to come. Government is not to blame, and as the loss to the country generally must be enormous, they will be chary in again listening to the opinions of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce when a public work of utility is under consideration.—*Times of India*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRIDGES AND TELEGRAPHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—One of the grandest railway bridges in India crosses the mighty Soane river about twenty-five miles west of the city of Patna. For many years it was not deemed possible to bridge this river, which is in many places three miles wide, flowing over loose sand, often sixty feet in depth. I am anxious that Government should take precautions in order to prevent any accident happening to this bridge. The wealthy landowners of Behar ought to be made responsible for its safety. There ought to be fortified *têtes de pont* both at its eastern and western ends. The rich landowners, whose conduct is criticised in Mr. O'Donnell's famous pamphlet just published, "The Ruin of a Province," ought to have crinolines always ready two or three miles above the bridge for the purpose of intercepting any stray fireboats. The value of maintaining this bridge in good condition is incalculable. The Germans have shown us a good example of burying their telegraph wires wherever the lines are of great military importance. We must provide against the cutting of the telegraph between Patna and Benares. The Ponwar Rajpoots, who swarm about Bhojpoor, are very disaffected. A buried telegraph wire north of the Ganges, between Monghyr and Benares, would provide against future accidents. I hope that you will urge Government to construct a railway bridge at Roree-Bukhur, and a branch railway from Mooltan to Dera Ghazi Khan, with pontoon bridges over the Chenab and Indus. Do the speculators who are lending large sums to the Portuguese Government hope to induce the British to buy Goa? In page 706 of your paper of Saturday last you inform us that one million sterling is to be expended on a railway line from Goa to Hubli. It is desirable to connect Hubli with Raichore, where the great railway workshops are, and where our troops will be in a position to defend the railway bridges over the Krishna and Toongabuda rivers.—Your obedient servant,

August 2.

T.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Coal Company, held June 30, the resolution passed at the meeting of June 12 was confirmed. At a general of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, held July 3, it was resolved that of the sum of Rs.67,252-1-3, appearing at credit of profit and loss account, the managing agents be authorised to pay at once a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year on the capital of the company, thus absorbing Rs.57,600, and that Rs.7,586-10-6 be carried to reserve fund, the balance, Rs.2,065-6-9, being carried forward. At the general meeting of the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, held July 5, the directors' report having been read, and the chairman having stated that several contracts have recently been made for the landing and shipping of goods by the company with leading companies and firms, at rates which, it is believed, will prove remunerative, and that a considerable portion of the fleet has recently been and is now profitably employed, it was resolved that the report of the directors be received and adopted, and the audited accounts, as submitted, be passed as correct.—*Englishman*.

A MERITED MEMORIAL.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have resolved to raise a public drinking fountain in memory of the late secretary of the society, Mr. Colesworthy Grant. Subscriptions are invited for the purpose.—*Englishman*.

KASHMIR.—The Maharaja of Kashmir, it is reported, intends to abolish the tax on shawl manufacture with a view to revive that industry, and also proposes to make some reductions in State demands on agricultural produce.—*Englishman*.

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—A telegram from Rangoon under date July 13 says:—"Davisagamany has been committed to the sessions on eight counts, involving about Rs.200. Trevor has

been committed on sixteen counts for about Rs.400. Weightman has been committed on twelve counts for Rs.800. The defence is reserved in all three cases. Bail has been accepted for each on two sureties of Rs.500 each. Captain Shelly Leigh Hunt has been remanded to 15th, for final committal. Cohen's durwan, the last witness, deposed that he saw money counted in Cohen's office, wrapped in paper, and placed in a box, which he carried to and left in Captain Hunt's house. The defence is reserved. Rungasawmy Naidoo has been arraigned. The inquiry is proceeding.—*Times of India*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Hon. C. D. Field has resigned his appointment as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

RENT LAW.—The Bengal Rent Law Commissioners have concluded their labours, and the report and a draft bill had been written before the Hon. C. D. Field had taken his seat in the Calcutta High Court.

DEGREES IN SCIENCE.—The Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University at its last meeting declared it to be desirable to institute degrees in science in connection with the university.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. R. B. Yates, having been appointed harbour master in place of Capt. J. V. Falle, deceased, we learn that the appointment of assistant port officer, hitherto held by Mr. Yates, will be abolished.—*Indian Daily News*.

PRINTING IN GAOL.—It may interest the curious among our readers to know that, out of over 1,100 prisoners who are now undergoing various terms of imprisonment, about 1,000 of them are engaged in the Gaol Press. This press is a very large one, and turns out, in a most creditable and workmanlike manner, the hundreds of thousands of blank forms, receipts, ledgers, dockets, &c., in common use in the different Government departments. Stonebreaking, that most severe of all penal occupations, will, we are informed, be abolished at the end of a short time, or as soon as the stock of stone now in gaol has all been reduced to the regulation size.—*Indian Daily News*.

ARTS EXHIBITION.—An Industrial Arts Exhibition is to be held at Lahore next Christmas twelve month—in December, 1881. Preliminary prospectuses and explanations may very shortly be expected. The exhibition will be held under official auspices; and is especially designed, we believe, to promote the artistic industries of the Punjab. A similar exhibition on a smaller scale will be held this year at Simla.—*Pioneer*.

NEW GOORKHA REGIMENT.—The *Indian Herald* learns that Major Hay, of the 4th Goorkha, has arrived at Naini Tal for the purpose of raising the new 6th Goorkha Regiment.

It is stated to be in contemplation to do away with the convalescent depot at Darjiling as a separate establishment, and in future to attach convalescents who may be sent up to the wing of a European regiment that is to be stationed at Darjiling.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 29,779 tons. For London *via* Canal space for light cargo only. The market closes strong at £2 10s. for rice, £2 12s. 6d. nominal for wheat, £3 to £3 2s. 6d. for jute, hides, and tea; linseed nominal, rape and poppy nominal. *Via* Cape: The market closed steady at £1 16s. 3d. for rice, £1 17s. 6d. for wheat, £2 3s. 9d. for linseed, £2 6s. 3d. for rape, £2 7s. 6d. for poppy. Liverpool *via* Canal: Rice or wheat £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. nominal, £3 measurement goods. *Via* Cape: Rates closed steady, at £1 12s. 6d. nominal for rice and wheat, £1 15s. for linseed £1 16s. 3d. to £1 17s. 6d. for gunnies, oils, &c.; jute nominal.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

EXTRAORDINARY PANIC.—One of the extraordinary and unaccountable panics which every now and then break out in different parts of India appears to be now prevailing in Madras city. A rumour has got abroad, and is firmly believed in by the lower classes of the natives, that the Government is about to sacrifice a number of human beings in order to ensure the safety of the new harbour works, and has ordered the police to seize victims in the streets. So thoroughly is the idea implanted that people are afraid to venture out after nightfall. There was a similar scare in Calcutta some seven or eight years ago when the Hooghly bridge was being constructed. The natives then got hold of the idea that Mother Ganges, indignant at being bridged, had at last consented to submit to the insult on the condition that each pier of the structure was founded on a layer of children's heads.—*Times Telegram*.

THE MADRAS COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held the 30th June—Mr. Boyson in the chair—it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and that Mr. C. Simpson, honorary secretary, be appointed liquidator for winding up the company.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

THE FORT ARMAMENT.—The dismantling of ordnance on the works of Fort Saint George, under orders from H.E. the Commander in Chief, has just been completed, and only those guns which are absolutely required have been retained. They include four eighty pounders for drill purposes, one sixty-eight pounder gun for cyclones, one time-gun, and three signal guns. The dismantled

guns have been returned into the arsenal, a few being used to replace guns become unserviceable on the saluting battery. The inutility of so many guns on the works of the fort became apparent when the twelve-ton guns were placed in position on the beach. These last named guns are to be augmented shortly by two more guns of the same calibre being mounted on Clive's Battery.—*Madras Mail*.

EMIGRANTS FOR THE MAURITIUS.—About three hundred and odd emigrants have sailed on board the ship *Mars* for the Mauritius.—*Madras Times*.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION.—Sanction has been refused to the proposal of the directors of the South Indian Railway for reserved accommodation during feast times being charged for at the ordinary fares leviable for the number of seats the reserved space is constructed to accommodate. The charges at such festival occasions, it has been decided, shall be for reserved accommodation equal to the amount ordinarily charged per seat for the extent of space reserved, the system in force on the Madras Railway.—*Madras Times*.

PATENTS.—There have been received in the office of the chief secretary to Government copies of the specifications of the inventions of which the following are brief descriptions:—Anglo-American Electric Light Company (Limited), of 74, Hatton-garden, London, England—"Improvements in electric lamps and mechanism for electric lighting." Anglo-American Electric Light Company (Limited), of 74, Hatton-garden, London, England—"Improvements in apparatus for electric lighting." Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States, America—"Improvements in the utilisation of electricity for light, heat, and power, being an improved system and means for the generation, measurement, and translation of electricity into light, heat, or power." Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States, America—"Additional improvements in electric lamps." Mr. J. St. Joseph, civil engineer—"Light iron plough, especially suited to India." Mr. Frederick Wilkinson, Manchester, county of Lancaster, yarn agent—"Improvements in bleaching and dyeing cotton and other fibrous materials." Mr. Thomas Leavitt, of Everett, Massachusetts, United States of America, machinis—"Improvements in machinery for post-marking, cancelling or obliterating letters, postcards, and other articles."—*Gazette*.

THE GOVERNMENT FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Among the institutions in Madras devoted to the education of girls there seems at present to be none so largely resorted to as the Government Female Normal School. Now there is a rage among young women to enter the Government Female Normal School in preference to any other educational institution in the city for girls. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that there is monthly an influx into the school. The original scheme with regard to the school appears also to have been departed from. At first none but native girls were admitted into the institution. After the scheme had existed for some time it was resolved that East Indians and Europeans should not be admitted until they had passed the certificate examinations, and then only for the purpose of being trained for teachers, the course extending over four years, during which the scholarships rise from six rupees to twelve rupees. Since this resolution was arrived at there has been a further change, East Indian and European girls are now trained for all the grades of the teachers' examination, and even very little girls of the classes alluded to are admitted into the institution. The consequence is that large numbers are flocking to the school and the popularity of the institution is gradually increasing. Such being the present condition of the school, it is time, we think, that the question of providing for the institution a suitable school-house should again be taken up. The school is now located in a dingy building in the midst of a densely populated district, a situation that can hardly comport itself to any one who believes in the maxim *mens sana in corpore sano*. It is difficult to imagine how the teachers and their pupils ever at all get on in such an unsavoury, unsightly, and undesirable building. The Government at one time had it in contemplation to construct a school-house for the Government Female Normal School, and, if we mistake not, even the site for the building was chosen on the vacant piece of ground between the Central Railway Station and the general hospital. If such an intention has hitherto been deferred it is now high time, considering the present condition and future prospects of the school, that the idea be taken up and carried out to completion.—*Madras Times*.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN MYSOR.—We have just received from the Government of India the progress report of the forest administration in the Province of Mysor for 1878-79, compiled by Mr. C. Rungacharlu, C.I.E., the revenue secretary. In the introduction to the report we are told that the approaching restoration of the province to native rule has necessitated considerable reductions and simplification of establishments and the consequent abolition of the Forest Department as a separate or independent branch of the administration. The budget grant for establishments has been reduced from Rs.1,20,000 to Rs.75,000 per annum. The office of conservator has been abolished, and only three trained forest officers are retained for the management of the great forests in the districts bordering on the western ghats and of the plantations and jungles in the Bangalore district and along the line of the railway. The conservancy of the remaining forests scattered throughout the province, and the promotion of the growth of trees both by Government and by private individuals, will devolve mainly

on the district revenue officers. These arrangements, which were approved by the Government of India, were but partially carried into effect in the last months of the year under report. Primarily suggested with the object of preparing the administration for native rule, they seem, on the whole, to be an improvement on the previously existing state of things. Though a considerable amount of good has been done in the conservation of particular forests, the efforts of the separate Forest Department to administer all the forests and to exercise a control over the reserved classes of trees throughout the province was attended with failure. The right of the Government to these trees on occupied lands in some of the taluks had to be forfeited owing to the inability of the department to remove the trees within the period of one year allowed for the purpose. Complications and delays have arisen in other instances. The great defect of the forest administration hitherto was that, whilst the limited forest establishment was unable to cope with the task which it undertook of developing the forest resources throughout the province, the extensive revenue establishments, who possess greater facilities for carrying into effect any measures required for the improvement of the forests, kept aloof from the work for which they no longer considered themselves responsible. The attention of the special forest officers was further so much distracted by departmental details, and was so largely given up to the preliminary process of demarcation, survey, and settlement of rights, that they could not give sufficient attention to the real working of the forests, to the study and development of the forest resources, and to the best means of promoting the reproduction of forest trees. The progress made therefore in the development of the forest resources and in the acquisition of real forest experience was necessarily limited. More useful results are expected by the concentration of the attention of the special forest officers to the working of certain important State forests, whilst the knowledge and practical results attained by them could be applied with facility to the minor scattered forests by the revenue establishments which are spread throughout the province.—*Madras Times*.

THE WATER TAX.—A bill is to be introduced into the council of the Governor for remedying the difficulty which the municipality finds in regard to the water tax. Suits have been brought against the Madras municipality for not having provided a supply of drinking water in accordance with the provisions of Section 211 of the Act, but it is said to be impossible for the municipality to execute the works required all at once. The object of this bill, therefore, is to afford the commissioners a fair time within which to carry out their obligations, and to relieve them in the meantime from the liability to be sued.—*Times of India*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Government have passed the following order on the schedule of accidents on the Madras and South Indian Railways for the quarter ending March 31 last:—"The Government notice with dissatisfaction the occurrence of accidents arising from want of care on the part of drivers, such as running over points before they are properly held, and running through gates; both of which classes of accidents are entirely avoidable if proper attention be shown by the drivers."—*Gazette*.

DR. BURNELL.—Dr. A. C. Burnell, C.I.E., the judge of Tanjore, left Madras on July 11 in the *Khedive* for Southampton. We regret to add that his condition causes his friends much anxiety. He had a severe premonition of paralysis at Coonoor, and at Tanjore he had a second stroke, which was followed by unconsciousness for several hours, and the temporary loss of the use of his limbs on the left side. Exertions will be made by Col. Yule and other eminent Oriental philologists to persuade the Secretary of State to sanction a relaxation of the pension rules in Dr. Burnell's favour. If he retires at the end of the two years' furlough that he has obtained he will only be entitled strictly to £450 a year, and he must put in a good deal more service to qualify for the £1,000 a year. The case is one that should bring home to the Secretary of State the hardship of refusing a pension proportionate to actual service.—*Madras Mail*.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—The Government of India telegraphed on July 14 to the Madras Municipality that the Exemption from Municipal Taxation Bill will not be passed for some time, and that it has been referred to the Madras Government for its opinion. Any memorial should be sent through the Madras Government.—*Times of India*.

THE HARBOUR.—The official report on the Madras harbour for the month of May states that work was suspended during the greater part of the month owing to the weather; 27½ ft. were added to the north pier and 37 ft. to the south pier. The time was in other respects occupied by the construction of concrete blocks on shore for future use. The total expenditure up to May 31 is given at Rs. 39,91,028.—*Englishman*.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—A correspondent writes that, according to the latest reports received from different officers, there are hopes of an early termination of the rebellion. On the arrival of the 36th Regiment N.I. from Coconada seventy-five men were sent to Yellesharam to relieve the party of the 10th N.I.; sixty men were despatched to Chodaveram, and the remainder to Mukeangiri. About 100 men, under the command of Col. Grant, have been ordered to proceed from Wooddegudien to Chintur. Balajee, one of the leaders concerned in the attack on the Poreh police station, has been wounded by a contingent sepoy at Kurti, but he managed to effect his escape to Bustar, where, it is reported, he has been captured. To facilitate communication at certain parts the local

Government have accorded sanction to the opening of a post line from Wooddegudien to Motu.—*Madras Times*.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF H.M. SHIP "VULTURE."—Favoured by a fair monsoon this well-known vessel has arrived at this port from the Persian Gulf after a stay there of exactly two years, during which time, however, the officers and men, notwithstanding the heat, have done great things. We may say that owing to the pertinacity with which the *Vulture* followed the pirates they have practically become extinct, and safety and confidence reigns where formerly fear and dread prevailed. Commander J. Eliot Pringle has already received the thanks of the Government of India for his exertions in the Persian Gulf. During her three years' commission only one death has occurred, and that by accident. All on board, both officers and men, seem very pleased at the prospect of meeting their friends in England. The *Vulture* carries a crew of 110 men and is armed with two sixty-four pounders and one seven-inch gun. Her destination on leaving Bombay will be Aden and thence to Plymouth. The following is a list of her officers:—Capt. George Eliot Pringle, First Lieut. H. H. Jauncey, Second Lieut. F. P. Carey, Third Lieut. W. H. Arnold, Navigating Lieut. Lucas G. Stovin, 1st Engineer Fred. Skelton, and Surgeon Dr. James Lynns.

AN OLD STORY.—At regular intervals the Indian public is roused to momentary interest by the report that Nana Sahib has been captured. The last story of the kind comes from the neighbourhood of Puna, where it is said that the police have arrested a man on the information of his being the arch-rebel and murderer of Cawnpore. There seems, however, to have been little foundation for the belief, as the prisoner has been released on bail of Rs. 500.—*Times Telegram*.

FOOD FOR POWDER.—The *Samachar* publishes a letter from Kathiawar in which the writer urges the desirability of admitting the brave and warlike tribes of that province, such as the Rajput, Kathi, Jat, Miani, &c., into the army. A regiment formed of these tribes would be a good acquisition to the native army and would be found extremely serviceable in times like the present. This would be doubly profitable—profitable to the country and the Government alike.—*Indian Spectator*.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.—A Puna correspondent, writing under date the 6th July, says:—"Under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Government have appointed four conciliators at Puna—namely, Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Shesho, Rao Bahadur Chintamonrao Hurry Deshmook, Rao Bahadur Sadasew Bullal Goveday, and Tata Sahab Rajmachiker. These conciliators hold their court in the rooms of the Puna Arbitration Court, and commenced business from June 1 last. During the past month about three hundred suits were filed before them, and in the majority of the cases amicable settlements were effected through the mediation of the conciliators, and both the parties were fully satisfied with the manner in which their disputes were settled and the way in which they were treated by the conciliators. I also learn that during the past month not a single suit was filed either in the Small Cause Court, or the Subordinate Judge's Court, in which the parties were agriculturists. In the same way there have been no cases in the courts of sub-judges throughout the Deccan, in consequence of which one or two of the subordinate judges have been ordered to Puna to assist the first-class subordinate judge, but the subordinate judge in the city of Puna has scarcely sufficient work for himself. Let us now see how our old and new subordinate judges with their establishments are to be employed. Perhaps it will be necessary to send them to Kandahar to take charge of the new assigned districts."—*Bombay Gazette*.

WHEAT AND COTTON.—The wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian ports during the month of May amounted to 346,161 cwts., of the value of Rs. 17,83,696. The quantity of cotton shipped during the same period amounted to 103,931 47-98th candies of the value of Rs. 2,24,77,253.

THE BOMBAY EXPORT TRADE.—The annual statistics issued by Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., which are carried up to June 30, enable us to review the export trade in its principal items for the last twelve months. Although the results are not equal to the prolific trade of 1876 they present a vast improvement over the previous year, which was, on account of the severe droughts and famines this presidency had undergone, the worst on record. The principal item of cotton shows that in the twelve months 875,318 bales have been shipped direct to Europe, as compared with 646,649 bales last year. Great Britain shows an increase of 73,070; Havre, on the other hand, shows a decline of 25,822 bales, which, however, is partially compensated by an increase of 11,000 bales to Marseilles. France this year has been swamped with American cotton, and spinners have preferred cheap Americans to Surats. Italy appears to be on the road to prosperity, for there is a large increase to all her ports—viz., Genoa, 30,771 bales; Naples, 8,503 bales; Venice, 28,331 bales, as compared with 1879. The trade to Odessa appears to have revived again, for 12,770 bales were shipped there as against 500 last year. Russia used to consume Indian cotton largely before the war, and now a revival of trade may be looked for. The shipments to Trieste show an increase of 49,961

bales, which is entirely owing to the energy of the Austrian Government in enforcing favourable railway rates from Trieste into the interior for all foreign produce. The most striking feature in these returns is that Barcelona has taken 38,478 bales, as against 3,150 bales last year. This is owing, we believe, to the failure of the cotton crop this season in the Levant, from whence Spain always draws her supplies. One small ship with 4,800 bales was sent to Gottenburg, which, we believe, is the first direct shipment made to that port we have had for many years. The seed, wheat, and myrabolam shipments exhibit a very large increase. Linseed shows 523,874 cwts., gingelly 94,672 cwts., other seeds 11,808 cwts.; whilst rapeseed shows a falling off of 171,965 cwts., and castor seeds 21,219 cwts. These seeds have all been shipped to Europe, except two cargoes of linseed, in the screw steamers *Timsah* and *Antonio*, which went direct to New York. Formerly a large linseed trade used to be done with New York and Boston, but it has disappeared for the last five years from Bombay, although still maintained in Calcutta. It is to be hoped the revival of direct business between Bombay and New York may restore it to its former scale. Last year, owing to the scarcity of food grains, only 20,924 cwts of wheat were exported; this year it figures for 922,584 cwts. The shipments of myrabolams have also increased by 96,943 cwts. These returns are drawn out, we understand, principally for the information of ship-owners, to give an idea of the ocean-carrying trade of Bombay, but they are of great interest also to those engaged in the commerce of the port, and we are sure will be gladly perused, for they show that this presidency is emerging from the great depression of last year, and, with increased railway communications into the Rajputana districts, the increased facilities of the port given in the Prince's Dock, we may look forward to increased trade. The seed and grain trades are no doubt capable of being largely developed if the railway companies in Bombay would only imitate the Americans and foster business by cheap carriage. That our railway charges on produce cannot be justified is proved by the startling fact that, although the export trade has so largely increased this year, to the extent of 153,100 tons above that of 1879, the G.I.P. Railway Company's traffic receipts show a falling off of some 17 lakhs. Indian wheat can be grown in the Nerbudda and other fertile valleys.—*Bombay Gazette*.

DEATH OF MR. R. D. CAIRNS.—We regret to announce the death, at the early age of thirty-seven, of Mr. R. D. Cairns, agent of the Bombay branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation. His death, which was very sudden, occurred on July 10. The deceased was a warm supporter of the Chamber of Commerce, the meetings of which he frequently attended; but with this exception he took no prominent interest in public affairs outside his official duties. He was, however, an excellent business man, and his upright and unassuming demeanour made him respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. A large number of merchants, bankers, and public men followed his remains to the grave as a last token of respect.—*Times of India*.

ARRIVAL OF THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—Three companies of the 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), consisting of two hundred non-commissioned officers and men, and two pipers, arrived at the Boree Bunder Station on July 13. The following officers came with the Highlanders:—Major T. Mackenzie, Captain O. Graham, Lieutenant W. de B. Hatton, and 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Brown. The headquarters remain at Puna.—*Times of India*.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry shall be designated the 1st Bombay Lancers. The headquarters of this regiment are at Neemuch, two squadrons being stationed at Puna.

DEPARTURE OF THE 2-11TH REGIMENT.—On July 13 the 2-11th embarked for Karachi. The following is a list of officers:—Lieut. Col. Corrie, Captain Street, Captain Marriott, Captain Kinder, Captain Yule, Lieut. Kelsall, Lieut. Davies, Second Lieuts. Watson, Pirie, Smith, Ellicombe, and Wood, Surg. Slaughter, Lieut. and Adj. Park, Quartermaster Evans, and 433 rank and file.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE KUSMORE BUND.—Fortunately the sudden collapse of a portion of the Kusmore Bund does not seem so serious as was at first reported, and every one will hope that the expectations of the authorities that the breach can easily be closed may be realised. The report of the Sind Irrigation Department recalls a similar accident which occurred two years ago to the same work. The rainfall of 1878 was unusually heavy, and the floods breached the bund and submerged large tracts of country. Special grants for the repair of the bund were made, and it wholly escaped damage during last year's inundation. The monsoon of 1879 was, however, a comparatively light one, and the Government deemed it advisable not long ago to issue certain orders respecting the maintenance of a sufficient and efficient Abkallani establishment upon the bund, and to direct that these instructions should be most carefully attended to next, that is to say the present inundation. It will be interesting to know whether the present breach has been made in spite of these precautions. It appears that, notwithstanding the disastrous breaches and floods that occurred in 1878, the revenue expenditure during that year was much larger than usual, which is attributed to the increase of the area of rabi cultivation.—*Times of India*.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

ANDING—July 8, at Dharwar, the wife of John C. Anding, district deputy collector, a son.
BEGBIE—July 8, at Madras, the wife of A. P. W. Begbie, a son.
COCHRANE—July 14, at Palghat, the wife of Mr. T. E. Cochrane, of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, a daughter.
GIBBS—July 3, at Rampore Haut, the wife of A. F. Gibbs, E.I. Railway, a son.
GRAHAME—July 9, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of W. F. Grahame, C.S., a daughter.
HARRISON—July 6, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Pryce D. Harrison, a daughter.
HAWTHORNE—July 3, at Dalhousie, the wife of William Hawthorne, Esq., a daughter.
JEWETT—July 8, at Dilkoosha, Oudh, the wife of Mr. T. H. Jewett, a daughter.
MANNERS—July 10, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major R. Manners, the Royal Scots, a son.
M'BRIDE—July 3, at Vercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Mr. C. H. M'Brice, a daughter.
METCALFE—July 2, the wife of E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., principal of the college, Rajamundry, a son.
NOONE—August 6, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife Frederick Noone, a son.
PRIMROSE—July 5, at Tellicherry, the wife of Alexander Primrose, Esq., a son.
ROGERS—July 6, at Dalhousie, the wife of Mr. Charles J. Rodgers, Christian Vernacular Education Society, Umritsur, a daughter.
ROSS—July 9, at Calcutta, the wife of T. A. Ross, a daughter.
SPOTTISWOODE—June 19, at Bankipur, Mrs. Victoria Spottiswoode, twins, daughter and son.

MARRIAGES.

CUTLER—SINCLAIR—July 13, at Christ Church, Byculia, by the Rev. Mr. Reynell, special license, Mr. George Cutler to Miss Maria Sinclair, granddaughter of the late Alexander Sinclair, of Inverness.
GREER—PRINCE—July 10, at Calcutta, Benjamin Greer, collector of tolls, Kissengunge, Nuddea, to Sarah Margaret, daughter of the late John Prince, Esq., P. and O.
OVERBURY—BURTON—July 7, at Cannanore, Madras Presidency, Edward N. Overbury, M.C.S., to Florence Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles W. Burton, captain Bengal Staff Corps, political agent of Bikanir, Rajputana.

DEATHS.

BANKS—July 15, at Camp, Belgaum, Walter, eldest son of Albert Banks, P.W.D., aged 4 years and 8 months.
BAYLY—June 30, at Karachi, Sind, Gladys, infant daughter of Lieut. A. W. L. Bayley, 108th Regt., and Bombay Rifles, aged two months.
CAIRNS—July 10, at Bombay, Robert Donald Cairns, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 37.
CATANIA—July 7, at Hardoi, Oudh, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Ada Stuart Hume, the wife of George M'Leod Catania, aged 22 years and 5 months.
COLLINS—July 6, at Subathu, Frank, the son of Captain and Mrs. Collins, 51st King's Own Light Infantry.
CORNISH—June 20, Francis Cecil David Cornish, lieutenant Royal Artillery, only son of Francis Shath and Helen Lockhart Cornish, of Stoke Lodge, Stoke Fleming, Dartmouth, and grandson of the late Capt. Price, half pay, 30th Regiment, formerly of Marlborough, Wilts.
COWLEY—July 7, between Bombay and Aden, John K. Cowley, paymaster R.N., of her Majesty's troopship *Himalaya*, aged 49.
DAVIES—July 10, at Madras, George Charles Wilmot Davies, Esq., aged 66.
DENNYS—July 10, at Damoh, H. L. Denays, district superintendent of police.
DURHAM—August 7, 1879, at Calcutta, William B. Durham, late of Calcutta, aged 62.
ELLIS—June 22, at Fort Attock, Punjab Frontier, E.I., Major W. B. E. Ellis, R.A., aged 45.
FINCH—June 27, at Adamwah, of brain fever, Ethel Emily, infant daughter of Pattie and Frederic Finch, aged 7 months and 13 days.
FINNIS—July 6, at Mussourie, the infant son of Major and Mrs. J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab Infantry.
GREAVES—August 2, at Simla, Ellen, wife of Major Gen. Greaves, C.B., adjutant general.
GRIFFITH—July 6, at Kotigiri, Nilgiris, of whooping cough, Dorothy Adela, infant daughter of Frank Griffith, C.E.
HISCOX—July 10, at Madras, Minnie, daughter of Mr. W. H. Hiscox, aged 4.
HOGG—July 9, at Madras, Charles Henry (Harry), child of Charles Hogg, aged 4.
HUEY—July 8, at Calcutta, Alethea Helena, daughter of Walter Henry Huey, aged 23.
JAMIESON—June 20, at Rajamundry, Major Quintin Shaw A. Jamieson, M.S.C., aged 44.
JOSEPH—July 8, at Allahabad, Charles Henry Joseph, head master, Fort School, Allahabad.
JUSTICE—July 24, at Khushk-i-Nakhud, near Kandahar, killed in action, Lieutenant Wm. N. Justice, 17th Regiment, and officiating quartermaster 30th B.N.I. (Jacob's Rifles), son of Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Justice, of the M.S.C., aged 22.
MANLEY—July 11, at Puna, Jane, the beloved wife of J. S. E. Manley.
MORRISON—July 6, at Bombay, George Rowley Morrison, aged 25.
MURRAY—July 10, at Peshawur, Charles Herbert Murray, M.D., Indian Medical Service, aged 25.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1880.

THE INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

AMID the din of arms, the eager expectancy of news concerning our forces in Southern Afghanistan, the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes and possible preventive measures which may avert or mitigate famines in India has, to use a trade expression, "fallen flat." All are too occupied with the thought of the defeat of a feeble, though methodical, general, the sacrifice of some hundreds of brave soldiers, to attend to the written record of a series of disastrous conflicts in which the Government of India has been routed by the adverse powers of famine and pestilence, the terrible array of figures wherein millions, not hundreds, express the total of victims. Yet there have been seldom more momentous tasks to which a Government could address itself than that for which the able and experienced members of the Famine Commission have been invited to collect the lessons of experience and formulate the rules of future precaution. To prescribe the means by which it shall be at least reduced to the minimum of probability that in any great section of India the droughts which recur with predictable periodicity shall sweep away the population is a task indeed almost too great for the collective wisdom that any Government could command. The report before us by no means extenuates the tale of past disaster. It is only the first part, and it deals with famine relief. Nearly one-third is occupied with the explanation of the natural causes which render India liable to droughts, and with the historical review of the successive famines which, during the last and the present century, have afflicted the various sections of India. From the consideration of these, or mainly from the more recent experiences during the last twenty years, the Commissioners have drawn certain lessons leading to general considerations on which they base a plan for future famine relief. The successive famines and their terrible effects are made plainer by tables and by maps, and the industry which has been applied to make clear the remote or obscure histories of these calamities cannot be too highly commended. But, after all, there needs no more than the

stern fact, so plainly stated by Messrs. Caird and Sullivan, that the last famine cost India the lives of five millions of our fellow-subjects, who perished in spite of charity, in spite of sympathy, in spite of the exertions of officials who spared not their own lives to force upon all the enormous importance of what the Commissioners tell us and to compel attention to their advice. What has been may, nay must, be again. Scarcely any part of our Indian Empire has escaped the visitation of severe famine during the last century, and over considerable portions acute distress has recurred frequently. Of the twenty-one famines and scarcities recorded in the last 109 years there have been seventeen famines, affecting twenty-years, and occurring at an average interval of five years; and there have been eight greater famines affecting eleven years and occurring at intervals varying from two or three to forty years, but which average twelve years. In effect the Government of India must be prepared for the occurrence of scarcity as often as two years out of every nine, and great famines may be anticipated at average intervals of twelve years. There is a careful comparison of the areas and populations affected, which ends in the admission that the preceding famine equalled that of 1876-78 in intensity, though no particular cause is assigned for its being considered reasonable that it is not likely to be exceeded in the future. But, accepting the probability, we have the largest population likely to be severely affected by famine at one time given as thirty millions, and with this possibility before them, and the acknowledgment that during the last famine one-sixth of that total population perished, the Commissioners apply themselves for the present to preparing a plan by which they are of opinion such fearful loss of life may be partially, at least, prevented. An organisation which exists in times of plenty, at least *en cadre*, will be, when the approach of danger is perceived afar, capable of being reinforced and developed so as to distribute to advantage that State aid which is recognised as needful. The conditions governing the obligation of the State to apply its resources to the relief of want are that the calamity shall be one which places it beyond the power of an individual to obtain the requisite relief otherwise, and that the intervention of the State is likely to produce a practically beneficial result. The Commissioners are somewhat pedantic in their statements; it hardly needs a syllogism to persuade us that the people must not die of famine if it can be helped; and we hasten to see what is recommended as the course to be pursued when the calamity assumed as inevitable comes. We find at once that part of the recommendations, and that a very important part, consists of precautionary measures. In this all the Commissioners concur. We come back to the often-urged need of maintaining a department of agriculture with a chief at the head of a branch of the Secretariat, and with provincial directors, each supervising the labours of a due staff of officials. In times of plenty the duties of this department would be supervision and provision, collecting accurate and timely information, and we presume, though it is obscurely hinted, diffusing advice and instruction. This department would act as an intelligence corps, and be prepared to warn the Government of India of the possibility or probability of drought or famine invading any province or district. The constant collection of vital statistics, the watchfulness over the food stocks, and the condition of the people, would furnish ample occupation for the staff of officials which, when the need came, could be sufficiently

reinforced for the carrying out of the plans of local relief already prepared. So far there is a concurrence of opinion in the report, but when we come to the measures of relief we at once find serious difference of opinion. Those who have studied the irksome and painful story of past famines, or who have gone through the fearful experience of struggling with the ever-present death, know how acrimoniously the various measures of relief have been debated. The Famine Commissioners have not succeeded in a unanimous recommendation as to the treatment for a famine-stricken region nor as to the all-important question of food supply. When we find Messrs. Caird and Sullivan, whose names alone make it needless for us to offer any estimate of their experience of qualifications as advisers, differing *toto cœlo* from their colleagues on the chief point, the main end of the whole inquiry, omitting, that is to say, the question of preventive measures, we are apt to think that the elaborate research into the history and statistics of famines, the careful tabulation of causes and effects, will have done little towards the enlightenment of the perplexed Governments which, in turn, may have to deal with the difficulty of preserving alive the children of the soil when their mother denies them the wanted sustenance. It is something, indeed, to find no discordant opinion as to the duty of Government in times of famine to abstain from collecting the ordinary instalments of the land revenue, or the advisability of making loans at moderate or no interest to enable the richer landholders to maintain their dependents, or the poorer to cultivate their lands. We confess that it is not without shame that we can read the admonitions conveyed under Head VI. of the report as to undue or ill-timed exaction of the revenue or arrears of the revenue. But the recommendations made on this subject are doubtless based on evidence given as to partial and occasional cases of unwise zeal on the part of officials, who, indeed, must have an exceedingly hard task of discriminating the cases in which indulgence should be shown. The very fact of such recommendations being needful, combined with the advice that loans should be systematically made, is an additional and strong argument for the establishment of the Agricultural Department with its machinery of officials collecting data and systematising the results with the same punctilious and minute observation and a corresponding power of generalisation to that which the Meteorological Department displays. The forecast of the probabilities of the seasonable rains, or the unseasonable, yet periodical, droughts must proceed *pari passu* with the recording of the condition of the agricultural population, and the forecasting of their power of resistance to the danger, or their want of that auxiliary relief which is agreed upon as needful by those who disagree as to the method of applying it.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "WOODLARK."—We are happy to say that the report of the death of Commander P. Campbell Johnstone, commanding H.M.S. *Woodlark*, is erroneous.

THE RAMPA REBELS.—News has been received from Madras that Karam Taman Diosa, one of the leaders of the Rampa insurgents, was shot by Mr. Sweet, of the police, on the 26th ult. Several other leaders have lately been tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The rebellion, however, shows no signs of collapsing, and what with the half-hearted measures of the Madras Government, the weakness of the force, and, above all, the unhealthiness of the Rampa jungles, it seems likely to be a source of worry for months longer. Probably the best course would be to withdraw all the regular troops, who are miserably out of place on such service, and substitute for them a force of police selected from acclimatised men used to work in feverish jungles.—*Times Telegram*.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 10.)

BAYLEY, Sir S. C., K.C.S.I., secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, and officiating chief commissioner of Assam, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Col. Keatinge, retired, July 17.

BERNARD, Mr. C. E., C.S.I., judicial commissioner, Central Provinces and officiating chief commissioner of British Burma, to be secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, vice Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., from July 17, but will continue to officiate as chief commissioner of British Burma.

BAYLEY—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

CLARKE, Lieut. Col. W. C. S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, in Assam, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

BOYD, Capt. M. R., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

LA TOUCHE, Capt. E. N. D., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

TROTTER, Capt. W. F., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, vice Capt. E. N. D. La Touche.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Capt. W. F. Trotter.

FIELD, the Hon. C. D., M.A., LL.D., took his seat as an officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William on the 23rd ult.

WALKER—The services of Mr. S. N. Walker, acting assistant district superintendent of police in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

ROBERTSON, Capt. D., political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tempore, to be political agent, 2nd class, substantive pro tempore.

MARTELLI, Capt. N. C., officiating political assistant, 1st class, to political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tempore, vice Capt. Robertson.

MACIVOR, Lieut. J., officiating political assistant, 1st class, to be political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tempore.

KENNEDY, Lieut. W. P., Bombay Staff Corps, to be political assistant, 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, and posted as assistant agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan.

Promotions in the Berar Commission :—

BUSHBY — **SZEPANSKI** — **BULLOCK** — **LUDLOW** — **ELLIOTT**—Lieut. Col. J. T. Bushby, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class; Major H. C. A. Szepepanski, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, vice Lieut. Col. Bushby; Major R. Bullock, assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, vice Major Szepepanski; Major E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class, vice Major Bullock; Mr. A. Elliott, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class, vice Major Ludlow.

WHEELER, Capt. C. E., adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, temporarily to officiate as second in command of the Mhairwarra battalion, vice Major O'Moore Creagh.

M'GILL, Mr. J., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

BARRETT, Mr. E. C., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, 2nd grade.

ALLEN, Mr. J. H., assistant traffic superintendent, is transferred from Indus Valley State Railway, to Rawul Pindi section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

GRANT, Mr. T. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to No. 2 division, Neemuch-Nussirabad State Railway.

PRICKETT, Mr. L. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division Punjab Northern State Railway.

GRANT, Lieut. S., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Rawul Pindi command, Military Works.

ONSLow, Lieut. G. C. P., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the headquarters of the Inspector General's office, for employment on the defence committee.

INNES, Mr. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service.

WINCKLER—The services of Mr. G. W. Winckler, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent, Governor General, Biluchistan.

BAILY, Mr. B. C., superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, has been permitted to retire on pension, from June 19.

Promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, from July 1 :—
I. Permanent :—From 4th class, 2nd grade, to 4th class, 1st grade—Mr. G. O. Smith and Mr. D. C. Gordon, from 4th class, 3rd grade, to 4th class, 2nd grade; Major J. Grierson, B.S.C., Mr. F. Morison, and Mr. R.

K. Williams. From deputy examiner, 1st grade, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade:—Mr. C. C. Harold and Mr. A. R. Becher. From deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to deputy examiner, 1st grade:—Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. I. S. Hubbard, and Mr. J. W. Wilkinson. From assistant examiner, 1st grade, to deputy examiner, 2nd grade:—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue. From assistant examiner, 2nd grade, to 1st grade:—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Mr. W. B. Gray, and Mr. W. F. Barrow. II. Temporary:—From examiner 3rd to 2nd class, Mr. T. Moss and Major D. H. Trail, R.E. From deputy examiner, 1st grade, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade:—Mr. F. L. Brown and Mr. F. Moore; Mr. J. W. Fordham, examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, temporary rank, reverts to his substantive rank of examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade from July 1; Mr. F. L. Brown, executive engineer, 3rd grade, is permanently transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment in the rank of deputy examiner, 1st grade, from July 1. M'IVER, Mr. W., first assistant builder, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be chief builder of the yard, from date of retirement of Mr. Cranstoun, master builder. LAMBOURNE, Mr. H. E., first class engineer, I.G.S. *Dagmar*, granted leave on medical certificate for six months, from May 15.

MEDICAL.

KEEGAN, Surg. Major D. F., to the medical charge of the 1st Regt. Central India Horse. CALDECOTT, Surg. R., to the medical charge of the 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, the Western Malwa Agency, and the station of Agar. GRANT, Surg. P., to the medical charge of the wing, 1st Regt. Central India Horse. BOWMAN, Surg. Major R., officiating political assistant, Busreh, is appointed to the medical charge of the political agency in Turkish Arabia, vice Surg. S. M. Brereton, deceased.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Capt. A. Smirke, 15th Hussars, to England, for six months on very urgent private affairs; Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, 8th Foot, from June 17 to Oct. 17, to Calcutta, to study the native languages; Col. G. W. Fraser, 39th N.I., S.C., to hills north of Dehra, from June 19 to Nov. 19 on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 30.)

KITCHENER—2nd Battalion 14th (P.W.O.) Regiment—Lieut. F. W. Kitchener to be adjutant, vice Gordon, promoted, dated May 29. BERESFORD-PEIRSE.—Lieut. J. de la Poer Beresford-Peirce, 66th Regt., instructor of musketry, vice Price, promoted, dated May 19. LINDELL—23th N.I.—Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, 1-18th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated June 11. CARTON, Lieut. Col. W. H., Staff Corps, is transferred from Campbellpore to Rawul Pindi, for general duty. M'CALL, Capt. G., G.L.I., is transferred from Armsitar to Kohat as station staff officer, vice Capt. F. R. Begbie. (Headquarters, Simla, July 3). BEATSON—62nd Regiment—Lieut. F. C. Beatson to be adjutant, vice Bowhill, promoted. MANSEL—8th N.I.—Lieut. W. G. Mansel, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Capt. A. Fiske, promoted. ELLIS, Capt. W. T., 4th Foot, to be superintendent of the Umballa Gymnasium. NEWMAN, Capt. A. A., R.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Thayetmyo to join No. 4 Battery 8th Brigade R.A. BALDOCK, Lieut. T. S., R.H.A., to proceed from Ferozepore to Rawul Pindi and join D Battery A Brigade R.H.A. ETHERIDGE, Lieut. C. de C., 6th Foot, to proceed to Aden to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

JACKSON—Khyber Line Force (1st section) O., June 6, appointing Capt. A. J. A. Jackson, 1-18th Foot, to the charge of the field treasure chest at Lundi Kotla, vice Capt. G. H. Dyke, 1-5th Foot. HENRY—Khyber Line Force O., Junero, appointing Lieut. G. Henry, R.E., assistant field engineer, from May 28. BEAUCLEERK—Kuram Force O., June 10, appointing Lieut. F. Beaucleer, R.E., assistant field engineer, from June 7. HUGHES—STEVENSON—WESTON—Ghazni Field Force O., April 28, appointing Brigadier Gen. R. J. Hughes to command the force on departure for Cabul of Lieut. Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B.; April 29, appointing Lieut. F. Stevenson, Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as aide de camp to Brigadier Gen. Hughes; 2nd Movable Column O., June 8, appointing Lieut. and Adj. A. Weston, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be provost marshal. SCUDAMORE—Cherat Station O., June 1, appointing Lieut. F. W. Scudamore, 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, to be station staff officer. WALKER—Dagshai Station O., June 25, appointing Lieut. M. C. B. F. Walker, 4-60th Rifles, station staff officer, vice Lieut. P. H. N. Lake, 29th Foot, resigned. STRONG—ONSLAW—10th Bengal Lancers R.O., June 17, making the following appointments:—Major D. M. Strong, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. R. C. Omslow, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Barrow, on field service. GELLIE—FORBES—BANON—39th N.I. R.O., June 18, making the following appointments:—Major F. Gellie, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. E. M. Forbes, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut. A. T. Banon, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, and also to continue to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette)

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Palamow

Division of the Lohardugga District, to act as deputy commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts District.

GAELE, Mr. J. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in the district of Hazareebagh, is transferred to the Lohardugga District, and to have charge of the Palamow Division of the latter district.

BEAMES, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector of the Hooghly District, to act as commissioner of the Dacca Division.

CORNISH, Mr. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of the Hooghly District, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, vice Mr. J. Beames.

PORTER, Mr. G. E., district and sessions judge of the Gya District, to act temporarily in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges.

FIELD, the Hon. C. D., has resigned his seat in the council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

HENNESSY.—The services of captain D. C. Hennessy, General List Infantry, wing officer, 10th regiment N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

WALKER, Mr. Samuel Nicholls to act temporarily, as an assistant superintendent of police. The service of Mr. Walker are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Assam.

PUGHE, Mr. R. F. H., an assistant superintendent of police, to act as district superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

O'CONNOR, the Rev. H. C., junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and the General Hospital, to have charge of the Presidency Gaol.

ARMSTRONG, Mr. J. S., deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, to act as collector of customs, Calcutta.

BLVTH, Mr. W. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as deputy collector of customs, Calcutta.

TAYLOR, Mr. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and assistant to chief engineer and joint secretary, irrigation branch, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, for one year; Mr. F. H. Pellew, officiating commissioner of the Dacca Division, for three months; Mr. M. J. J. P. Norman, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mahanuddy Division, on private affairs for six months; Mr. B. G. Geidt, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Cachar, privilege leave for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 10.)

MACMILLAN, Mr. A., deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Mirzapur.

HOOPER, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Gonda, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Gonda.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Jaunpur, to be second assistant secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh.

ADAMS, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, Jhansi, to officiate as commissioner of the Jhansi Division.

DEAS, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, to officiate as deputy commander of Jhansi.

JACOB, Mr. E., officiating extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sultanpur to Partabgarh.

NOBLE, Major C. S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Bahraich to Lucknow.

DANIELL, Mr. C. A., officiating commissioner, is transferred from the Agra to the Benares Division.

BARNARDS, Mr. G. C. F., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer of the Distributaries Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Mirzapur, to be deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. Macmillan.

PORTER, Mr. F. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Benares, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of commissioner, Benares Division, from June 26.

O'BRIEN, Mr. Inspector J. H., to officiate as district superintendent of police, Benares.

MATTHEWS, Mr. Inspector J., to officiate as district superintendent of police, Moradabad.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., officiating magistrate and collector, Meerut, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur.

BATTIE, Mr. J. S., sub assistant conservator, to the charge of the Kheri Division.

WILMOT, Mr. S. E., assistant conservator, from the Kheri Division, Oudh circle, to the Ganges Division, Central Circle.

BENNETT, Mr. W. E. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, from 13th April.

FURLONGHS.—Mr. H. S. Boys, officiating deputy commissioner, Gonda, privilege leave for three months; Mr. W. W. Clifford, district superintendent of police, Benares, privilege leave for three months; Mr. H. S. Reid, senior member, board of revenue, N.W.P., privilege leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

DOWN, Mr. E. A., assistant conservator of forests, will continue in charge of the Plantation Division during Mr. Vincent's absence on leave.

WATERHOUSE, the Rev. C. J., chaplain of Delhi, is transferred temporarily to Lahore, to act as chaplain of that station, during the absence of the Rev. W. H. Tribe as officiating chaplain of Dughai.

CORBYN, the Rev. H. F., chaplain of Abbottabad, is transferred to Jullunder.

SMALLMAN, Mr. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, to the Muzaffargarh Division.

Orders confirmed:—

COLLIS—Meean Meer Brigade O., June 7, Surg. Major Collis, in medical charge of the 68th L.I., was placed in medical charge of Meean Meer Lock Hospital.

LEWES—2nd Punjab Infantry R.O., June 1, making the following

temporary appointment:—Capt. J. M. D. Lewes, wing officer and officiating second in command, to continue to officiate as second in command.

ABBOTT, Lieut. H. E. S., R.E., assistant engineer, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service in Government of India, was relieved of his duties in the Derajat Division on May 22.

BOWYER, Lieut. W. E., R.E., assistant engineer, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service in Government of India, was relieved of his duties in the Peshawur Provincial Division on May 25.

FURLONGS.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, assistant commissioner of customs, Punjab Mines, Salt Division, seven months' furlough; Mr. F. D'A. Vincent, assistant conservator of Forests, Plantation Division, privilege leave for three months; Mr. E. Farrant, officiating executive engineer, 4th grade, six months' leave on private affairs; Mr. R. Sadler, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Swat River Canal Division, three months' privilege leave from June 25; Lieut. F. P. L. White, 72nd Foot, attached to 15th Bengal Cavalry (on probation), is granted an extension of leave, Sept. 22, to study the native languages.

BRITISH BURMA. (British Burma Gazette.)

PLANT, Major W. C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, and officiating commissioner of Arakan, is transferred to Pegu Division, and to officiate as commissioner during the absence of Col. H. A. Browne.

IRELAND, Mr. W. de C., LL.D., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as commissioner of Arakan, during the absence of Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson.

BIRKS, Mr. A. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Akyab, vice Mr. Ireland.

FURLONG, Major M., town magistrate, 1st grade, and acting deputy commissioner of the Moulmein Town District, to officiate as judge of the town of Moulmein.

BERNARD—AITCHISON—Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., received charge of the office of chief commissioner of British Burma from Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., on July 2.

MACKAY, Mr. D. L. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Henzada to Moulmein Town District.

FURLOUGH.—Col. H. A. Browne, commissioner of Pegu, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 3.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is transferred from the sub-division of Karimganj to the headquarters station of Sylhet.

HARE, Mr. L., S.C., assistant secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, to officiate as inspector general of police, gaols, and registration, commissioner of excise, and superintendent of stamps, during the absence of Capt. W. J. Williamson on privilege leave.

(Assam Gazette, July 10.)

HARE, Mr. L., assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, appointed to officiate as inspector general of police, gaol, registration, &c., assumed charge, July 2.

CORNISH—SOPPITT—Mr. W. H. Cornish, district superintendent of police, Darrang, made over charge to Mr. C. A. Soppitt, officiating assistant superintendent of police, on July 4.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., assistant commissioner, reported arrival at Laknimpur, on June 28.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. Col. A. N., reported departure from Jorhat, on transfer to Benares, on 1st inst.

KENNEDY, Mr. C. G. M., appointed extra assistant commissioner and posted to the Sibsagar District, reported his arrival on 25th ult.

GREER, Mr. R. T., assistant commissioner, on transfer, reported his arrival at Jorhat on 1st inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 13.)

BUICK, Mr. D., to act as district and sessions judge, North Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. F. H. Woodroffe.

GRIFFITH, Mr. J. D. B., acting district and sessions judge, Nellore, assumed charge of the court from Mr. Buick, July 5.

LISTER, Mr. A. L., acting district and sessions judge, Chingleput, assumed charge of the court from Mr. Parker, July 5.

BURNELL, Dr. A. C., P.H.D., district and sessions judge, South Tanjore, delivered over charge of the court to the subordinate judge of Tanjore, July 3.

GRIGG, Mr. H. B., director of public instruction, assumed charge of the office from Col. Macdonald, July 1.

GITTENS, the Rev. F. C., B.A., chaplain of Vizagapatam, to have charge of the chaplaincy of Vizianagram.

GIBSON, Mr. F. E., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. C. A. Bird on other duty.

HEBBERT, Mr. F. H., to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Tinnevely, from March 19.

LONGLEY, Mr. C. T., acting second member of the Board of Revenue, resumed his seat at the board on July 5.

GRIGG—GALTON—Mr. H. B. Grigg, acting sub secretary, Board of Revenue, delivered over charge of the office to Mr. C. A. Galton, the secretary, on June 30.

SMITH, Major C. J., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 1st grade.

OTTOMANN, Mr. S., sub engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, Buckingham Canal Division.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Rev. G. Warlow, M.A., garrison chaplain, Fort St. George, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

LONG—ANDERSON—Surg. Major A. Long, A.M.D., from doing duty R.A., Secunderabad, Surg. J. Anderson, M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty R.A., Bangalore to Bengal.

WORTABET—SARKIES—Surg. H. G. L. Wortabet, from doing duty, 2nd Regt. M.N.I., Surg. S. C. Sarkies, Deputy Surgeon General's Department, Hyderabad Circle.

HAZLETT, Surgeon Major H. J., from 32nd Regt. N.I., to 39th Regt. N.I.

MOOKERJEE, Surgeon P. N., from 39th Regt. N.I., doing duty 27th Regt. N.I., to 32nd Regt. N.I.

ELCUM, Surgeon W., to be superintendent of the District Gaol, Chittoor, from April 8.

FRENCHMAN, Surgeon E. P., to be superintendent of the District Gaol, Kurnool, from June 28.

MILITARY.

BUCK, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) L. W., S.C., commandant, 38th Regt. N.I., to have rank as brigadier general.

WOOD, Major E. A., S.C., to be a deputy assistant adjutant general.

ISACKE—Permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut. Col. L. H. Isacke, S.C., ordinary pension, £365; extra annuity, £289 19s., to be paid in England.

MAINWARING—HEWETSON—Col. R. Q. Mainwaring, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, and Lieut. Col. G. S. B. Hewetson, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, with effect from June 21.

THOMPSON, Major F. H., M.S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from the 12th July.

To be Captains:—

PARROTT—PRYCE—Lieuts. B. A. N. Parrott and D. D. Pryce from July 8.

CRACROFT, Capt. H., G.L.C., to be major, from July 12.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Major J. L. L. Morant, Royal (Madras) Engineers, executive engineer, 2nd grade, private affairs, out of India, for two years; Major G. M'Inroy, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, medical certificate, out of India, for two years. On the recommendation of a medical board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for nine months from date of embarkation: Lieut. C. D. Rosser, 44th Foot, to England, for nine months, on medical certificate; Col. G. Hearn, 15th M.N.I., M.S.C., to Madras Presidency, for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 29.)

SCOTT—RIDEOUT—Col. T. L. Scott, from commandant 21st Regiment N.I., to commandant 31st Regiment, L.I.; Lieut. Col. F. G. Rideout, from second in command 27th Regiment, N.I., officiating commandant 21st Regiment N.I., to commandant 21st Regiment N.I., vice Col. R. G. Lewis.

ROBINSON, Lieut. Col. H. S., from second in command 15th Regiment N.I., officiating second in command 27th Regiment N.I., to second in command 27th Regiment N.I.

COX, Lieut. Col. A. T., from wing commander 15th Regiment N.I., to second in command 15th Regiment N.I.

BANCE, Major L. B., from officiating wing commander 15th Regiment N.I. to wing commander 15th Regiment N.I., vice Col. R. G. Lewis.

FAUNCE, Major E., assistant adjutant general, from recent appointment, to British Burma Division.

RAMSDEN, Lieut. H. F. S., 67th Foot, probationer S.C., is appointed wing officer, 10th Regt. N.I.

CURTOIS, Major C., G.L., is removed from his appointment as wing officer, 5th Regt. N.I., June 1.

CHAYTOR—48th Regiment—Lieut. R. J. Chaytor to be adjutant, vice Lewes, promoted.

Orders confirmed:—

NICOL—June 21—By the commandant 25th Regiment N.I., appointing Second Lieut. J. C. W. D. Nicol, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster from June 22, vice Lieut. H. L. Hutchins.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 15.)

FULLER—MAUNSELL—GOODFELLOW—Major General J. A. Fuller, R.E., to be superintending engineer, Northern Division; Col. J. R. Maunsell, R.E., to act as superintending engineer, Southern Division; Lieut. Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., on being relieved by Col. Maunsell, to join his appointment as executive engineer, Dharwar.

PAIN—HOWARD—Lieut. C. Pain delivered over and Mr. W. S. Howard received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Ahmednagar, on June 16.

STORMONT—MILNE—Messrs. A. Stormont and J. Milne respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the superintendent of the Khandesh Farm on June 8.

HEWETT, Mr. G. E., assistant conservator of forests, reported his arrival for duty in Khandesh from the Panch Mahals on June 30.

DART, Mr. T. M., senior inspector, coast guard service, passed with credit the departmental examination for subordinates employed in the Salt Revenue Department and Continental Customs on July 5.

FORREST, Mr. G. W., received charge of the duties of professor of English literature in the College on July 14.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—**Mr. W. Webb**, Government professor of law, for six months.

MEDICAL.

CHANNER, Surg. O. H., is appointed substantive pro tem. deputy sanitary commissioner of the Konkan Registration District, from April 1.

DAMANIA, Surg. P. J., to perform the civil medical duties at Surat as a temporary measure.

MILITARY.

HANNA, Major H. B., S.C., to be an assistant quartermaster general on the establishment, from June 22, vice Lieut. Col. W. S. A. Lockhart.

MANSEL—No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut. A. R. A., to be 3rd subaltern, vice Lieut. F. H. J. Birch, R.A., appointed 2nd subaltern.

HINGSTON—Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt. C. W. J., S.C., wing officer, 30th (The Bareilly) N.I., to be adjutant, vice Capt. C. Roberts, 72nd Foot.

Promotions in the S.C. :—

To be Major—Capt. T. R. Cowie. To be Capt.—Lieuts. C. G. Mansel, C. T. Bingham, C. A. R. Sage, F. F. R. Burgess, C. J. Jamieson, and C. Dempster. Bengal Army—Capt. S. E. Becher G.L.I., to be major; Mr. A. J. Lawrence, commandant, to be lieutenant colonel Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Capt. E. V. Stace, S.C. acting superintendent of surveyors, Kathiawar, to Europe for one year and ninety-three days from August 1. Major E. A. Bruce, Madras Staff Corps, officiating deputy assistant commissary general, to Europe on medical certificate. Brigadier General A. G. F. Hogg, quarter master general of the Bombay Army, to Europe for six months on medical certificate. Surgeant Major F. R. O'Kearney, M.D. Indian Medical Department, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, July 9.)

FORBES.—Purandhar Sanatorium—Major G. Forbes, 78th Foot, to be commandant, vice Major W. A. Smyth, 2-11th Foot.

MINCHIN.—Puna Horse—Lieut. H. D. M. Minchin, squadron officer, officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, vice Capt. Anderson.

TAYLOR.—2nd Prince of Wales' Own N. I. Grenadiers—Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, 25th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

Orders confirmed :—

LAW.—Kandahar Field Force O., May 25, appointing Capt. W. Law, R.A., to be provost marshal, vice Lieut. Col. Griffith, in charge of the field treasure chest.

KEYSER.—BRUCE—Dated June 11, appointing Capt. F. C. Keyser, 2-7th Foot, to be superintendent; and Lieut. F. M. Bruce, 66th Foot, to be assistant superintendent of army signalling to the force.

GAWNE.—2-4th Foot R.O., July 2, appointing Lieut. J. M. Gawne to officiate as interpreter to the battalion from June 7.

MACKENZIE.—YATE—27th N.I. R.O., June 17, directing Lieut. T. H. Mackenzie, adjutant, officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut. A. C. Yate, quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander from May 28, vice Major Hogg.

GENERAL ORDER.—A recent Horse Guards' order relating to the adjutancy of auxiliary forces has been published in the general orders issued at Simla. It is notified that in the event of a vacancy the selection of an officer to succeed to the appointment will be made by the Commander in Chief from the approved list of candidates for such appointments. Priority of selection will, as a rule, be given to the officers of regiments composing the sub district brigade. Commanding officers will report fully their opinion as to the eligibility of the candidates, but will not recommend any officer whom they do not consider fully qualified for the appointment, both as to knowledge of its duties and facility in imparting instruction clearly. When the commanding officer does not recommend an officer who has applied he will state his reasons on the form of application. The practice of soliciting the interest of officers commanding regiments of the auxiliary forces with a view to obtaining these appointments is prohibited.

THE EXTENSION OF BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE RED SEA, ABYSSINIA, AND CENTRAL AFRICA.—A correspondent writes to us on this subject as follows:—"The generally improved condition of Egypt has naturally attracted the attention of our commercial community, and several new undertakings have lately been formed to work business in Egypt. An English company is being formed to develop the trade of the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Central Africa. The interests of the company are in the hands of serious practical men well acquainted with those parts. The London agent is Capt. James Porter, 63, Fenchurch-street, E.C., for many years engaged in the trade of those countries. With but insignificant competition, and a vast virgin field to work over, this company has splendid prospects before it. It will do good in two ways—the extension of British commerce and the introduction of civilisation contributing to stamp out the slave trade. Having agents and correspondents at every likely point, by their presence and reports, as well as by the force of the introduction of European commerce and habits, it will give an indirect but effective blow to the slave dealers."

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—AUGUST 3.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. J. L. Bell to be major, vice W. H. Izod, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. J. P. Freeth, from the Seconded List, to be captain, vice F. A. Yorke, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as adjutant of the Limerick City Artillery Militia; Lieut. A. W. Hanson to be captain, vice F. C. Ord, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as adjutant of the 7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers; Lieut. J. V. V. Baker, from the Seconded List, to be captain, vice J. L. Bell, promoted; Lieut. W. B. Hoggan, from the Seconded List, to be captain, vice D. W. Lawrell (late Madras), placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as adjutant of the 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers; Lieut. J. M. S. Brunker, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice C. P. Triscott, placed upon the Seconded List. The retirement upon full pay, with the honorary rank of major general, of Col. F. W. C. Ord, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of May 28, 1880, is to bear date April 30, 1880, and not May 1, 1880, as therein stated. For "Paymaster, with the honorary rank of major, S. Williams, retired upon full pay, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel," which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated June 25, 1880, read "Paymaster, with the honorary rank of major, S. Williams has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel."

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieutenants :—H. A. Bethel, vice W. A. Smith, placed upon the Seconded List; F. B. Fuller, vice J. S. Munter, placed upon the Seconded List; C. P. Martel, vice A. R. Fraser, promoted; C. S. Meeres, vice A. H. P. Turner, placed upon the Seconded List; F. R. Wingate, vice E. D. Kelly, deceased; J. G. E. Wynne, vice H. A. Campbell, resigned; C. E. English, vice H. T. H. Repton, promoted; L. G. Watkins, vice W. A. Maynard, promoted; R. W. Fuller, vice J. W. T. Spencer, promoted; E. A. Gartsde-Tippinge, vice G. D. Fanshawe, promoted; S. M. Renny, vice G. J. Playfair, promoted; F. E. Johnson, vice H. Knight, promoted; W. W. Griffin, vice G. E. A. Woods, deceased; W. W. T. Duhan, vice E. F. Wodehouse, promoted; A. B. N. Churchill, vice P. A. MacMahon, placed upon the Seconded List; E. Bickford, vice E. Ward, placed upon the Seconded List; H. B. Brownlow, vice T. E. Rowan, placed upon the Seconded List; T. T. Kowan, vice G. E. Giles, placed upon the Seconded List; F. C. Bower, vice F. C. D. Cordish, deceased; J. W. D. Dawkins, vice E. C. Trollope, promoted; A. C. Baillie, vice F. J. W. Eustace, promoted; C. De Courcy Hamilton, vice C. C. Lindsay, promoted; R. G. Strange, vice R. H. S. Baker, promoted; B. M. Rhodes, vice N. J. Nugent, promoted; D'Arcy W. Reeve, vice J. M. Gordon, resigned; E. S. George Tucker, vice A. S. Griffiths, promoted; A. H. C. Birch, vice E. F. Brackenbury, promoted; A. J. Mullins, vice P. Hussey, promoted; A. G. Napier, vice J. Leach, promoted; R. Morris, vice J. C. Dalton, promoted; R. F. X. MacGough Bond, vice H. T. S. Yates, promoted; H. G. Birch, vice S. E. L. Lendrum, deceased; R. Tremaine, vice F. C. Fox, resigned; E. S. Brooke, vice H. M. Jackson, promoted.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. W. St. George Ord, from half pay, to be lieutenant. The following gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieutenants :—W. F. H. S. Kincaid, vice H. Denison, promoted; F. J. Aylmer, vice J. Jervois, seconded; J. E. Capper, vice W. H. James, promoted; A. E. Haynes, vice W. H. Johnstone, promoted; C. E. Baddeley, vice M. H. Gregson, promoted.

AUGUST 6.

13th Hussars—Captain H. H. F. Gifford has been placed on half pay. 2nd Foot—Lieut. W. G. Collis to be captain, vice A. F. F. Adams, retired; Second Lieut. G. T. Pickard-Cambridge to be lieutenant, vice W. G. Collis.

4th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel C. P. Stokes to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E. W. Bray, C.B., placed on half pay; Captain H. C. Borrett to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel C. P. Stokes; Lieut. G. G. Taylor to be captain, vice H. C. Borrett; Second Lieut. T. E. Burke to be lieutenant, vice G. G. Taylor.

11th Foot—Lieut. L. H. Vidal has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

13th Foot—Lieut. E. W. Clark to be captain, vice R. S. Clarke, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. H. Templer to be lieutenant, vice E. W. Clark.

15th Foot—Second Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

17th Foot—Lieut. A. W. M'Kinstry, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant vice G. D. Carleton, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. (now Lieutenant) R. A. Cole has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. G. J. Younghusband to be lieutenant, vice R. A. Cole, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. P. M. Carpandal has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

21st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major E. T. Bainbridge to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. G. Hazlerigg, deceased; Lieut. A. C. Dunn to be captain, vice Brevet Major E. T. Bainbridge; Second Lieut. H. H. Smythe to be lieutenant, vice A. C. Dunn.

22nd Foot—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. H. Rose is post dated to May 2.

24th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. M. Dunbar to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. R. T. Glyn, C.B., retired on half pay; Capt. H. B. Church retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Capt. G. Paton, C.M.G., to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. M. Dunbar; Brevet Lieut. Col. F. Carrington, C.M.G., from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice G. Paton.

25th Foot—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C. T. P. Keene, dated June 21, 1880, is cancelled; Second

Lieut. C. T. P. Keene to be lieutenant, vice H. H. S. Spoor, deceased; Second Lieut. J. M. Fleming to be lieutenant, vice C. C. W. Dandridge, promoted.

42nd Foot—Lieut. G. M. Munro to be captain, vice A. G. Wauchope, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus.

43rd Foot—Second Lieut. A. H. Dobbs has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Holbeck to be captain, vice C. L. C. De Roebeck, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. G. C. B. Baker to be lieutenant, vice C. Hope, promoted.

62nd Foot—Lieut. F. C. Beatson to be adjutant, vice Lieut. J. H. Bowhill, promoted.

66th Foot—Lieut. (now Captain) W. J. De la P. Berersford-Peirse to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. A. J. Price, promoted.

68th Foot—The promotions to the rank of captain of Lieuts. J. C. Hilliard, dated Jan 7, and F. G. A. Wiehe, dated July 7, are cancelled; Lieut. J. C. Hilliard to be captain, vice N. R. Stewart, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. F. G. A. Wiehe to be captain, vice J. Conran, retired on a pension; Lieut. C. W. Darwin, to be captain, vice W. Gordon, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; the transfer of Lieut. W. M. Menzies, from 106th Foot, dated Jan. 7, is cancelled; Lieut. W. M. Menzies, from 106th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice H. Goad, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. Hervey-Bathurst, to be lieutenant, vice F. G. A. Wiehe, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieut. J. Wallace to be captain, vice J. M. Tingcombe, retired on a pension.

73rd Foot—Lieut. P. J. Melvill has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

78th Foot—Lieut. J. H. Ewart to be captain, vice W. F. M. Kirwan, retired on half pay.

88th Foot—Sergeant Major C. Morrison to be quartermaster, vice S. Cousins, transferred to the Roscommon Militia.

99th Foot—Second Lieut. C. F. G. Young has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

102nd Foot—Lieut. J. D. Lysaght to be captain, vice W. H. M'Caskill, retired on halfpay.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. Clerk retires on half pay; Capt. W. Grant retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. H. F. Gordon Forbes to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. C. W. Robinson, seconded for service on the staff; Second Lieut. James R. D. M'Grigor to be lieutenant, vice H. F. G. Forbes.

BREVET.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on June 30, 1880, of General Lord G. A. F. Paget, K.C.B., colonel of the 4th Hussars:—Major E. J. Oldfield, 5th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Major General J. H. Stewart, Royal Marine Light Infantry, deceased:—Capt. St. John Bally, 48th Foot, to be major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. General H. Nott, Madras Staff Corps, placed upon the retired list on July 14, 1880:—Major General G. A. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant general; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be major general; Major F. L. H. Lyon, half pay, Royal Artillery, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, 1st Life Guards, to be major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. General T. Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, placed upon the retired list on July 21, 1880:—Major General C. Cooke, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieutenant general; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel D. Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, to be major general; Major H. C. Vibart, 9th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain G. Baker, 67th Foot, to be major.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 3. ARRIVALS REPORTED. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Boddam, S.C., Lieut. Col. G. C. Rowcroft, S.C., Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Major E. J. Wynch, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. H. Candy, R.A., Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. E. Neale (Cov.), W. R. Tucker (Uncov.), W. Warden (Uncov.), W. M. Johnstone (Uncov.), H. Luckstedt (Uncov.) J. W. M'Corridle (Uncov.), F. Search (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major C. J. F. S. M'Dowall, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—O. C. Thomson (Uncov.) one week's furlough; W. Righy (Uncov.) one and a-half months (med. cert.).

Bombay Estab.—W. Lee-Warner (Cov.), four months (med. cert.); J. C. Pottinger (Uncov.), four months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. M. L. Marriott, Inf., Lieut. C. H. Bagot, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Major St. G. Caulfield, S.C., Lieut. L. J. Torrie, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major J. Phillips, S.C., Major W. G. Trevor, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Thomson (Uncov.), G. C. Sconce (Uncov.), A. B. Patterson (Cov.), W. W. Boutflower (Uncov.).

HOME NEWS.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The following in order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—Bernard Rowland Ward, 7,017 marks; James Molesworth Wade, 6,748; Charles Albert Leahy, 6,388; Ronald Joseph Henry Mackenzie, 6,271; John Arthur Innes French, 6,227; the Hon. Hylton George Hylton-Jolliffe, 6,223; Arthur Julius Pollock, 6,210; Charles Trevor Caulfield, 6,153; Reginald Arthur Gamble, 6,130; Charles Thornhill Bell, 5,943; John Unett Coates, 5,929; Hugh Kennedy, 5,917; Ralph Arthur Kaye, 5,706; Francis Arthur Molony, 5,622; Frederick Robert M'Crea De Buts, 5,621; William John Bythell, 5,570; Halford Claud Vaughan Harrison, 5,544; Arthur Herbert Hussey, 5,498; David Melville Babington, 5,474; Hugh Robert Adair, 5,369; Charles William Tyler, 5,357; Harry Dixon Grier, 5,345; Norman Edward Young, 5,128; Gilbert Sutherland M'Dowell Elliot, 5,110; Montague Mark Noble, 5,108; Henry Law Ackland Jenkinson, 5,101; Evelyn Rivers Henry Josias Cloete, 5,099; Charles Noel Lyall, 5,062; Edward Cooper, 5,037; Francis Torriano Fisher, 5,012; Henry Hutton Flood, 5,010; Herbert Edward Bruce Lane, 5,006; Archibald Douglas Maclean, 4,993; Elliot Brownlow Lang, 4,937; Llewellyn Humphreys Parry, 4,928; Charles Lewis William Morley Knight, 4,917; Henry Bruce Foote, 4,869; Percy William Drake Brockman, 4,865; William George Runzer Cordue, 4,834; William Du Cane Luard, 4,828; Arthur Davidson Young, 4,803; William Robert Stuart, 4,784; John Haggard, 4,780; Walter Lloyd Davidson, 4,763; William Lawrence Farmer, 4,744; Henry Hugh Butler, 4,729; John Lewis Parker, 4,702; Charles Oswald Smeaton, 4,699; William Whicher Cookson, 4,666; Christopher Reginald Buckle, 4,685; William Charles Alfred Radcliffe, 4,644; Charles Godby, 4,642; Robert Fanshawe Fox, 4,620; Arthur William Gay, 4,534; Henry Waring, 4,533; Lewis George Watson Milles, 4,532; Vere Fane, 4,498; Francis Henry Syngé Giles, 4,459; Charles William Brownlow, 4,427; Francis Vans Agnew, 4,406; Frederick Leverton Donaldson, 4,360; Henry George Harney, 4,329; Russell Dunmore Gubbins, 4,285; Walter Scott Lindsay, 4,231; George Frederick Herbert, 4,207; David Finlay Hosken Logan, 4,172; Charles Emil Salvesen, 4,172; Gerald E. Galbraith, 4,161; Herbert Crofton St. George Molesworth, 4,157; Archibald Francis Pinkney Paxton, 4,145; William Elliot Cairnes, 4,106; William Holroyd Mills, 4,076; Harold Carlton Wetherall Eteson, 4,052; Arthur Slade Baker, 4,050; Charles Tyrell Shipley, 4,046; George John Lewes De Barry, 4,035; Arthur Cecil Currie, 3,992; Laurance Christian Gordon, 3,988; Henry Osman Vincent, 3,986; Arthur Rice Knox, 3,977.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieut. Col. J. F. Betty, R.A., who arrived home a few days ago from service in India, has been selected to succeed Col. R. Curtis, R.A., in the desirable appointment of chief instructor at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, the latter officer having been called upon to vacate on becoming a regimental colonel.

DROWNED AT SEA.—The master, Captain Carroll, of the ship *Star of the Sea*, which has arrived at Calcutta from Liverpool, reports that on May 30, in lat. 38 S., long. 67 E., she encountered a heavy gale and shipped a heavy sea, which washed overboard and drowned the boatswain, an apprentice, and two ordinary and three able seamen.

SOUTH INDIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Gifford, in his letter dated July 5, reports:—"Heavy monsoons have much retarded the progress in driving tunnels. At the entrance of each tunnel the rain has caused a little damage, the reefs giving way. Hope to have both tunnels secured by the end of this week, when driving will be resumed both day and night. I am pleased to state that labour is becoming plentiful."

CYPRUS.—Two parliamentary papers having reference to Cyprus have been recently issued. The first contains returns connected with the payment to the Porte out of the revenues of Cyprus. From this it appears that for the year 1878-79 we paid to the Porte under Article 3 of the annex to the convention of June 4, 1878, 7,402,625 piastres, but under Article 4 nothing. It is added in a note that a portion of the surplus revenue for 1878-79 was collected before the British occupation by the Turkish authorities, and remitted by them to Constantinople. For the year 1879-80, we have paid, under Article 3, 11,092,377 piastres, and under Article 4 £5,000. In this return is included a copy of the accounts of Cyprus from 1873-74 to 1877-78, as rendered by the Ottoman Government. According to this statement, the average receipts for the five years were 34,822 bourses 2 piastres, while the expenditure varied from 5,803 bourses 299 piastres to 4,993 bourses 383 piastres. A summary of the actual receipts and expenditure of the Porte in Cyprus during these five years is appended, which shows gross receipts 83,950,051 piastres, or an annual average of 16,790,010 piastres; and gross expenditure 13,625,999 piastres, or an annual average of 2,725,200 piastres. These figures do not include the salt tax, which is collected in kind. It is calculated that the annual excess of receipts over expenditure in Cyprus is, on the basis of the present taxation, 11,121,952 piastres. The other parliamen-

tary paper contains correspondence respecting the financial state of Cyprus, consisting of two despatches from Major General Biddulph and a memorandum by the auditor and accountant general, Mr. O'Neill. In his first despatch, General Biddulph transmits to Lord Granville a statement of revenue and expenditure for 1879-80, and in the second he makes some general remarks on the revenue of Cyprus. He points out, among other things, the remarkable fact that the tithes for last year have been almost entirely collected, only 1.4 per cent. being in arrear, a fact almost unprecedented in modern Turkish history. This was due to a new system of collection, in place of tithe-farming, inaugurated by Sir Garnet Wolseley. The cost of collection of tithes for last year was under 9 per cent. of the sum collected, while the Turkish Government could never do it for less than 15 per cent. The expenditure for 1879-80, which was abnormally large, £115,165, but, even so, there was a surplus of £37,000. On the general financial position of the island General Biddulph remarks that reductions have been made in some branches of taxation, but not so many as he should wish. The revenue has, nevertheless, increased, so that though last year was a bad one, it exceeded the average of the five years before the British occupation. The burden on the taxpayer has, however, been greatly reduced. General Biddulph anticipates a further growth of revenue, but points out what a burden the heavy payments to Turkey lay upon the finances of the island.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the council of this institute on Tuesday last, Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., in the chair, the following were elected fellows:—Abul Fazl, Abdur Rahman (India), Mr. Evenor Dupont, Mr. J. S. Finnis, M.D., M. Jules Langlois, M. Hippolyte le Miere, M. Etienne Pellereau (Mauritius.)

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—Among the names of the candidates in the official list printed in our impression of the 31st ult., that of Mr. H. D. Chamier was erroneously included. The name of Mr. David Doig Murdoch should instead have appeared at the foot of the list with 1,519 marks.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Thursday, November 25 next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with paragraph 5 of the regulations issued with general order 77 of 1880. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about March 17 next.—War-office, August, 1880.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICES.—In addition to eight steamers, aggregating 33,300 tons and 5,950-horse power, now in course of construction on the Clyde and elsewhere, the Peninsular and Oriental Company have contracted with Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Glasgow, for a vessel of 4,100 tons and 750-horse power, to be built of steel, and to be delivered to the company in ten months.

THE tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England, the whole of which was allotted to Calcutta at an average rate of 18.8 3/4, tenders at 18.8 5/16d. receiving about 23 1/2 per cent. This result marks an improvement of about 1/2 per cent. on last week's price. On Wednesday next Rs. 30,00,000 will again be put up for tender.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIP, *Orontes* left Portsmouth on Wednesday, August 4, for Malta and Bombay with the 41st Regiment. The total strength was twenty-three officers, ten staff-sergeants, thirty-two sergeants, sixteen trumpeters and drummers, and 630 rank and file, with sixty women and ninety-five children. Colonel William Allan goes out in command, the following officers accompanying headquarters, viz.—Major Haydock; Brevet Major Montgomery; Captains Gray, Torkington, M'Causland, Wade-Dalton, Gordon, Rudman, and Roberts; Lieutenants Quirk (adjutant), Parreidt, Parkinson, Sillem, Reade, Harkness, and Gifford; Second Lieuts. Clarke, Goodwyn, and Tristram; Paymaster (Major) Furlong, and Quartermaster Miller. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Wavell remains in England on leave of absence, and Capt. Huyshe joins the depot. Brevet Major C. J. Bromhead, Capt. Paton, Lieuts. Logan and Birch, sailed for Gibraltar in the *Orontes* with a draft from the 24th Regiment, consisting of two sergeants and ninety-two men. The 2nd Battalion also proceeds to Bombay in the *Orontes*. About 250 men for the 98th Regiment, under the command of Major Roper, embarked at the same time. Captains Sharpe, Tyack, and Allen, and Lieuts. Chichester and Trevelyan accompany the draft. The 61st Foot embarks at Malta in the troopship *Orontes* about August 16. It was last in India from 1845 to 1859, and played a leading part in the Punjab and Indian Mutiny campaigns. Captain Fowler, Lieut. and Adjutant Partridge, Lieut. Humphrey, Second Lieut. Baxter, and Paymaster Sutherland, embarked at Portsmouth in the *Orontes* with a draft of fifty-six men from the brigade depot at Bristol. Major Heywood, Capt. Dickin and Macdonell, Lieut. England, and Second Lieut. Vines embark at Queenstown to-day in the same ship. Lieut. Colonel Blacket takes the regiment to India. He has been home on leave, but left England on Thursday by the mail steamer for Malta. The 38th Regiment embarked at Queenstown on board the *Euphrates* on Saturday for Malta to relieve the 98th Regiment, which proceeds to India. A detachment of seven officers and 206 non-commissioned officers and men from the 20th Brigade Depot

also embarks to join the service companies of the 98th Regiment. The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, now stationed at Aldershot, will embark for India this day week. The battalion has been at home nearly ten years. It returned from Canada on Sept. 19, 1870. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught bade farewell to the battalion on parade at Aldershot on Thursday. 300 volunteers have joined to complete its Indian strength. Lord E. W. P. Clinton goes out in command. The *Himalaya*, Captain Harry W. Brent, will be prepared for the conveyance of troops to Bombay, and is ordered to be ready for that service on the 14th inst. Should she require any defects to be made good she will be ordered round to Devonport to complete.

THE E.I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—We are officially informed by the secretary of the East India Railway Company that in the terms of the resolution agreed to at the general meeting held on July 16 last the board of directors will make a distribution of 17s. 4d. per cent. by way of final dividend to the proprietors on the closed register on November 1, 1879. The warrants will be made payable on and after the 21st inst.

THE DEVALA-MOYAR GOLD MINING COMPANY.—It is announced that the share certificates of the Devala-Moyar Gold Mining Company can be obtained at the offices of the company upon the production of the letter of allotment and in exchange for the bankers' receipts.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The summer session of the Army Medical School at Netley terminated on the 2nd August, when, after the preliminary business of winding up the session had been concluded, the prizes at the disposal of the senate of the school were handed to the successful competitors before a large assembly of officers and visitors, by Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., of Ekowe reputation, now Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital and commandant of the station at Netley. After delivering the prizes Sir C. Pearson gave an interesting and lengthened address on the position and responsibilities of officers of the Medical Department in the different branches of the military services. Sir J. Fayrer, K.C.S.I., physician to the Council of India and a member of the senate of the Army Medical School, and Mr. MacCormac, the eminent surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, also addressed some appropriate remarks to the assembled probationers, and the proceedings shortly after terminated. The following are the names of the successful surgeons on probation for her Majesty's army in order of merit and with the numbers of marks obtained by them. In the instances of these gentlemen the marks gained at Netley are not counted, and they retain the places taken by them in the competitive examination at London:—G. H. Sylvester, 1,925; W. J. Macnamara, 1,900; D. O'Sullivan, 1,725; E. O. Milward, 1,710; P. B. Conolly, 1,660; C. R. Woods, 1,600; H. F. Babington, 1,585; W. C. Milward, 1,575; W. H. Bracken, 1,565; M. F. Macnamara, 1,490; J. O. Sandiford, 1,480; R. L. Love, 1,455; H. W. Murray, 1,455; M. W. Kerin, 1,420; A. Peterkin, 1,420; J. Harran, 1,405; W. S. Leckey, 1,395; E. L. Maunsell, 1,375; J. S. Langdon, 1,350; W. F. Hefferman, 1,395; R. W. E. Nicholson, 1,345; J. C. W. Crofts, 1,330; W. Dugdale, 1,325; D. L. Irvine, 1,325; J. Ronayne, 1,320; C. H. Clubbourn, 1,290; E. R. Cree, 1,275; M. O'C. Drury, 1,260; W. Deane-Freeman, 1,245; J. H. Nicholas, 1,200; D. F. Franklin, 1,175; J. L. Curtin, 1,160; H. Saunders, 1,155; J. Battersby, 1,150. The following is the list of candidates for commissions as surgeons in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service in order of merit, and with the total number of marks gained by them at both the London and Netley examinations:—J. Simpson (gained the Herbert Prize and Martin Memorial Medal), 5,635; C. P. Lukis (gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal), 5,483; R. R. H. Whitwell, 5,465; L. A. Waddell, 5,233; H. P. Dimmock, 4,530; G. Shewan, 4,445; D. B. Spencer, 4,396; J. Clarke, 4,391; C. C. Vaid, 4,383; P. D. Pank, 4,303; T. R. Mulroney, 4,115; T. R. Macdonald, 4,094; C. B. Maitland, 4,068; D. F. Dymott, 4,018; R. H. Cama, 3,998; W. B. Browning, 3,980; C. Henderson, 3,896; F. R. Divecha, 3,892; A. P. Adams, 3,864; C. M. Thompson, 3,783; C. S. Rundle, 3,667; J. W. Evans, 3,612; J. Leonard, 3,604.

THE late Major William Joseph Geils, Madras Army, whose death is announced, was one of the several Madras officers who served in Turkey during the Crimean war. He will be remembered as having served on the British staff attached to Omar Pasha's army, and was military and political commissioner with the army of Anatolia from March, 1855, to October, 1856.

HEAVY FAILURE.—Mr. C. B. Dowden, of 19, Cullum-street, and Tuticorin, Madras, East India merchant, lately trading in partnership with J. E. Allen, under the firm of C. B. Dowden and Co., has filed a petition for liquidation, estimating his liabilities at about £55,000. The meeting of creditors is appointed for August 13 at the Guildhall Tavern.

A MISSING SHIP.—A telegram has been received from Aden, stating that H.M.S. *Philomel*, has returned, after a fruitless search for the *Queen Victoria*, which was supposed to have been wrecked in the neighbourhood of Cape Guardafui.

THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

On Thursday an influential deputation from Manchester, Liverpool, London, and many other parts of the kingdom, representing mercantile houses, had an interview with the Marquis of Hartington (with

whom was Mr. Horace Waterfield) at the India-office, to present the following, the subject of the Indian mail service:—

"Six months' experience of the working of the Indian mails under the new time-tables has afforded abundant proof that the objections to the arrangements which at the outset were expressed regarding it were well founded. The arrival of the mail on Thursday does not allow proper and sufficient time for letters to be replied to by the next return mail. This is found to be the case even in London, where the outward mail closes on Friday; in other commercial cities of the United Kingdom the inconvenience is still greater, as in those places the mail arrives either after or just before the outward mail. As the period for arranging the new time-table for the year 1881 is approaching, we, the undersigned merchants and bankers trading with the East, would respectfully and earnestly request your lordship to restore the system which was in force previously, whereby the arrival of the mail in London took place in the early part of each week. The change from that to the present plan, although due entirely to the decision of the Government of India, has not, we believe, proved acceptable even in India, while in this country it has had the effect of almost completely destroying the advantages of the accelerated service which the Government made such strenuous efforts to secure under the new mail service."

Mr. MAGNIAC, M.P., said that the London houses preferred to have the arrival of the mail in London on Monday, but as an alternative they would accept the departure from Bombay on Tuesday, which would involve departure from Calcutta on Saturday, and arrival in England on the Sunday in the best season of the year. The Sunday arrival would be very convenient to the country, because letters would thus be received in the country on Monday, leaving time for reply by the following Friday's dispatch.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reply, said: I presume that I may understand that the commercial community of this country, who are interested in the mail service, are unanimous in their wish that there should be some change. As far as my limited experience goes, it does not appear to me that the present arrangement is a very satisfactory one, for even in London the time between the arrival and departure is very short. At the same time, it is almost impossible to change the important mails, such as those carrying despatches within a limited time. The attention, however, of the Government of India has been already called to the point by a despatch sent in April last, which forwarded a memorial on the subject from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. But I need not say that I will at once take steps to send out for the consideration of the Government of India, who must be consulted, of course, on the subject, the very strong expression of opinion contained in the memorials which we have received, and I will also add the expression of opinion of this influential deputation. There is already, in fact, a despatch prepared and under the consideration of the Indian Council, in which they have urgently called the attention of the Viceroy to the point, and this despatch, I hope, will go out to-morrow. In sending out the memorials, I propose to inform the Viceroy that, in our opinion, it appears essential that the plan by which the mails used to arrive in London early in the week should be as soon as possible once more resorted to. Of course, the dates of departure will be fixed with reference to the rates of speed and with due regard to the conditions of the present contract, and with as little inconvenience to the general community as possible. I need not discuss how the change will be effected, because it must be arrived at with proper consideration of all parties' interests. Of course, the Government of India, who suggested the present arrangement, must be consulted before any change can be adopted; and I presume it will be necessary for us to consult the Post-office, from which I do not imagine that there will be any obstacle. It seems to me that the Indian community may, perhaps, reasonably object to uncertain dates of departure, which would be necessary if we were to attempt to secure a fixed day of arrival, as long as the main object is secured of effecting the arrival on one of the early days of the week.

Mr. MAGNIAC said he understood the Peninsular and Oriental Company would require four months to bring their steamers into working order to effect the change proposed, so that as there would be that delay the Government might send out by telegraph to India their instructions. The Marquis of HARTINGTON: We can hardly make a proposal by telegraph; but we may be able to make use of the telegraph to convey the Government's opinion at home to that of India. I have asked Mr. Horace Waterfield, secretary of the Financial Department, to be present to take notes of all the points urged by the deputation, and everything that has been said shall be laid before the Government of India. The deputation thanked his lordship and retired.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 2.
AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. PUGH asked the Secretary of State for India whether Afzul Khan, the former Governor of Kandahar, did not accompany Ayoub Khan from Herat; and whether the troops of the Wali Shere Ali were not, owing to their known preference for Afzul Khan, expected to desert and go over to him on the first suitable occasion.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that it was extremely difficult

to guarantee the authenticity of news from Herat. The most accurate information came from our agent at Meschid. The latest news, dated April 17, reported Afzul Khan to be at Meschid as a guest of Persia; that a special mission had come to him from Ayoub Khan to join him at Kandahar, but the sirdar had absolutely refused to do so. Whether he did so eventually, or not, was not known. There was no doubt that Afzul Khan was a person of considerable authority and influence, and if it was true that he was with Ayoub Khan his presence was of importance. Col. St. John telegraphed from Kandahar on May 25: "The Wali Shere Ali does not feel comfortable about the fidelity of his troops." On June 30 he again telegraphed that, in answer to inquiries, the Wali had replied that a few of his men were mutinous, but the majority were quite trustworthy. No doubt the Wali was somewhat anxious as to his position and as to whether British troops would be forced upon him. He had no further information to give to the House on the subject of the position of our troops.

In answer to Mr. Ritchie, Sir H. D. Wolff, and Sir H. Verney, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said nothing had come under his notice to corroborate the statement that as far back as the early part of July General Burrows had asked for a reinforcement; that he had no knowledge of further reinforcements after the mutiny of the Wali's troops; but he had already stated that after General Burrows's march reinforcements were ordered up, and that he had no information regarding the wounded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

CABUL AND KANDAHAR.

In reply to Mr. Gorst, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that he had received no intelligence either yesterday or to-day as to the progress of events at Kandahar or on the line between Kandahar and the frontier. A private telegram from Viceroy contained some account of the progress of affairs at Cabul up to the morning of the 2nd inst., but there was no mention made in that telegram of any interruption of the communication between Kandahar and Cabul. He had received no further news from Kandahar, but the telegram referred to, as having been received that morning, which he was unable to read to the House, in that it relates to the progress of the negotiations, contained no alarming information whatever, and that up to August 1 the negotiations were proceeding.

In the course of the evening the noble Marquis read other telegrams, which appear in their place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

RICE CARGOES.

Mr. GOURLEY asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been called to the recent inquiry before Mr. Commissioner Rothery relative to the loss of the missing rice-laden ship *Essex*; and, if so, what precautionary amendment he intended adding to the Grain Cargoes Bill for the purpose of regulating the stowage and freeboard of wood and iron vessels loading rice in bags from British Burmese ports.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had not yet received the official report from Mr. Rothery with respect to the loss of the *Essex*, and had seen only the report which had appeared in the newspapers. The Grain Cargoes Bill before the House only professed to carry out the recommendation of the committee recently appointed, which confined its attention in the first instance to circumstances attending the carriage of grain. It would not be useful at the present time of the session to attempt legislation which was not contemplated by the report of that committee, which had no evidence before it respecting the carriage of rice from Indian ports. No doubt it was a matter of considerable importance, and it would come under the cognisance of the committee should it be reappointed next year. In the meantime he might call attention to a clause of the bill before the House which expressly threw on shipowners the obligation to take such further precautions as circumstances showed to be necessary. If the recent report showed further precautions to be necessary with rice cargoes it would be the duty of shipowners to take them, whether they were subjects of specific legislation or not.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

EXECUTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

In answer to Sir W. Lawson, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said the only information he had relating to executions in Afghanistan came in a report from General Stewart, which was dated the 12th of May, and enclosed a list of prisoners taken in two actions on the 19th and 20th of April. In the first action twelve prisoners were captured, of whom nine were released, one died in hospital, and two were shot by order of General Stewart. In the second action fourteen prisoners were taken, of whom eleven were afterwards released, and three shot by order of General Stewart. In both instances the prisoners who were ordered to be shot had fired on our men when the action was over. The report of General Stewart would be enclosed in the papers which he hoped before long to lay on the table of the House, but it would be presented as an unopposed return if his hon. friend moved for it.

KANDAHAR.

Sir H. D. WOLFF asked whether the noble lord the Secretary of State for India could inform the House in what time the reinforcements under General Phayre were likely to reach Kandahar.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I am not able to state exactly the time, nor do I think it would be expedient to state it even if I could.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

MAHOMEDAN FEELING AND AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India had been called to a letter from a Mahomedan gentleman of Calcutta, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, and whether in view of the feeling excited among the Mussulmans of India by their anti-Turkish policy, they will abandon the attempt to coerce the Porte into ceding to other States portions of Ottoman territory. He would also ask whether the report in the papers that afternoon that the British forces had been ordered to retire from Cabul in a week or some short time was true?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that his attention had only been called to the letter in question by the question of the hon. member. He received no information as to any special excitement at the present moment amongst the Mahomedans of India, but no doubt they are watching with great anxiety and interest the progress of events in the east of Europe. He took exception to the description of the policy of the Government contained in the question, "an anti-Turkish policy," for the Government were of opinion, whether rightly or wrongly, that their policy was in the interest of the Turkish Government itself, as well as of Europe. He had only to say it would not conduce to the security of our dominion in India if the Government were to alter the policy, which on general grounds they consider best adapted to the interests of Europe and England, because of statements utterly unauthenticated as to the supposed opinions of a Mahomedan gentleman. In reply to the latter part of the question, he read the telegram last received.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOWRING—July 31, at Torquay, the wife of Lewin B. Bowring, C.S.I., a son.

YOUNG—July 30, the wife of Major George Young, 1st Goorkha Regt., a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLES—GORDON—July 31, at St. Matthias', Earl's-court, T. C. Charles, M.D., to Georgiana, daughter of the late Adam A. Gordon, M.A., sometime professor of history in the Presidency College, and registrar of the University of Madras.

BUCKLEY—FINNIMORE—July 29, at Paddington, Robert Burton Buckley, of the P.W.D., Bengal, to Ada Marian Sarah, daughter of the late Major Benjamin K. Finnimore, R.A.

LAUGHTON—BEAUMONT—At Christ Church, Edinburgh, Col. G. A. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, to Anne Barbara, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, Puna, Bombay Presidency, India.

STODDART—WRIGHTON—August 3, at St. John's, Paddington, Major Wm. Stoddart, M.S.C., to Fanny Duff, daughter of the late Richard Wrighton.

VAILLANT—DUNDAS—August 3, at Ballycarney, County Wexford, Lionel Albert, son of the late Major Albert Vaillant, H.E.I.C.S., to Emma Florence, daughter of Lorenzo Dundas.

DEATHS.

ANSON—June 11, at the Desert, Courtenay, New Zealand, Catherine, widow of the late Major Frederick W. Anson, of the Bengal Army.

GEILS—July 30, at Edinburgh, Major William Joseph Geils, late of the 25th Madras N.I.

GRIERSON—July 30, at Towerside, Weston-super-Mare, Mary M'Culloch, widow of Daniel Grierson, M.D., deputy inspector general of hospitals, Puna, aged 71.

LANG—August 5, at Harrow, Edward T. Lang, C.E., late of P.W.D., India, son of Arthur Lang, late of Bengal C.S., aged 31.

PALIN—July 28, at Gresford, Denbighshire, Elizabeth, widow of Captain Thomas Palin, of the 5th Regiment Bombay N.I., aged 83.

WALKER—July 29, at East Grinstead, C. W. Walker, major general Bombay Army, aged 62.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 2. Benan, Demerara; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Danish Monarch (s), Taganrog; Ella, Karachi; Barbara, Moulmein; Flying Spur, Java; Zulu (s), Taganrog; Glenmauna (s), Pomaron; Savnake, Bassein; Josephus, Rangoon.—3. Grantully Castle, Cape Town; Plinio and Regent Murray, Rangoon; Wm. D. Lawrence, Calcutta; Lovaine (s), Bombay; Mendelssohn, Rangoon; Alivo, Bangkok; Franconia, Bombay; Montgomeryshire, Rangoon; Compton (s), Akyab; Sarah and Emma, Rangoon.—4. Morayshire (s), Bassein.—6. Sylph, Barbadoes.—8. Durban (s), Cape Town; Mira (s), Calcutta; Britannia (s), Bombay; Aurrera, Singapore.

CALCUTTA.—July 6. Kilwa (s), Moulmein; Busheer (s), Rangoon; Enterprise (s), Rangoon; City of Venice (s), Glasgow.—9. Malda (s), Bombay; Champion, Liverpool.—10. Maharani (s), Bombay; Sarah Hignett, Liverpool.—12. Meinam (s), Point de Galle; Allum Ghier, Muscat.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 2.—Mountaineer (s), Pendragon (s), and Abbey Carver (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—July 10. Puttialla (s), Bussorah; Culna (s), Calcutta.—11. Mistley Hall, Tyne.—12. Rohilla (s), London; Trafalgar, Cardiff; Umballa (s), Karachi.—13. Suliste, New York.—14. King Arthur (s), Bussorah; De Courcy, Liverpool.—16. Zephyr, Madras.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 3.—Lombardy (s), Venice.—4. General Wilmot, Cardiff. MADRAS.—July 9. Meinam (s), Galle; Sirdhana (s), Bombay.—Dunphail Castle, Natal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 3.—Dorunda (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 2. County of Sutherland (s), Calcutta; Glenearn, Singapore; Thibet (s), Bombay; Princess, Singapore; Scotland and Wave Queen, East London; Salterbeck, Port Natal; Mary E. Kitchen (s), Bombay; Comus, Colombo; Regulation, Demerara.—3. Belleophon, Penang; Talisman, Calcutta; Persian (s), Rangoon; Voorwaerts (s), Batavia; Chinaman, Shanghai; Lady Dufferin, Bombay.—5. Fenella (s), Brindisi.—6. Airl Killochan, Calcutta; Louisa, Maranham; Pembrokehire, Penang; Dreadnought, Trinidad; Baron Blantyre, Cape Town.—7. Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Orion (s), Calcutta.—8. Almora (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—July 7. Punjab (s), Sibylla (s), Khedive (s), Curlew (s), a steamer (numbers undistinguishable), Rosssdu, and Villes Danvers.—9. Cleomene.—10. Enterprise (s), Star of Russia, and Tiburnia.—12. Comilla (s), Satara (s), Arabia (s), and City of London (s).

BOMBAY.—July 10. Borrowdale (s), Dunkirk; Nepal (s), Southampton; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.—13. Ellora (s), Karachi; George Gilroy, Havre; H.M.S. Ruby, Zanzibar; Himalaya (s), Madras; Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—14. Memnon, Calcutta; St. Elmo, Coconada; Lactura, Akyab; Mercedes (s), Coast and Calcutta; H.M.S. Woodlark, Persian Gulf.—15. Khandalla (s), Coast and Calcutta; H.M.S. Vulture, England.—16. Pendeta, Zanzibar; Taitsing, Moulmein; Malwa (s), Australia; Petriana (s), Marseilles; Glenbervie (s), Havre; Rohilla (s), China.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 5.—Chyebassa (s), Madras, Colombo, and London. MADRAS.—July 7. Africa (s), Rangoon, &c.—8. Bride, Pondicherry; Chanda (s), Bombay; Manora (s), London.—July 9. Meinam (French steamer), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 4.—Navarino (s) and Duke of Devonshire (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Peshawar*, July 30.—From Singapore: Rev. John A. Dougherty, Lieut. T. Patterson, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Garland. From Penang: Mr. M'Dougall. From Calcutta: Major Wynch and Mrs. Mackenzie. From Madras: Mrs. Liston and children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Franck, Miss Griffith, Mr. de Mornay, Mr. Fullerton, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. G. Garthwaite. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Roosmaleweg and children. From Bombay: Capt. M. Kerwan, Mr. Bartler, Capt. Powlett, and Major and Mrs. Jones. From Malta: Col. and Mrs. Eldridge and child and Mrs. Fane and child. From Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Harvey and children, Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. Cumming, Lieut. Slade, R.N., Capt. Foster, Capt. Grieve, Sir J. H. Drummond Hay, Lady and Mrs. Hay, Mr. W. H. and Miss Smith, and Major and Mrs. Bromhead.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Teheran*, July 27.—From Bombay: Mr. C. Wolsley, Capt. Williamson, Messrs. R. Whitten, E. Shadbolt, R. D. Speeding, Keene, Greenwood, H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Macfadyen, and Mr. Staley. At Venice: Capt. Corbett, Messrs. E. Moore, J. Glade, J. Gillespie, Mauray, and Livesay. From Alexandria: Rev. F. A. Strop. At Venice: Mr. Fortune, Mr. Pilcher, and Capt. Roberts.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Rohilla*, July 12.—From Southampton: Major Gen. Fuller, Lieut. Justice, Capt. Phayre, Mrs. and Miss George, Mr. and Mrs. Wild and child, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Manley, Mr. Marr, Mr. Harris, Mr. Rejak, Mr. Halse, and Mr. N. M. St. Fitzgerald. From Brindisi: Rev. Fennett, Capt. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Upton, Mr. Primrose, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. C. Daniell, Mr. E. Daniell, Mr. Gaban, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Kinmond, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Ormood. From Aden: Mr. G. Ryan, Mr. Goolam Hoosien, Mr. Gunker, Mr. Noor Mahomed and friend, and Mr. Burjorjee and friend.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Venice*, July 8.—From Southampton: Mr. F. G. Ashwood, Major W. A. and Mrs. Warren and infant, Mrs. Ames, Col. Sir B. Russell, Mr. W. D. Shawe, Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Watts, Capt. Howards, and Mr. Wennys. From Venice: Major Sheby, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Surg. Major and Mrs. M'Gaur, and Mr. Q. Klein. From Brindisi: Lieut. Col. J. Sconce, Major W. S. M'Leod, Mr. E. Hewetson, Mr. B. Wagon, Mr. W. Cornel, and Capt. Shepherd. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Locaton. From Suez: Mr. W. M'Carthy.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nizam*, July 28.—For Yokohama via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brent. For Bombay: Dr. A. Dean, Major Wilton, Mr. W. Wheeler, jun., S. Waris Ali, Hazim Ali, and Mr. Borrodale. For Suez: Capt. Bradish and Mr. H. Gennys. For Malta: Mr. M'Crea, jun., General Fielding's two sons, Mr. Cuer and son, and Mr. John Reeves. For Gibraltar: Rev. and Mrs. Horman, Mr. Neumegen, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Jeans, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, and Mr. W. Abbott.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Khedive*, July 6.—For Madras: Rev. A. W. Atkinson and Mr. William King. For Galle: Mr. H. Krogmann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pearce, and Mr. J. A. Napier. For Sydney: Mr. T. A. Haig. For Venice: Mr. Duncan Mackinnon and Mrs. M. Massey. For Southampton: Mrs. Shipstone and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cox, Mrs. J. B. Norton, Mr. John Gray, and Mr. Peter Miller.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 96½
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	730
Bank of Bengal	500	755
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	210	132
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	665x pth
Frere	150	
Mazagon	2,000	30xFTB
Port Canning	1,400	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,050
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	127½
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	340
Bellary	1,000	490
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	500	127½
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	43
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	600
Chollera Ginning	300	190
East India	1,000	1,018
Fort	8,500	1,725
French	500	470
Sind	750	550
Mofussil	400	265
Prince of Wales	1,500	600
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1230
Sassoon	500	350
Volkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,475
Anglo-Indian	100	78
Alfred Manufacturing	500	510 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,800
Bhowanagar Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	945 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	675
Central India S. W. and M.	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	680
D. Spinning	2,000	375
Hindustan	1,000	1,050
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Khandeish	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,250	760
Madras United	1,000	1,380
Manchester Spinning	50	3 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	130
National Spinning	1,000	915
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,030
Oriental	625	635
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	200
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	975
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,030
Victoria Mills	1,000	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 140 Shares	120-14-5	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 115 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	127 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	390
Treacher and Co.	500	720
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—July 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs. 95 15 to 96 2
4% of 1870 (1885)	100 0 to 101 8
4% of 1871 (1881)	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104 6 to 104 8
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 6 to 104 8
Debentures of 1867	101 0 to 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 4
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 0 to 107 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	103 10 to 104 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to 126
Allahabad	100	105 to 106
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to 105
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to 126
Delhi and London	100	125 to 126
Himalaya	100	110 to 111
Mussorie	100	110 to 111
National of India	100	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to 510
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	100	59 to 60
Bengal Coal	1000	1700 to 1710
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Balliaghutta Jute	100	20 to 21
Bengal Mills	100	1275 to 1280
Bonded Warehouse	445	280 to 285
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	56 to 57
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	75 to 76
Burrakur Coal	100	86 to 87
Calcutta Docking	700	225 to 230
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	134 to 135
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to 121
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	113 to 114
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	74 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	100	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	265 to 266
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	24 to 25
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore	100	60 to 61
Great Eastern Hotel	250	162½ to 163
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	67 to 68
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1235 to 1240
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping	100	60 to 61
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	365 to 366
Nanpore Indigo	30	4 to 5
New Beerboom Coal	100	118 to 119
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	10 to 11
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 103
Ramkistopore Press	100	93 to 94
Rancegunge Coal Association	100	88 to 89
Riverside Press	90	88 to 89
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	1 to 2
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	270 to 271
Seebpore Jute Manufactory	100	42 to 43
Strand Bank Press	100	109 to 110
Watson's Patent Press	100	106 to 107

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpoore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Amuckie	100	55 to 56
Arctupore (Cachar)	100	100 to 101
Assam	100	700 to 701
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to 56
Do. contributory	80	23 to 24
Bishnauth (Assam)	100	200 to 201
Do. contributory	100	100 to 101
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 161
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to 61
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	85 to 86
Central Cachar	200	85 to 86
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 26
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to 301
Chota Nagpore	100	60 to 61
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colohah (Assam)	100	60 to 61
Coochela (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Cutlacherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 111
Darjiling	100	345 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to 41
Dehra Doon	100	75 to 76
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to 91
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to 91
Eas' Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to 36
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	35 to 36
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to 211
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to 101
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to 51
Indian Terai	500	500 to 501
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	200 to 201
Jheri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 21
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to 91
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to 21
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	50 to 51
Do. contributory	200	40 to 41
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	100	25 to 26
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to 121
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to 61
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory	90	35 to 36
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to 101
Do. contributory	90	90 to 91
Mungledye (Assam)	100	100 to 101
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to 101
Do. contributory	125	50 to 51
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
New Gholah Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to 101
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 181
Phoenix of Cachar	85	65 to 66
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to 41
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to 51
Singell (Darjiling)	100	65 to 66
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 81
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 151
Upper Assam	100	30 to 31

MADRAS.—July 15.

Four per cent.	3½ to 4 %	Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4 to 4½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	4 to 4½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2½	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 2	dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 2½	pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to —	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	Rs. 2 1-16d.	Rs. 7 3-32d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	Rs. 8 4-16d.	—	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 8 3-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 2-32d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.
Cred. 6mo. sight	Rs. 8 7-16d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6mo. sight	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8 11-16d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 11-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	—

LONDON.—August 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1888	104 to 104½
4	India Enforced Paper	80½ to 81½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	87 to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	40 to 45pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	40 to 45pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4½	Do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Fair.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ p. c.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	22½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B, 1 p. ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	124 to 125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 126
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	107 to 109

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	105 to 108
Do. 6 p. c. Preference	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	23½ to 24½

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 24; Madras and Allahabad, July 22; Calcutta, July 21.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 13 state that the rainfall of the week has been, on the whole, good and general; but in parts of the Burdwan and Patna divisions in Bengal, of the Deccan, and of the North West Provinces and Oudh, the rain has been insufficient. There was no rain in the Peshawur and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab, where it is required. In the Central Provinces a break is still desired in some districts. In Burma the Ngawoon embankment has been breached, and the floods have done some damage to paddy nurseries. Prospects on the whole remain satisfactory.

THE general health reports for the same week are:—Bombay: Some small-pox and mild fever in Sind; fever in Surat; prevalent in Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kanara. Bengal: Fever in Baripore and part of Moorshedabad District; elsewhere good. N.W.P. and Oudh: Fever abating in Meerut; slight in Agra; prevalent in Kumaon; cholera decreasing in Sitapur. Punjab: Small-pox in Dera Ismail Khan; otherwise health good. Central Provinces: Small-pox prevalent in many districts. British Burma: Good. Assam: Fairly healthy. Reports good from Mysor, Berar, Central India States, and Rajputana. Cholera in Katmandu.

DURING the week ending July 10 the deaths in Calcutta numbered 173, being a death-rate of 21 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras the same week there were 215 deaths, a death-rate of 28.1 per 1,000 per annum. During the week ending July 13 the deaths in Bombay numbered 373, giving a death-rate of 28.00 per 1,000 per annum.

WE have received the following telegrams from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 8.—Following from Griffin, August 7:—'I believe the withdrawal to Gandamak of our troops and Roberts's march to Ghazni will, from arrangements now made with Ameer and tribes, be without any opposition whatever. The Kandahar news has necessarily caused much excitement, but we have counteracted it, and yesterday I received most friendly letters from Mooskh-i-Alam and Mahomed Jan.'"

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 9.—Major White, military secretary to the Viceroy, having joined his regiment (92nd Highlanders) with Roberts's Division, reports magnificent force; could go anywhere."

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 10.—Following from St. John:—'Kandahar, 6th. Ayoub arrived Kokaran, six miles from city. Preparations for defence complete; provisions, except forage, for thirty-five days. Our losses exaggerated in previous reports; do not exceed 1,000 killed and missing, of which 400 Europeans and twenty-one officers. Have had no communication from Khelat or Chaman since 28th. Wali in city with relations. Evacuation of railway line below Harnai completed, but the last convoy for Sibi, consisting of a large number of carts and some treasure, with small escort of sepoy, chiefly sick, was attacked by Pathan and Murri robbers in pass between Kacholi and Gundakin Duff. Treasure and baggage had to be abandoned. A number of robbers reported killed, but of convoy four Europeans, twelve sepoy, and twenty coolies killed. Inquiry being made.'"

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 11.—Cabul news, 10th, reports Ameer moving to Deh Khojak, three miles from Sherpur, with Sirdars and Chiefs, and majority of tribesmen sent to their homes. Ameer comes to Sherpur 11th, to meet General Stewart, who, after interview, follows troops to Butkak, first march from Cabul. Reports from Roberts favourable. Ghilzai country and Northern Afghanistan quiet. Quetta reports letter received from Kandahar, dated 5th. Garrison have abundant water, food, and ammunition. All preparations made to resist attack. Some successful skirmishes with villagers have occurred. Reported that Herati and Cabuli troops quarrelled over booty, and that Ayoub was wounded in quelling disturbance. All quiet at

Khojak, whence heliographic communication established with Killa Abdulla."

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 12.—Following from Griffin, Butkak, 11th:—'This morning the Ameer came from Deh-Kojak, where he had encamped last night, to Sherpur, and was met by General Stewart, General Hills, myself, and large number of officers. Short but most satisfactory interview. Ameer expressed warmly his gratitude to Government, and desired his special acknowledgments to be conveyed to his Excellency the Viceroy. Withdrawal of army accomplished with perfect order. The whole country quiet. Letter, dated 8th August, received at Quetta, from British Commandant at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, says they have sufficient supplies, are in no danger, and have not been molested. They had no news from Kandahar since 25th, but had heard reports that force there was shut up.'"

THE Viceroy's telegrams leave little to be added, a loss of treasure to the amount of Rs.170,000, and a quantity of baggage, was sustained by the convoy to Sibi, which was attacked by the Marris. A Quetta telegram, dated Aug. 12, says:—

"Although the outposts of Ayoub Khan appeared at Kandahar some days ago, no report of an attack on the city has been received here. Some native soldiers, fugitives from Khusk-i-Nakhud, state that the defeat of our army was mainly attributable to the enemy's heavy artillery fire. Detachments of troops arrive almost daily from India. Excellent arrangements for their transport through the Bolan Pass have been made by General Phayre. The Khojak Pass and Pishin are now strongly garrisoned, and are believed to be secure from any attack Ayoub may meditate in that direction."

A TELEGRAM from Camp Zargun Shahr, *via* Cabul, Aug. 10, says:—

"Sir F. Roberts's force arrived here all well this morning. It consists of 10,000 men, including 300 officers. General Ross is second in command. General Hugh Gough commands the cavalry. It is hoped that by great efforts the force may reach Kandahar in twenty-one days. The supplies are the great difficulty already, but Sir F. Roberts is resolute to overcome all obstacles. An effort will be made to send letters from Ghazni, but their safe arrival is uncertain, and this will perhaps be the last news received of the force until their arrival at Kandahar."

THE news from the columns marching to the relief of Kandahar is satisfactory. The Thull Chotiali and Hurnai forces have reached North Chappar without meeting with any opposition.

A *Daily News* telegram, dated Beni Hissar, through Cabul, Monday, 7.40 a.m., states that the exact strength of force marching on Kandahar is 2,636 Europeans, 7,150 natives, and 8,000 camp followers. General Roberts has issued an order enjoining justice and forbearance towards friendly natives, and reminding the troops that they are marching to the relief of the garrisons of Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar, which are threatened by a large Afghan army. General Roberts confidently predicts the successful accomplishment of this object.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Quetta, Aug. 10:—"The latest news from Kandahar is dated Aug. 5. Ayoub's army had not arrived before the city, which is, however, surrounded by large numbers of tribesmen, who do their utmost to intercept letters, rendering communication with the garrison very difficult. Every preparation has been made to repel the attack of the enemy. Food, water, and ammunition are in abundant supply. General Roberts's force left Cabul on Aug. 9. The troops under General Phayre are assembling rapidly at Quetta. The actual date of the advance has not yet been fixed. All has been quiet in Pishin and in the Khojak Pass for the last three days, but it is possible an attack may be meditated on our advanced post in Chaman, as Ayoub is reported to have detached troops who are going off in that direction."

A BOMBAY telegram states that on Monday Chaman was safe. The 78th Regiment left at noon on the same day for Karachi.

MR. J. W. DANVERS, the Government director of Indian railway companies, has been appointed secretary in the Public Works Department at the India-office, in succession to the late Mr. W. T. Thornton, C.B. Col. E. C. S.

Williams, R.E., late director general of State railways in India, has been appointed an additional deputy Government director of Indian railway companies.

AN Alexandria telegram announces that the appointment of Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid as Comptroller of the Daira Sanieh was gazetted on the 10th inst.

MAJOR FREDERICK PRATT WORTHY, Bengal Staff Corps, formerly of Bombay Staff Corps, died suddenly of heart disease on July 17 at the Colaba Hotel, Bombay. The deceased officer entered the army in 1858 and became major in 1878.

A MORE recent telegram received from Zanzibar confirms the sad news of the murder of Capt. Carter and Mr. Oadenhead, of the Royal Belgian Expedition to Central Africa, and gives further information that the murder was perpetrated at Nysimbue, by Mirambo, the powerful robber chief (whom we presume the Wrambo of the previous telegram was intended for), allied with the chief Simba. No details have yet been received.

THE *Bombay Journal* says that not only in Bombay, but in the province of Sind and the Presidency of Bengal, local manufactures are ousting imported articles of the same kind, and that on the east coast of Africa Bombay goods are also largely superseding those of English make. Our contemporary does not, however, seem to think that the Indian mills will be able to compete successfully with Manchester in the production of fine goods.

THE Vaccination Act, 1880—Act No. XIII. of 1880—received the assent of the Viceroy on July 9, and was published for the first time in the *Gazette of India* of July 10. The Act will come into force as it may be extended, by notification, to any of the territories administered by the Governments of the N.W.P., or the Punjab, or the administrations of Juddh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmere, and Coorg.

News has been received from Mr. Ney Elias from Yarkand, saying that he had reached that place, and had been very civilly received by the Chinese. He has gone on to Kashgar. He had not, up to June 7, reported any collision between the Chinese and the Russians.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL intends to ask a question as to the abandonment of the *Jeddah* with her helpless living cargo. It might be as well to cause the inquiry to extend to the construction of this vessel as especially adapted for the "pilgrim" trade.

THE Government of India has offered a prize of £100 for the best manual of hygiene for the use of British soldiers in India. Competitors must send in their primers on or before March 31, 1881.

A RETURN of the earnings and expenses of Indian railways during the second half of last year shows that the net receipts of all the lines amounted to rather less than 241 lakhs. The net receipts of the East Indian Railway are set down at a little under 134 lakhs. The lines which show an excess of expenses over the receipts are the Indus Steam Flotilla, the Sindia, the Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Dond and Manmad. Another return gives the net receipts of all the lines from Jan. 1 last up to June 5 as Rs. 3,01,81,893.

THE Government of India are disposed to appoint a commission to investigate the whole question of free emigration into Assam, both for supplying labourers and permanent settlers. The efforts of the Tea Districts Association appear likely to be rewarded by success, and the results both to Assam and to Bengal, Behar, and the North Western Provinces, will be most beneficial. Instead of chimerical grievances the committee of the association have pressed a real remedy for an actual evil, and have been met by the Government of India with practical encouragement.

IN the official reply to the letter submitting the memorial

from the Indian Tea Districts Association the important question of emigration, not merely as affecting the tea interest, but as a matter of imperial interest, as relieving the over populated districts, is dwelt on. We quote the following remarks:—

"Schemes of State emigration to Burma from Bengal and Madras, and to the Central Provinces from the valley of the Ganges, have been tried in former years with little success; and it is frequently alleged that the unwillingness of the people to leave their homes gravely impedes, if it does not altogether frustrate, efforts made by the State to spread cultivation in one province by the agency of the surplus population of another. There are, nevertheless, many circumstances which prevent the Government of India from regarding the experiments hitherto made as conclusively establishing the certainty of future failure. Under pressure of want people in all parts of India do, in point of fact, leave their homes. There is a large free immigration into Ceylon and British Burma from the Madras coast; and recently, in a single famine year, more than 180,000 coolies migrated from the Madras Presidency for work in Ceylon. The failure of the Charwa colonisation scheme was attributed by the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces in part, at least, to mismanagement. It is possible that the ill success of the Burma emigration arrangements in 1874-77 was due in some measure to over regulation, and to the circumstance that the character of the free movements of the population was too little observed."

It may, however, be opportune, to call the attention of those interested in this subject to the official comments on the Assam sanitary report for 1878, which, speaking first of the selection of the sites for stations, says:—

"The general result of all the facts appears to be that low wet sites, having great drainage difficulties, have been selected without any special justification; that in order to protect health the station has been spread out to an unmanageable extent and quite unnecessarily; that, under these gratuitous conditions, the sanitary commissioner, when he visits the stations, scarcely knows what to do with them. The object might have been to show how to construct stations so as to render sanitary work impossible on the score of expense."

The comments on the whole results of the report, as affecting the welfare of Assam, are thus expressed, and must command respect:—

"Low sites and damp heavy atmosphere, caused by excessive rainfall, wet subsoil and jungle, are fundamental causes of predisposition to ill health in Assam. The sites cannot be altered, but much may be done in time by improved land drainage, filling up useless tanks, and opening up jungle districts for ventilation to improve the health of towns, villages, and stations. The water supply requires protection and improvement on the principles which we have long since laid down, and which Dr. De Renzy has made applicable to the local requirements in Assam in the present report. Rigid attention to cleanliness is most necessary in such a climate, together with the application to agriculture of all sewage, in order to diminish the risk of polluting water sources during the heavy rains. The depots to which coolies are sent before proceeding up the rivers to tea gardens require to be carefully examined, as it is highly probable that they are sources whence comes the predisposition to cholera on the voyages."

IN the new edition of the Government Telegraph Rules for July a modification has been made in Rule 19, under which it is left at the discretion of telegraph masters to refuse a message which they consider of an objectionable or alarming character. The new rule, now No. 17, runs:—"Telegraph masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be open to doubt, the matter may be referred to a secretary to Government if the message be tendered at the seat of Government, or the chief civil or military officer if at a provincial station."

THE Sind irrigation report for 1878-79 states that there are 163 canals, each having a separate head on the river Indus, under Government management in Sind, aggregating 5,643 miles in length. Of these, 12 canals, aggregating 1,287 miles in length, are on the right bank of the river, and 151 canals, aggregating 4,356 miles in length, are on the left bank. The river is embanked for 174 miles on its right bank, and for 145 miles on its left; the inland bunds, chiefly in connection with the Eastern Nara system of canals, aggregate 135 miles in length. The accumulated balances of revenue at credit of these canals, after deducting working expenses, were increased during the year from

Rs.88,62,369 to Rs.94,57,444, and, deducting interest charges, from Rs.47,65,158 to Rs.49,98,269."

THE Government of India is carefully considering measures calculated to put a stop to forgeries of currency notes. In Bombay the evil has greatly increased of late, and in some cases the imitation is executed with skill.

ON Monday evening the Secretary of State for India announced that the Indian Budget, or financial statement, would be taken at the morning sitting on Tuesday next, but at a subsequent sitting the Marquis of Hartington declined to pledge himself to this arrangement.

A correspondent from the North West Provinces wonders that

"Efforts are not made to introduce into the Indian Museum in London articles that would give Englishmen some true idea of the way ordinary natives live, move, and have their being. At present, from the descriptions I have read concerning the articles exhibited, it strikes me that they would be curiosities even in India itself. You should have—No. 1: The furniture of an Indian gentleman's house; No. 2: A cocoanut hubble-bubble with coolie attached; No. 3: A native dinner—done at Lucknow in clay—life size; No. 4: Specimen of an ordinary native's dress—dirt included."

THE *Times of India* supplies the following obituary of the week:—Major F. P. Worthy, Bengal Staff Corps, at Bombay (suddenly); Mr. H. Denny, district superintendent of police (from a cobra bite); Colonel Douglas, R.H.A., retired; Mr. P. McIntosh, of the Public Works Department; Mr. C. J. Barter, a well-known merchant of Tuticorin; Captain Mahomed Hoosain, Sirdar Bahadur, aide de camp to the Governor of Madras (killed by an accident).

EXTRACTS FROM THE "KANDAHAR NEWS."

The following are details of the force of General Burrows:—

"On the 4th July the following troops left for Kokoran *en route* to the front:—300 sabres 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, under Major Currie, 200 sabres 3rd Sind Horse, under Colonel Malcolmson, six guns E.B., Royal Horse Artillery, under Major Blackwood, two companies of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and 40 Sappers; the whole under the command of Brigadier General Nuttall, with Major Hogg as brigade major. The infantry portion of the Girishk force left Kandahar on the 5th July, and consisted of the following troops:—Six companies of the 66th Regiment under Colonel Galbraith, the remainder of the 1st Grenadiers under Colonel Anderson, Jacob's Rifles under Colonel Mainwaring; the whole under Brigadier General Burrows, with Captain M'Math as brigade major, and Captain T. Harris, deputy assistant quartermaster general. Surgeon Major Edge and Surgeon Earle are in charge of the field hospital; Captain Dobbs has charge of the commissariat; and Lieutenants G. S. Jones and E. E. M. Lawford of the transport. Major Leach, R.E., proceeds in charge of a survey party. The force is also accompanied by Col. St. John and the Nawab Hasan Ali Khan. In consequence of the march of troops to Girishk the following changes have been made at Kandahar, and on this side:—The 19th Native Infantry have taken the place of the Grenadiers in the citadel; a company of the 2-7th Royal Fusiliers have relieved the detachment of the 66th Regiment. The return of the 2nd Beluchis from Kelat-i-Ghilzai has been countermanded. The following troops of the Reserve Division have been ordered forward:—F-2 R.A., 15th Foot, and 1st Madras Cavalry under Brigadier H. H. A. Wood, to Kandahar; and the 9th and 24th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry to the line of communications, to take the place of the 4th Bombay Rifles and 28th Native Infantry. The headquarters and wing of the 7th Rifles, under the command of Colonel Bannerman, left Quetta July 5, escorting a large quantity of ordnance stores for Kandahar." The Kelat-i-Ghilzai correspondent writes under date 1st of July:—"Information having been received last night that Mahomed Aslam Khan, with a large following, had occupied some villages within a few miles of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, Colonel Tanner ordered the detachment Sind Horse and a wing of the Beluchis to hold themselves in readiness to move out. The cavalry, under Captain Gordon, left the fort at 1 a.m., and crossing the Tarnak river proceeded in the direction of Done. At daylight the flanking party on the right observed some mounted men and footmen some distance off. Being on unfavourable ground Captain Gordon retired to some open ground on his left rear. The mounted men of the enemy advanced, and the number of footmen increased. The Governor of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, with his irregulars, now appeared on the scene with the news that Colonel Tanner and the Beluchis were close at hand, and no further steps were taken until they arrived. Col. Tanner immediately ordered the whole to advance. On reaching some high ground it was seen that the enemy had retired a considerable distance, and as we advanced they

kept on retiring. Our cavalry were now ordered to follow up the sowars in the direction of, and, if possible, as far as, Done. After half-an-hour the Sind Horse gained considerably on the enemy, whose numbers had increased to about 150, and who began to close in as if they intended to make a stand. Taking advantage of the cover offered by a low spur, the Sind Horse increased their pace, and prudently appeared within 150 yards of the enemy, who were crossing a nulla at the foot of the hill. Some of the cavalry dismounting opened fire on them, when they bolted, Capt. Gordon pursuing them. On reaching some level ground he gave the order to charge, which ended in a pursuit. The enemy lost fourteen killed, one prisoner, and two horses captured; wounded unknown. Casualties, Sind Horse, one sowar and one horse wounded. It was afterwards ascertained that Mahomed Aslam Khan was one of the party pursued by the Sind Horse, but, unfortunately, Capt. Gordon was unaware of this, otherwise his capture might have been effected.

THE ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

THE report by the Head Commissioner of the Department of the Issue of Paper Currency on the operations of the department during the year 1878-79 has just been published in the *Gazette of India*. The average aggregate value of the notes issued by the Paper Currency Department outstanding on the last day of each calendar month in the year 1878-79 was 1,319 lakhs, being less by only six lakhs than the corresponding value in the previous year. The circulation fell off considerably towards the end of 1878-79, and continued low till June, 1879. Since then it has again been rising, and in January, 1880, it attained a figure but little lower than the maximum attained in 1878-79. The maximum circulation was 1,427 lakhs in August, and the minimum 1,147 lakhs in May, a range of 280 lakhs, as compared with 149 lakhs in 1875-76, 202 lakhs in 1876-77, 463 lakhs in 1877-78, and 306 lakhs in 1879-80. In 1878-79 notes were issued for value received at the mints amounting to 598 lakhs, as compared with 1,575 lakhs issued in the previous year. The notes issued by sub-circles that were cashed at the Presidency offices, as required by law, were: Calcutta, 88 lakhs; Madras, 94 lakhs; Bombay, 27 lakhs; total, 209. The reduction in Calcutta since 1873-74, the year of the Bengal famine, is more than 200 lakhs. But the demand on Madras and Bombay is rapidly increasing. The accommodation afforded to the public at treasuries and by encashment of foreign circle notes in Currency Offices was also slightly reduced, as it was found necessary to prohibit the concession in the Allahabad and Lahore offices. The remittances of coin during the year amounted to 411 lakhs, as compared with 525 lakhs in the previous year; this amount was made up chiefly of remittances to Allahabad, Karachi, and Lahore, for the Afghan war. The cost was Rs.1,04,920, as compared with Rs.1,41,147 in 1877-78. The amount negotiated by bills and transfers was 555 lakhs, of which 364 were remitted to Calcutta to adjust the notes issued against bullion in Bombay and remitted by the importers to Calcutta to pay for opium. The premium realised during the year was Rs.74,703. Besides the surplus of the famine silver was withdrawn from Madras and shipped to Rangoon under arrangements with various banks which bore the cost of freight. Thus the sum total of all kinds of remittances was 1,144 lakhs and the net cost Rs.30,217. Notes for the value of 4,284 lakhs and numbering 4,115,911, were cancelled as against 4,551 lakhs in the previous year. The proportion which notes of the Calcutta circle bear to the total cancellations is 59 per cent., as against 62 per cent. in 1877-78. Out of a total amount of 1,173 lakhs held on Dec. 31, 1878, in notes and cash by Government treasuries, Presidency banks and their branches, 321 lakhs or 27 per cent. of the whole, was in notes. In Calcutta the notes were 46 per cent. of the whole amount held, at Allahabad 11 per cent., at Lahore 15 per cent., in Madras 12 per cent., and in Bombay 18 per cent. The Bank of Bengal held 55 lakhs in notes and 24 lakhs in cash, or 69 per cent. on the whole; the Bank of Madras 8 lakhs in notes and 16 lakhs in cash, or 34 per cent. of the whole; and the Bank of Bombay 62 lakhs in notes and 56 lakhs in cash, or 53 per cent. of the whole. The total value of lost notes paid to the end of the year was Rs.14,35,750. Government has as yet suffered no loss by these payments.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

AN Allahabad correspondent sends us an instructive illustration of what he calls the tenacity with which the Hindu sticks to old institutions. "It appears that at a tremendous expense the Government of the N.W.P. got a steam plough out from England in order, I suppose, to induce the richer zemindars to do likewise, and commenced operations with the machine on a model farm they have here. The plough worked badly, so I hear, but the cream of the joke was that after the ground had all been ploughed up, and the natives had expressed their intense admiration of the English machine, they turned to with their common country ploughs and did the whole business over again."

THE ACT FOR APPOINTING KAZIS.

THE Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi,

which received the Viceregal assent a few days ago, provides that whenever it appears that any considerable number of the Mahomedans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kazis should be appointed for such local area, the local Government may, after consulting the principal Mahomedan residents, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kazis for such local area. The local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or remove any Kazi appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period for six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed, or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office, or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the local Government unfit, or personally incapable, to discharge the duties of the office. Any Kazi appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his naib or naibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to or office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed, and may suspend or remove any naib so appointed. When any Kazi is suspended or removed under section two his naib or naibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be. The Act further provides that no new appointment shall be deemed—(a) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kazi or Naib Kazi appointed hereunder; or (b) to render the presence of a Kazi or Naib Kazi necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony; or (c) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kazi. The Act extends in the first instance only to the Madras Presidency, but any local Government may extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

PATENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department:—Paolo Gorini, of Lodi, Italy, for improvements in apparatus for the purposes of cremation. James Hewitt Barry, of Dilkhoosh Tea Factory, Cachar, for an improved method of obtaining a hot gas or mixture of gas and air, and utilising the same for drying tea, coffee, grain, &c. Joseph Nagona, of France, residing at Dehra Dun, N.W.P., for extracting the fibre from the rhea plant in its green and dry state. John Nelson, Arcadia Tea Factory, and William Bell, of Hurbunswalla Factory, Dehra Dun, N.W.P., tea planters, for an improved apparatus for drying tea. Henry Charles Zachary Claridge, colonel M.S.C., Palamcottah, Madras Presidency, for the discharge of firearms by an improved trigger acted on by pressure. John Porter, Pully Coon, Tellicherry, for improvements in apparatus for peeling coffee. Baldwin Latham, 7, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, and John Thomas Way, of Russell-road, Kensington, Middlesex, for improved apparatus for regulating the temperature of water, &c. John Herbert Cox, Bellary Ceded Districts, for the better feeding of horses by means of "The C. D. Compressed Food for Horses." Christopher Nickels, Indigo Planter, of Pussewa Factory, Jaunpore District, North-Western Provinces, for utilising the waste water from indigo vats, &c. Filippo Artimini, of Florence, Italy, for improvements in the preservation of raw meat. William Martin, Indigo Planter and Landholder, Phuppoond and Corara Indigo Concerns, Etawah and Mainpuri Districts, North-Western Provinces, and Sahibgunj, Zillah Kheeree, Oudh, and Serampur Factory, Sarun, Behar, for a combined plough.

LOSS OF THE "MAHABLESHWAR."

ON July 17 a telegram was received in Bombay from Cannanore, stating that the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Madura*, bound from Calcutta to Bombay, when off Calicut that morning picked up the chief mate and six of the crew of the ship *Mahableshtar*, who stated that their vessel was totally wrecked at midnight on June 15 on the Island of Ancutta in the Laccadive group. The captain and eight men left Bingaro on June 20, presumably bound for the mainland, and five men then remained on the island. The *Mahableshtar* was bound from London to Bombay with a cargo of Government stores. She was a vessel of 1,304 tons register, built at New Brunswick in 1865, commanded by Captain Fisher, and owned by Mr. W. K. Price, of London. The *Mahableshtar* left London on Feb. 10, and has been booked as missing for some time. The superintendent of marine (Captain Carew) chartered the s.s. *Ash* to proceed at once to the island of Ancutta, of the Laccadive group, to rescue the remainder of the crew, to endeavour to save the Government stores, which formed part of the cargo of that vessel, and to search among the neighbouring islands for the master and boats' crew. The commander of the Indian Government ship *Czarewitch*, Capt. Creagh, accompanies the steamer on her voyage of discovery in order to direct the work, and he takes with him about fifteen lascars and an

interpreter. The authorities think there is very little chance of obtaining salvage, but the main object, of course, in sending a steamer is to save the lives of the missing men. The survivors state that the captain had left twenty-seven days before they did. Mr. Hawkins, the chief officer, was able to give, as far as he remembered, the following who are missing:—Capt. McKinnon, John Eustace, the second mate, a steward, a cook, four able seamen, and one ordinary seaman. Those who were picked up by the steamer *Madura* were James Hawkins, first mate, John Winchester, the carpenter, and five men. Those remaining on Bingaro are:—The sailmaker, three able seamen, and one ordinary seaman. Total twenty-one lives.—*Times of India*.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—A Reuter's telegram from Gibraltar, dated August 11, says:—"Her Majesty's troopship *Oryon* arrived here this morning and will land the 41st Regiment in the course of the day. She will sail hence to-morrow with the 24th Regiment, for India."

THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting was convened by Raja Jagat Sulba at the Bijnor Agricultural Institute, on 12th July, with a view to raise subscriptions in aid of the Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund started in London, and the following sums were subscribed on the spot:—Raja Jaikishan Das, Rs.250; Raja Jagat Sulba, Rs.200; Koer Shiam Sulba, Rs.200; Thakur Dalthaman Sulba, Rs.100; Pundit Ratan Lal, Rs.50; Babu K. C. Bhattacharji, Rs.40; Lala Behari Lal, Rs.30; Pundit Sri Lal, Rs.75; M. Vazir Ahmad, B.A., Rs.15; total, Rs.900.—*Times of India*.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—In reviewing the report of the uncovenanted civil service examinations the Government observe:—Four examinations were held during the year 1879-80 in connection with the uncovenanted civil service; the special test examinations in August 1879; the general test, including the modified general test, and the examination of matriculated students in spelling and handwriting in February 1880; the examination of candidates for the Subordinate Medical Department in September, 1879, and the Middle School Examination in January, 1880. The aggregate number of candidates registered for the several special tests was 4,512; of these, 4,104 were examined and 1,341 passed, against 1,131, 961, and 1,044 in the years 1878, 1877, and 1876 respectively. The result in 1879, though slightly better than in the three preceding years, is still far from being satisfactory. The percentage of successful candidates compared with 1878 shows an increase in 1879 under "Judicial—Civil, higher;" "Translation Test, lower;" and "Precis Writing, higher and lower;" but a decrease under "Judicial—Criminal higher and lower;" "Judicial—Civil, lower;" "Revenue Test, higher and lower;" and the "Pleader's" Test for District Munsif Courts, no candidate passed the "Translation Test, higher," while the decrease under "Judicial—Criminal higher," noticed in the review for last year still continues. The results, with the exceptions noted by the commissioner in paragraph seven, are not satisfactory. The languages in which the candidates passed were:—English 795, Telugu 190, Tamil 278, Malayalam forty, Canarese thirty-six, and Uriya two. No candidates passed in Hindustani or Tulu. The number of candidates declared eligible for the various subordinate offices in the public service was 1,628, against 1,262 in 1878. Fifty-five candidates appeared for the police test, of whom thirty-four passed. The result, compared with previous years, is highly satisfactory. Five thousand four hundred and forty-seven candidates registered their names for the general test; 5,145 were examined, and only 1,056 passed. The commissioner, it is observed, remarks that the result indicates "that the test is in some respects unsuited to the purpose for which it was originally intended." Of the number passed, 227 were in the "Anglo Vernacular Branch," 499 in "English," and 330 in the "Vernacular." Fifty-two were Europeans and East Indians; 972 Hindus; and thirty-two Mahomedans. The Government schools receive credit for 297; schools receiving grants in aid 473, other schools ninety-four; and private tuition 192. Fourteen candidates registered their names for the modified general test; eleven were examined, four passed, and one failed in one subject only. Six hundred and four matriculated candidates applied to be examined in writing and spelling; 544 appeared for examination, of whom 322 passed. One hundred and fifty-seven candidates presented themselves for examination for the "civil medical pupil" grade. For the middle school examination instituted by notification, dated Oct. 17, 1879, 1,987 male and ten female candidates registered their names. Of the former, 1,769 were examined, 196 passed in the first class and 854 in the second class. Of the latter, nine were examined, one passed in the first class, and seven in the second class. The commissioner remarks that owing to the late date at which the notification was published there was not sufficient time for preparation, and that it was found necessary to make the question papers easier than they will be hereafter. One thousand seven hundred and thirty-five candidates registered their names to be examined in optional languages; of which number 1,538 appeared for examination and 940 passed. The languages were Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian, and Uriya. The receipts from fees aggregated Rs.65,333, the charges Rs.49,521, leaving Rs.15,812 to credit, which is an improvement on the preceding years.—*St. George's Gazette*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE BAYARD OF INDIA.*

GREAT as was the loss to the world of letters occasioned by the lamented death of Sir John Kaye, perhaps in no respect was this more brought home to the minds of the nation at large than by the fact that amongst the works which the hand of death thus cut short was a Life of Sir James Outram. This regret will, however, be tempered to some degree by the excellent biography which has recently appeared from the pen of Sir F. Goldsmid. Well arranged, clear, concise, simple in language, and honest in purpose, the work amply justifies the wisdom of the choice which placed the historian's mantle upon the shoulders of an Anglo-Indian, who has himself earned no small meed of public approbation. The late deeds of the Bayard of India are so well known that an allusion to them seems scarcely necessary; but his earlier exploits will be read with interest. It is perhaps no exaggeration to assert that the greatest of all the incidents in Sir James's career was his pacification of the Bhils of Kandesh—a duty which devolved upon him after he had landed but a few years in India. He found the province overrun by a band of ruthless savages—aptly described as the Rob Roys of the hills—merciless, cold blooded, against whom every man's hand had for years been raised. He left the district, after an interval of eleven years, absolutely pacified, nay, more, the very men who previously had been the terror of the country had been enlisted into a Bhil Corps charged with the preservation of order; and, to crown all, a school had been established for the education both of themselves and their children. All this was the work of a single young officer. It is difficult within the whole range of Anglo-Indian history, teeming as it does with marvellous exploits and well-nigh miraculous results, to find a record of more zealous, more successful, and more humane enterprise on the part of a son of England. All honour to the great and good name of the Bhil captain, James Outram. Marked out, as was then inevitable, for higher employ, he soon made his mark in the political service, to which he was transferred. His manly outspoken language, however, occasioned offence in high quarters; and, ultimately, on the appearance of his famous "khatpat" report in regard to the prevalence of corruption at Baroda, drew upon him the censure of his Government. Withdrawn from his post in that province, his professional prospects marred, if not altogether ruined, he may well have given way to despair, but, "Magna est veritas, et prævalebit"—he fought valiantly on behalf of the sacred cause of truth and triumphed. It was during this period of depression that Outram's soul was cheered with the speech of Sir C. Napier on the occasion of a public dinner at Sakkar, in Sind. "In the fourteenth century," such were the memorable words on that memorable occasion, "there was in the French army a knight renowned for deeds of gallantry in war and wisdom in council; indeed, so deservedly famous was he that by general acclamation he was called the knight *sans peur et sans reproche*. The name of this knight you may all know was the Chevalier Bayard. Gentlemen, I give you the 'Bayard of India, *sans peur et sans reproche*, Major James Outram, of the Bombay army." Restored to favour, after being in several high capacities he won his spurs in the Persian Expedition of 1856; barely had he emerged from the campaign as Sir James Outram, K.C.B., than he was summoned by Lord Canning to India; our "best men" were wanted to stem the tide of revolt which at one time threatened to extinguish our rule in the East. How he laboured manfully and successfully during those terrible months of 1857 has been often and well told, and needs no repetition. Honours now flowed fast; he was created a baronet and made a member of the Supreme Government at Calcutta. But his health was precarious, and he was soon compelled to betake himself to England to seek that repose to which a service of forty years had so well entitled him. He came to his mother country, however, but to die, and in March, 1863, his gentle spirit passed from the region of all earthly struggles. He left, however, an undying and imperishable name, which will be honoured and revered so long as there remains in our land that love of truth and integrity of which he was so noble an example. Such was James Outram; such the man whose inner life, with all its aspirations, all its failings, and happily all its successes, Sir F. Goldsmid has so happily placed before the public.

* "James Outram: A Biography." By Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A ROMAN STORY.*

WE have seldom come across a more interesting romance than "Signor Monaldini's Niece." The principal action of the story is carried on within one of the old palaces in Rome, which Signor Monaldini, the owner, lets out in floors, and the inhabitants of these floors form the principal *dramatis personæ* in the story. The author seems so completely at home with the people occupying this palace of the Naiad, as it is called, that we are led to imagine that she—for the author evidently belongs to

the fair sex—has lived among them as Signor Monaldini's tenant and thus gained a thorough insight into their characters.

Camilla, the heroine, in the opening chapters is so extremely ideal that, although she remains fairly consistent throughout the story, sometimes makes such practical remarks, more especially about marriage, that we sometimes wonder at her common-sense views of life and instinctive knowledge of the world. But Camilla is pestered so unmercifully by her relations to choose a husband, when she would rather remain an ideal heroine, that possibly her worldly ways and actions may thus be accounted for. She certainly falls in love in a dreamy, half-conscious manner with one Don Philippo, and his Excellency falls in love with Camilla; which might possibly never have happened if her relations had treated her more kindly. But so it is; and although these lovers seldom meet, and for a time conceal their love from each other, the reader is never allowed to remain long unmindful that a growing attachment exists between them. From the beginning to the end of this story our sympathy is kept wide awake, and, if the end is rather startling and improbable, it has at any rate some pretensions to originality. We cannot give too high praise to the author for some of the descriptions of scenery which are so admirably and artistically introduced into the romance; they are extremely realistic and frequently exhibit a poetic mind of no ordinary power.

* "Signor Monaldini's Niece." W. H. Allen and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE RUIN OF AN INDIAN PROVINCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Mr. E. J. O'Donnell's paper, bearing the above title, is one of a number of publications which have appeared of late calling attention to an all-important fact—namely, that the destitute condition of a large section of the people of India, and the consequent severity of the famines in that country, are the result of the oppressive system pursued in the assessment and recovery of the land revenue. In the province to which this paper chiefly refers, he points to certain immediate causes, such as the oppression of certain landlords or of lessees holding under them; at the same time he shows, by reference to authenticated facts, that similar and even greater oppression is exercised by the Government; and he thus accounts for the otherwise inexplicable fact that, although the illegal exactions and oppressive conduct of zemindars and indigo planters in Behar have repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government by district officers and lieutenant governors, no steps have been taken to check the evil. It can be no matter for wonder, therefore, if, with the encouragement thus offered, the evil in question should have developed itself to the cruel and dangerous extent depicted by Mr. O'Donnell. Nothing, of course, can extenuate the guilt involved in such dereliction of duty; at the same time, it may easily be imagined that a Government who, by its oppressive exactions, has ruined and literally starved millions of its tenantry in Bombay and Madras, would be placed at a great disadvantage in preaching moderation to landlords in Behar. Besides, in the province of Behar itself, the Government, while managing the estates of the minor rajas of Durbhunga and Hutwa, so oppressed their tenantry that some 5,000 farmers of the Durbhunga estates, representing with their families about 20,000 persons, abandoned their farms and emigrated into Nepal; or as Mr. O'Donnell says, "sought refuge from English injustice in the jungles of the Nepaulese Terai." Proofs of serious maladministration in the most important departments in India are almost daily coming to light. Waste and extravagance have characterised the military expenditure; millions have annually been expended upon unsound, and therefore unsuccessful, public works fallaciously designated and treated as reproductive; the revenue, kept up by oppressive taxes of a demoralising nature, has nevertheless fallen considerably short of the expenditure, and constant additions have been made to the public debt. The excessive enhancements made in the land tax have caused much land to be thrown out of cultivation; at the same time, the land revenue, far from showing any increase corresponding with the enhanced assessments, is steadily tending to decline. Large arrears of land revenue are the result of each year's operations, portions of such arrears being annually recovered through the sale of estates and holdings, while other portions, due by cultivators irretrievably ruined, have to be written off as irrecoverable. Deceptive financial statements have been put forward to conceal the actual condition of things, and, while these serious shortcomings are chargeable to the Indian Government, the Secretary of State has, in many instances, been found powerless to control the course of the authorities in India. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Parliament will see the necessity of interfering for the protection of our Indian interests before new complications occur and add to the difficulty of the task of reform.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, Aug. 11.

J. DACOSTA.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

A GAME ACT FOR MADRAS.

THE introduction of an effective Game Act or of game laws into this Presidency is a question of some importance both for the sake of the food supply involved and for the revenue to be derived from a proper system regulating the preservation and sale of game. Indeed, there are good grounds for thinking that a very acceptable addition to the State's income could be had from the game licenses, which, in the interests of game preservation, the Government ought to lose no time in introducing. In Bombay an Act of the kind is about to be framed, and in the North West Provinces and the Punjab game laws are actually in operation; but we believe that in the Madras Presidency—the Nilgiri district only excepted—whatever laws there may be under the Arms Act, or local rules, to check the destruction of game are singularly inoperative. There are three primary things to be done in establishing a Game Act for India. 1. To fix a close season, during which period it would be a penal offence to kill or net game of any kind. 2. To make all shikarees and game vendors take out a license for the pursuit or the sale of game; and 3. To make it known to all zemindars, district and village officials, that the Government is thoroughly in earnest in the matter, and intends that the law on the subject shall be strictly enforced. As regards the close season, it would be difficult to lay down any particular dates in which to include a close season. But, as a general rule, what is called the monsoon period is the best for the purpose; first, because it is known that many birds and animals breed at this period, and secondly, because it is the time of year when game is least fitted for human food. If a close season, from the beginning of June to the end of October, were fixed by law, it would answer, we dare say, all the purposes of preservation for those commoner kinds of game which find their way to our markets. Next, as regards licenses, it is well known that every kind of game, great and small, is killed at pleasure in India, and if not with guns and nets, then with dogs, sticks, and stones. A pretty stiff license tax ought to be levied on every shikaree and seller of game, and we imagine that ten rupees a head annually for those that shoot, and fifty rupees for those that use nets, would not be too much at the first to impose. It might be argued that this would be to tax the consumers of game, since the shikarees would, of course, raise their prices to pay for the licenses from Government; but a little consideration will show that a Game Preservation Act, together with the abolition of "promiscuous" poachers, must so tend to increase the stock of game that the cost of it must decrease. If the system were well worked the shikarees could pay the license out of the increased head of game, and the Government would really get its revenue out of the game, not the people. As regards the third point we think it very important that the large and small landowners and the village and district officials should be interested in the matter. If these people liked they could do much to preserve game, to destroy vermin—such as snakes and pariah dogs—and to inform the police of unlawful or unlicensed trafficking in game. There is another reason for a Game Act, which is that, if one is not introduced, game of certain kinds will diminish before shikarees and the markets created by railways till they disappear altogether. Wild fowl—as ducks and snipes—are pretty safe because they migrate, but partridges, quails, and hares have already become extinct in some parts of the country. Deer, too, stand sadly in need of protection. The antelope and spotted deer are slaughtered indiscriminately in and out of season, not for the European markets, but for the natives' own eating.—*Madras Times*.

THE BENGAL RENT LAW COMMISSION.

THE draft bill which has been prepared by the Bengal Rent Law Commission "to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal" contains 225 sections, some of which are of considerable length. The commissioners, however, are of opinion that a bill codifying the statute and case law relating to the landlords and tenants of Bengal could hardly be compressed into much smaller space. They propose to repeal, in whole or in part, seven regulations of the Bengal Code, four Acts of the Bengal Council, and four Acts of the Supreme Council. One member of the Commission, Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy, has expressed a hope that if the bill be brought into council it will be made simple and practicable by cutting out one-half of the sections and sub-sections and all the illustrations and explanations. He adds, "We know by experience that illustrations and explanations too often fail in their object; and, instead of elucidating, raise new and unforeseen difficulties and doubts as to the meaning of the text." With regard to this captious criticism, the report of the commission says, "The majority of us have not this knowledge, and until we read this passage were not aware of its existence. Our own experience has differently informed us. . . . We concur with the modern masters of law-making, who set much value upon illustrations and explanations

taken from cases which have actually occurred in practice." Toward the conclusion of their long report the commissioners say, "We indulge in no undoubted confidence that, if the bill which we have framed becomes law, it will ensure to the rural community of these provinces a paradise of agricultural peace and prosperity, undisturbed by litigation and untroubled by famine and all the incidents to which the husbandman's life is especially subject in this country." But the commissioners set forth, in very clear words, the advantages which they do believe likely to ensue from the measures they recommend. They have laid down exact rules—those, for example, relating to mercer and coparceners—where much doubt and litigation has hitherto prevailed. They seek to protect the cultivators from arbitrary and excessive enhancement of rent. They have provided for reasonable instalments of rent, and have secured evidence of payment. They would give to the evicted tenant the crop on the ground which he has sown, and compensation for the improvements he has made. In the landlords' interest they provide rules for the registration of transfers and successions of tenures, under-tenures, and occupancy holdings. The tenant who disclaims his landlord's title is to be ejected under the bill—"a valuable section," say the commissioners, in a country where the person who sets up a hostile title too often hopes to support it by suborning to his side the tenants of the man in possession. Definite rules have been provided for enhancing the rents of tenure-holders; while for the reasonable enhancement of ryots' rent the bill places the executive agency of Government at the disposal of the zemindar. An auction-purchaser has also been provided by the bill. The commission urge, finally, that there can be no doubt that while it lies within the power of the Legislature to redistribute landed property at any time, in the interests of the entire community, there is nothing in their draft bill which constitutes such a case of redistribution, and that all its provisions, so far as these are intended to benefit the ryot, fall well within the powers expressly reserved to the Governor General in Council by the conditions of the permanent settlement. Mr. Mackenzie, in some remarks appended to the report of the commission, observes that in its main features the bill undoubtedly expresses the conclusion of all the members, with the exception of Baboo Peari Mahoun Mookerjee and Mohini Mohun Roy, who specially represented the zemindari interest. "I am afraid," says Mr. Mackenzie, "that the only measure likely to command their unqualified approval would be a bill giving unlimited facilities of collection and enhancement of rent to the zemindars, and curtailing as far as possible the few legally recognised privileges of under-tenants and ryots." With regard to Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy, Mr. Mackenzie writes:—"To our great loss, he only found leisure to attend to less than half of the forty-four meetings of the commission; was seldom able, when he did come, to remain till the close of any meeting; was absent when many of the more important matters were discussed; and gave less aid in shaping the measure which he now criticises than any other member." Mr. Syed Ameer Ali writes in the *Nineteenth Century*:—"The legislation of the country requires serious attention. It is a pity that no native Indian was included in the late law commission," meaning the commission that sat at Simla. But what will Mr. Syed Ameer Ali and his readers say about the Bengal Rent Law Commission, and its Indian member, Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy?—*Pioneer*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

ADDRESSES TO THE VICEROY.—The Calcutta Literary Society have presented to the Viceroy the following address:—"My Lord,—We, the members and the council of the Calcutta Literary Society, approach your lordship to offer you a cordial welcome to our country, and our sincere, hearty, and respectful congratulations on your lordship's assumption of the exalted office of the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to which it has pleased her Most Gracious Majesty to appoint you. The society, which is now in the sixth year of its existence, was established with the view of enabling respectable, intelligent, and influential members of the European and native communities to meet together and confer among themselves on matters connected with the intellectual and moral advancement of their fellow-countrymen, and to further the cause of education in every possible way, and within its humble means and the opportunities of its members the society has sought to make the objects and wishes of the Government known, understood, and appreciated by the people as widely as possible. The society has for a long time enjoyed the confidence, support, sympathy, and encouragement of the leading members of the civil and military services of her Gracious Majesty and the *élite*, nobility and gentry, of both the European and native communities; and it is for a continuance of this countenance and protection on the part of your lordship that we now venture to address ourselves to your lordship. With our sincere and humble prayer to Him who rules the affairs of men, that your lordship may long be spared to extend the blessings of peace and contentment among the people of this great country by a

humane and philanthropic policy, we have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient and humble servants (on behalf of the members and the council), Sham Lal Day, Hon. Secretary." The following is a copy of the reply:—"Government House, Simla, June 30.—Dear Sir,—Your letter (No. 395) of June 14, and its enclosures, have been laid before the Governor General, and I am desired to request that you will be good enough to convey to the members and council of the Calcutta Literary Society his lordship's thanks for their congratulations on his assumption of office. . . . Every effort for the furthering of intellectual culture, and the promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and natives of India, must command his lordship's most cordial sympathy. . . . (Signed), H. M. Durand, Private Secretary to the Viceroy."—*Pioneer*.

The *Bombay Gazette*, commenting on the above, says:—"The enterprising young Bengalee who promoted an address to Lord Ripon, on behalf of the Calcutta Literary Society, has got himself into trouble. It appears the society in question is only a mutual improvement society of students, having a doubtful existence, and Babu Sham Lal Dey, the honorary secretary, is 'a young lad of weak capacity, but of vivid ambition, who has been studying for sometime in the School Department of the General Assembly's Institution in the hope of some day passing the entrance examination.' Another qualification of the honorary secretary is that he was once threatened with expulsion from the school on account of 'a grave offence' committed by him in connection with his school work. The *Indian Mirror* says the foolish boy managed to add some distinguished names to his list of members, and gradually enlarged his ambitious projects, which culminated in the presentation of the famous address which was sent in the names and with the names of all the members, without the sanction of the council, the patron, or the president, but which was simply 'the unauthorised concoction of his own brain and of kindred organs belonging to sundry obscure native friends.' The irrepressible honorary secretary has been expelled from the school."

A PAYING COMMISSARIAT GARDEN.—In order to supply the European troops serving in Burma with good and wholesome vegetables it was recommended that a garden be opened and maintained at the expense of Government and a report of the operations be submitted annually. For the past few years the report has shown a steady increase in the supply of vegetables and also in income. The garden may now be considered a self-supporting one, as the report for the year 1879-80 shows that the quantity of vegetables issued to the troops during the year was something above 32,000 pounds, realising the sum of Rs.1,884 odd, and the amount realised by the sale of vegetables and plantains to private individuals was a little over Rs.220. The total expenditure on the garden is set down at Rs.147-11-0, which, deducted from the gross income, leaves a balance in favour of Government of Rs.1,900.—*Madras Times*.

THE JUDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The last comparative statement showing statistics of the principal commodities carried over the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway is brought down to April 24. There was again a considerable decrease in traffic, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and the traffic superintendent accounts for the falling off as follows:—"The total exports during April amounted to 463,559 maunds, being an improvement of 57,920 maunds over the month preceding (March); but, as compared with the corresponding month of 1879, there is a net decrease of 122,180 maunds. The inwards traffic under all heads amounted to 191,530 maunds, or 528 maunds more than in 1879. As already reported, the grain crop has proved unusually heavy, and nearly the whole has now been threshed out and housed, but owing to a sudden fall in prices at, and demands from, the sea-ports despatches are very limited. It is also stated that the harvest having been exceptionally dry and favourable for storing grain, local capitalists will take advantage of the low rates to renew the stocks exhausted during the last three years' scarcity."—*Pioneer*.

A LIBERAL ZEMINDAR.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has publicly commended the liberality of Dewan Ram Koomar Singh, a zemindar of Shahabad, who has offered to withdraw all claim to compensation for damage done to his property by the proceedings of the Irrigation Department in connection with the construction of some canals and their distributaries. Sir Ashley Eden accepts the offer, and expresses his appreciation of the zemindar's public spirit.—*Pioneer*.

EXAMINATIONS.—With reference to a Home Department notification, dated January 2 last, publishing amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service, it has now been notified that the selections from the "Shah-Namah" for the honour examination in Persian having been prepared and copies being available at the library of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, these selections will be adopted as one of the text books at and after the examination of July, 1881.—*Gazette*.

BURMA COURTS BILL.—A bill was passed on the 2nd inst. in the Viceregal Council, called the Burma Courts Bill. It springs out of the recent bribery case at Rangoon. The recorder in his insolvent jurisdiction declared his opinion that certain persons were guilty of bribing certain commissariat officers. The recorder on his criminal side is the only judge in the province competent to deal with them,

but he is committed to a declared opinion that they are guilty. To escape from the dead lock it has been necessary to make a special law empowering Government to appoint an additional recorder.—*Bombay Gazette*.

HORSE FAIR.—A recent *Punjab Government Gazette* contains reports on the Rawul Pindi and Multan horse fairs of 1880, with observations by the Lieutenant Governor. The number of first-class horses exhibited at the fairs was very large, and shows that the art of horse-breeding is making very satisfactory progress. Great improvements have been effected in the Multan districts—one of the most promising in Northern India for breeding purposes.—*Ibid.*

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.—In the list of passengers per P. and O. steamship *Teheran*, homeward bound, which left Bombay on the 3rd inst., we find, among others, the name of a native gentleman, Baboo Biprodass Pal Chowdry, a wealthy and intelligent young man. If we are rightly informed, the Baboo intends to study physical science in England, and then to make himself thoroughly acquainted with European manufactures. He contemplates visiting all the principal manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom. After his return to India he intends to establish a manufactory for the purpose of training a number of native youths, and thereby to do some practical good to his native country. The Baboo is a member of the well-known Pal Chowdry family of Natoodah, a family noted for their liberality and public spirit. He is said to be an enterprising youth, and to have lately purchased about 700 acres of tea land at Darjiling, of which some 100 beegabs have already been brought under cultivation. It was his elder brother, Baboo Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry, we believe, who founded some scholarship in the Krisnaghur College, and gave an endowment of Rs.35,000 for the establishment of a school and a charitable dispensary in his native village. He also caused large tanks to be dug at an enormous expense on his estates for the supply of wholesome potable water to the ryots. During the late scarcity amongst his tenantry the zemindars remitted their rents and distributed large quantities of rice, at a considerable cost to save them from starvation. It was he also, if we remember rightly, who presented the Presidency College in Calcutta with that large tell-tale clock which now adorns the turret of the college building.—*Indian Daily News*.

WILD BEASTS.—In the Presidency of Bengal 1,264 persons were killed last year by wild beasts and 9,515 by snakes. The number of cattle destroyed was 12,000. In one respect, however, there was a falling off, namely, in the number of persons killed by wolves—83, against 152 in 1878. Probably wolves are less voracious in Bengal than they used to be, but we notice that the shikars, amateur and professional, have not shown more consideration for them than formerly. Indeed, the sportsmen have met with greater success than ever, for nearly 500 more were killed than in the previous twelve months. Altogether 5,543 wild animals were destroyed during the past year. From the statistics sent in to Government it appears that 21,102 snakes were killed, against 24,276 in 1878, but the actual number was probably very much larger. The returns relate only to the snakes for the destruction of which rewards were paid. These rewards are only given for cobras, daboias, and keraits destroyed within the limits of towns, municipalities, and villages in which the Village Chowkidaree Act is in force, and it seems that many persons who destroy venomous snakes even within the limits for which rewards are given never ask for the money to which they are entitled. The total amount paid in rewards last year was Rs.28,370.14.—*Times of India*.

THE HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The health of the port of Calcutta is not what it ought to be. Dr. Lynch's report for 1879 tells us that among the port population who live ashore the mortality is at the rate of twenty per thousand per annum; while among those who live on board their vessels it is fifty-four. This seems, at first sight, unaccountable. When any of the townspeople spend a few hours on board of a vessel in the river they generally enjoy the exhilarating breeze; while those who live on board continually find it anything but exhilarating, as the mortality returns clearly show. Dr. Lynch points out a couple of causes which, in his opinion, go to help on this dire mortality, and they are: the daily washing of the decks with the water of a foul river, and the habit many sailors have of sleeping on deck, exposed to the night air. The latter, we imagine, is a sound reason; but we do not think the former will stand the test of critical examination. We do not think the river is so foul as he imagines. It may not be—and, indeed, is not—so clean as it might be; but we do not think it is so foul that the washing of decks with its water should lead to disease. We all drink the water of this so-called foul river—taken, it is true, from the stream at a considerable distance above Calcutta. At the same time, we must remember that it is not impossible that any impurities which are supposed to exist near Calcutta may not find their way on a flood-tide as high up stream as Fulta, and that any purification this water gets is but a mechanical affair. No chemical action is brought to bear on it for the precipitation of noxious substances, and we do not find it bad; on the contrary, it is conceded on all hands that the introduction of this water has in no small degree contributed to the present comparative good health enjoyed by the citizens. We think one predisposing cause of sickness on board has escaped the notice of the health officer, and that is, the

watched accommodation provided on board for the living and sleeping purposes of the sailors. Another point worthy of attention is the exposure the men endure in working in the sun during the hotter portion of the day.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEATH OF A DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE FROM COBRA BITE.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. H. Denny, district superintendent of police in the Damah District of the Central Provinces. It appears that on Saturday week that officer, who was very fond of natural history, having captured a cobra, held it in his right hand while he pointed out to some friends the situation of the poison fangs. By a sudden effort the reptile struck his head forward just far enough to touch the point of the index finger of Mr. Denny's left hand. Despite every effort made to save his life, that officer succumbed to the effects of the poison within about three hours. He was a popular and promising young officer, and his untimely end is much regretted.—*Times of India.*

CASES AGAINST SOLDIERS.—The following rule has been framed by the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner:—"Criminal cases against European or native soldiers of her Majesty's army in India shall not in future be tried by any magistrate who does not exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class."—*Ibid.*

In a letter to one of the Calcutta papers a correspondent mentions that since 1872 the population of that city has been decreasing, and, with deaths in excess of births, there need, he says, be no apprehension of doubling the water supply for two generations to come. The actual population of Calcutta is 429,535.

EARTHQUAKE AT MUNIPORE.—A private letter from Munipore says:—"On the 29th ult., about half-past three in the morning, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Munipore. The shock lasted about forty-five seconds, causing a good deal of damage throughout the country. The Maharaja's palace and its environs have suffered considerably. The famous old temple of Boejoy Govinda has been destroyed, and two other temples have been seriously damaged. A great many old houses have also been partly destroyed. Two springs have suddenly burst forth—one on the surface of a level plot of ground in front of the Maharaja's palace, used for parading and drilling purposes, another between the second and third east gates of the palace. Water flowed plentifully from the latter, while the former breach discharged a mixture of sand and water."—*Statesman.*

MURDER OF A NATIVE OFFICER.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Peshawur, under the presidency of Lieutenant Colonel L. De H. Larpent, on June 30, Sepoy Kishen Singh, of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned for having, at Nowshera, on or about the 14th June, used criminal force towards his superior officer, Havildar Bookun Singh, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, whereby he wounded the said Havildar Bookun Singh and caused his death. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be hanged. The sentence has just been approved and confirmed by the Commander in Chief, Sir F. Haines.—*Times of India.*

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A soldier of the 73rd Regiment committed suicide on July 14 by cutting his throat with a razor the man, Private Richardson of G Company, died before the doctor could arrive on the scene.—*Lucknow Times.*

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A European soldier, attached to the convalescent depot at Nynee Tal, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of a native woman.—*Times of India.*

The death is reported from Mussoorie of Colonel Douglas, R.H.A., retired.

DUFF JUBILEE MEETING.—The jubilee meeting of the Free Church Institute, founded by Dr. Duff on July 13, 1830, was held in the hall of the institute in Nimtollah-street yesterday afternoon. A very large and appreciative audience of native gentlemen, numbering some two thousand, assembled together to celebrate the occasion, and there was besides a good number of European ladies and gentlemen. The hall was tastefully and modestly decorated, and the building outside was dressed in a profusion of gay bunting. The Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjee, LL.D., occupied the chair. The chairman, in opening the meeting, said it was a public meeting, which meant that it was a meeting for rejoicing—*Jubilate in Domini*—a meeting for rejoicing in the Lord for the great blessings which He had vouchsafed, from the commencement, to Scotland's labour in the field of evangelisation in India. Other speeches were made on the occasion.—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 26 369 tons. London *via* Canal: Rates closed very strong at £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. for rice and wheat; £3 5s. for jute, hides, and tea; £3 2s. 6d. for linseed nominal, £3 5s. rape nominal. *Via* Cape: The market closed firm at £1 1s. 3d. for rice and wheat, £2 5s. for linseed, £2 7s. 6d. for rape, poppy, &c., £2 5s. for jute, hides, castor oil, &c. Liverpool *via* Canal: Rice or wheat £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.; nominal, light, or measurement goods, £3 to £3 5s. *Via* Cape: But little doing. Rates steady at £1 15s. nominal for rice or wheat, £1 17s. 6d. nominal for linseed, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 for oil, guanies, &c.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—There is another Government institution here that wants looking up. Our Vythery Hospital is in a dreadful state. Economy is desirable, no doubt, and perhaps in a great measure a necessity, when Government has such costly whims as Rampa and Afghanistan to provide for; but it is doubtful if it be a good economy which wastes human life in the way it is wasted in our hospital. The apothecary lately in charge was very well spoken of by his patients as being exceedingly kind and attentive, and doing his best with the small means allowed. But he had to leave Vythery for a short time and no substitute was provided. The hospital is full of sick coolies, and there is no one to look after them but a native in charge of the lamps, a man living in the bazaar, who, according to report, comes up now and again and does them "promiscuous." The death-rate is very large, from two to five daily; the bodies are dragged out by ropes every morning. The state of dirt has been described as awful, and the food provided very insufficient. It is hardly to be wondered, under such circumstances, that our coolies and servants express such horror at the mere idea of going to hospital when they are sick. I have not seen the place myself, so that there may be exaggeration in these reports, but the fact remains that very frequent deaths occur, that at present no competent person is in charge, and that the whole establishment is insufficiently provided in the matter of medicine and food. Considering that Vythery is in such a central position it seems unfortunate that the hospital should be in such a bad condition.—Wynaad correspondent *Madras Times.*

THE NILGIRI BREWERY COMPANY.—We learn that the committee which assembled at Wellington to report upon the beer manufactured at Ootacamund under the superintendence of a Mr. Bachelor have condemned the pale ale as unfit for use, and reported very favourably upon the amber ale as being of better quality than the beer issued to troops at present. We learn that the local Government have issued instructions for a supply being obtained for the use of the troops by the commissariat as an experimental measure.—*Ibid.*

THE NILGIRI VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The commandant, Major J. W. Cleland-Henderson, of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, having represented to Government that many of the members of the corps are unable to pay for the uniforms supplied to them, the local Government, we hear, have accepted the suggestion of the commandant that, as the corps have gained a capitation grant of Rs.1,000, the same be applied as part payment to Government of the Rs.2,000 advanced. We also hear that it has been recommended that an inspection of the corps may be held during the first week in October next.—*Ibid.*

ATHLETICS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.—In accordance with the order issued by the Madras Government in September, 1879, teachers of gymnastics have been employed in most of the high schools under the Educational Department, and their salaries and other expenses connected with gymnasia will be met by the levy of a small fee not only from pupils of high schools, but from pupils of other Government schools in towns where a gymnasium is to be established, or where the boys may want it. In the Bellary provincial school, which has now been placed on the list of colleges, a gymnastic teacher is employed on Rs.20 per month; it has been decided to have one on the same salary at Calicut and Mangalore, the provincial schools in which towns have also been placed in the list of colleges. A teacher is to be employed at Cuddalore, and the director of public instruction has decided to place the teachers in gymnastics in the Salem, Madura, Cuddalore, and Berhampore Colleges on the same footing, and pay them Rs.15 each. It is expected that in the schools where a teacher of gymnastics is employed the special fees will cover his salary.—*Madras Standard.*

MARINE POLICE.—A bill is to be introduced into the Legislative Council to amend the law for the maintenance of a police force in the port of Madras, and to extend it to other ports in the Presidency of Fort St. George. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—"The master attendant of Madras and the inspector general of police have reported to Government that it is necessary to establish a marine police force at Coconada to check plundering by boatmen, and that the circumstances of that rising port justified the measure proposed by them. The rate of 3 annas per boat fixed by Section 1 of the Imperial Act XXVIII. of 1858, with reference to the port at Madras, has been found inadequate to meet the expenditure incurred on account of the Madras marine police. This is due to the rate being uniform without reference to the weight or extent of the boat load. The bill has been prepared to enable the Government to establish a marine police force at such ports as the Governor in Council may deem fit to do so, and to empower the Government to fix and revise the rates as they may deem expedient from time to time, not exceeding certain maximum rates."—*Gazette.*

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—The monsoons having set in it is generally believed that the rebels will disperse and divert their attention to cultivation. Saman Dora is reported to be in a very unsettled state of mind, as he places little or no confidence in his followers, who are gradually deserting him. It may be remembered that in a recent issue we spoke of the rebels proceeding towards Bustar after killing an inspector and six constables, and it

was suggested at the time that the Maharaja of Jeypore should be put on the alert, so that the rebels might be cut off in crossing the river. This we are glad to learn was done, and has resulted in the capture of a large number of rebels who were caught by the Bustar authorities while attempting to cross the river. Colonel (now Brigadier General) Buck considered it advisable to abandon the police stations in Rajamundry if they could not be guarded by a stronger force than at present to act on the offensive or defensive, as the burning down of the Parih station clearly went to show that had there been a larger constabulary force the rebels would certainly have been driven back, and the police exposed to less danger than they had been. The inspector general of police, on the other hand, deprecates the abandonment of any of the police stations. Government concur with the latter officer, and consider that the number suggested by Brigadier General Buck is rather high, as twenty men for each police station is considered unnecessary, and, therefore, think that ten men ought to suffice for each station, so long as the station house is made proof against fire and a smart police officer placed in charge of each party.—*Times of India*.

RETURNING FROM THE WAR.—The Government of India have inquired of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of Madras whether, in the event of the regiments of Madras Native Infantry at present serving in Afghanistan and Bengal being relieved, he can allot them stations in this Presidency, and he is presumed to have replied in the affirmative. Since the breaking out of hostilities with Afghanistan Rampa has engaged much local attention. Two, or perhaps three, regiments are now required in that district, and, even if the rebellion be put down, we must, for some years to come, re-occupy with troops the stations in the Northern District, which for some time past have been abandoned. As every garrison in the Presidency is miserably below strength, and sentry work is terribly severe, Madras needs all her own men, though one or two stations may perhaps be superfluous. The 1st Regiment Infantry Hyderabad Contingent is at this moment marching from Lingsugur to Raichore. Thence it will come to Madras to be shipped for Coconada, relieving the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent. Thus Madras is forced to borrow men for the "Duke's own war."—*Madras Mail*.

THE LATE MR. BARTER.—We regret to learn of the death, at Palamcottah, of Mr. J. C. Barter, a well-known and much respected merchant of Tuticorin. He will be much regretted in the Tinnevely District, of which he was one of the oldest European inhabitants, and there are many people in Madras and the Wynaad who will deplore his loss.—*Madras Mail*.

BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WORKS IN BARODA.—The Baroda Administration contemplates the prosecution of certain public works of considerable importance in the districts belonging to his Highness the Gaekwar, and has, with that object, secured the services of Major C. Mant on a salary of Rs.3,000 per month, with the consent of the Bombay Government. This officer will doubtless be a valuable acquisition to the Baroda State, as it will only know how to turn his great merits to good account. We trust the gallant and accomplished major, in justice to the native State named, will try as far as practicable to avail of native intelligence and skill in carrying out his plans. He would thus consult the means of ensuring economy to the State employing him and giving encouragement to deserving natives by finding work for them in the public service of their country.—*Bombay Chronicle*.

EURASIAN CHILDREN.—"With a view to the proper determination of the question of the education of European and Eurasian children in this Presidency" the Government of Bombay have deputed Mr. H. P. Jacob to ascertain and report the number of European and Eurasian children of school-going age in every town and station in the Presidency and the existing provision for their education in the town or station in which they live.—*Bombay Gazette*.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Bombay Government Gazette* states that the British Government have been granted full criminal jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Kathiawar State Railway.

NEW ACT.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Bazett Colvin introduced the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. It is designed to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876. The rule has hitherto been that all suits in which the Government, or any officer of the Government, is a party shall be brought in the court of the district judge only. It has been found that this rule brings a large number of petty suits into a superior court, and forms a needless exception to the general principle that all suits shall be tried in the lowest court which can properly exercise jurisdiction in respect of the claim made. The existing rule is specially troublesome in respect to suits by municipalities, since a decision of the Bombay High Court has affirmed that in such suits every member of the municipality must be considered a party. The present bill proposes to abolish the old restrictions as far as municipal suits are concerned, and also proposes to assimilate the Bombay law to that of Northern India in reference to the recovery of Tuccavi advances.—*Bombay Gazette*.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.—The Maharaja of

Kolhapur, about whose condition a great deal of mysterious innuendo has appeared from time to time in the native press, has just returned from a short residence at the Nilgherries. His Highness is still in a very delicate state of health. At Puna he has been attended by Dr. Beatty, the surgeon general, Civil Medical Administration, who, in consultation with other medical officers of standing and experience, has recommended that his Highness should remain for a time at Puna, where the best medical advice is obtainable. It is thought advisable that his return to Kolhapur should be deferred for a time. Although great quiet is recommended it is yet satisfactory to know that the Maharaja's state of health will not necessitate the discontinuance of his education. The officer in charge of his Highness' education will take up his residence at Puna, and a physician of eminence will be in regular attendance. The opinion of experts is that by following this course for a little time the nervous malady from which the Maharaja is suffering will gradually disappear as he grows older and stronger.—*Bombay Gazette*.

POPULATION OF BERAR.—In the month of March last Dr. Little's statistics show that there were 3,729 deaths, against 7,631 births, in Berar. With the increased number of births monthly the population is still estimated as 21,86,988, which was the supposed population in 1847. Hence, I say, a fresh census is necessary. Sanitation is still defective in the villages of Berar, if we may judge from the number that fever has killed (no less than 2,260 people) in the above month.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY JUSTICES.—A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* contains a "list of gentlemen appointed under the provisions of Section 4 of Act II. of 1869 by his Excellency the Governor in Council to act as justices of the peace within the limits of the town of Bombay," this notification superseding "all previous orders for the appointment of justices of the peace for the said town." Among the justices whose names have not, we believe, appeared in any previous list are:—European: Mr. Alexander Abercrombie, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Mr. A. Barrett, B.A., Surgeon General T. Beatty, Mr. Wilson Bell, C.E., Mr. Howard Bicknell, Surgeon Major H. J. Blanc, M.D., Mr. T. R. Booth, Mr. R. P. Brunton, Mr. F. Chalk, Surgeon-Major T. Cody, Mr. A. A. Conroy, Surgeon Major W. Dymock, Mr. G. H. Farran, M.A., Mr. William Fraser, Mr. E. Freeborn, Mr. A. V. Frere, Mr. E. Gay, C.S., Mr. R. Gilbert, Surgeon J. T. Gray, M.D., Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Mr. A. Harvey, Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.D., Mr. J. S. Hathornthwaite, M.A., Major General W. S. Hewett, Surgeon Major A. N. Hojel, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Surgeon A. H. Hughes, Mr. J. Hutton, Mr. S. Jackson, Mr. H. P. Jacob, Mr. H. W. Jones, Dr. William Kay, Surgeon Major E. H. R. Langley, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. M. Macmillan, B.A., Mr. Stuart Macnaghten, Surgeon Major G. A. Maconachie, Colonel the Honourable C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., Mr. G. W. Moir, Deputy Surgeon General J. W. Moore, Major G. W. Oldham, Mr. A. K. Oliver, Mr. F. A. Owen, Mr. P. Peterson, M.A., Mr. Clement Poole, Mr. C. W. Prescott, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. H. A. Richardson, Mr. F. C. Rimginton, Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. J. G. Russell, Mr. L. P. Russell, Mr. R. Lee Sands, Honourable S. D. Sassoon, Mr. C. J. Sharp, Mr. J. H. Slight, Mr. F. Liddell Steel, Major W. H. Stockley, Mr. J. Littleton Symons, Mr. Adam Tait, Mr. G. W. Terry, Mr. C. A. Turner, Mr. A. C. Walker, Surgeon G. Waters, Mr. W. Webb, Mr. Pryce Weedon, Mr. H. J. Whyte, C.E., Mr. M. B. Wyer.—*Times of India*.

ADEN NEWS.—Three vessels fully laden from Marseilles—one English, one German, and one Norwegian—were lost on Quillemaine Bar in the month of May, and all the wrecks have been condemned and sold. The English vessel was the barque *Tarpean* of Liverpool. The *Admiral Troplong*, a French steamer, went ashore between Ras Hafoon and Guardafui on July 5. She was boarded by a swarm of Somalis, who, while the crew were lightening the vessel, proceeded to loot everything they could lay hand on. They rifled the pantry and cabins and all the dresses belonging to two lady passengers on board, attempting even to tear off the garments in which they were dressed. The crew were almost powerless, but the vessel moved off suddenly, and then the three male passengers seizing their guns, which happened to be Winchester repeating rifles, succeeded in shooting some twenty of the thieves before they had time to escape. M. Gilliard de Feri, the French consul at Zanzibar, a passenger to Aden by the B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Java*, committed suicide on July 5, twelve hours before the vessel's arrival at Aden.—*Ibid*.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay on July 15 it was resolved to separate the appointment of dock superintendent from that of traffic manager for the rest of the trustees' property. Mr. Baird was appointed to the post of traffic manager, on a salary of Rs.800 a month, with Rs.100 conveyance allowance, he finding his own house, and the secretary was directed to advertise for candidates for the appointment of dock superintendent, the salary to be Rs.600 a month, with a house at the dock. By these changes it is calculated that a saving of about Rs.450 a month may be effected.—*Times of India*.

THE NEW COTTON FRAUDS BILL.—The statement of objects and reasons of this bill is as follows:—"It having been determined, in accordance with instructions from her Majesty's Secretary of

State for India in Council, to abolish the inspecting establishment entertained under the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act, 1878, and to discontinue the levy of the export duty on cotton by which that establishment was maintained, this bill is introduced in order to give effect to this decision. The bill proposes to repeal Bombay Act VII. of 1878, and to re-enact all the provisions of Bombay Act IX. of 1863, except those which the above-mentioned decision renders no longer necessary. In drawing the bill the language and construction of Bombay Act VII. of 1878 have been followed as being more convenient and clear, but the provisions which it contains are those of Bombay Act IX. of 1863.—*Gazette*.

CEYLON.

THE following items are from the *Ceylon Times* of July 13:—

THE WEATHER.—During the past week we had strong westerly winds and frequent smart rain squalls, quite in the old-fashioned style, and altogether, with the exception of there being very little thunder, we are in the midst of proper monsoon weather. A planter writing from one of the northern districts says:—"We have had glorious planting weather for the last week—the best we have had this year, and more like the old-fashioned monsoon weather, than what we had at the so-called burst last May. The rain up-country appears to have been general and abundant, much to the satisfaction of planters and native cultivators."

EXPORTS.—To date the exports of coffee amount to 571,463cwts., of which 531,167cwts. are plantation, and 40,296cwts. are native sorts. At the corresponding period of last year the shipments were 772,994cwts., of which 728,247cwts. were plantation, and 44,697cwts. were native kinds.

PASSENGERS.—The steamship *Manora* will leave to-day for Europe with the following passengers:—Mrs. Murdoch, four children and European servant; Captain J. Dove and Miss Clay.

THE STAR LINE.—The *Mira* of this line left on the 10th with the following passengers:—Messrs. E. F. Hopkins, H. Bevan, G. A. de Lambert, Maxwell Simpson, A. B. Braine, J. Walker, W. H. Sprott, H. E. MacMahon, H. W. Layard, Mrs. Chamberlin, two children, Miss Smith and ayah.

COLOMBO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Mr. J. Northmore has been elected chairman, Mr. H. Bois vice-chairman, and Mr. C. H. Symons secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

THE EVACUATION OF CABUL.

THE criticisms upon the resolution to withdraw our forces from Cabul, which has by this time begun to be carried into effect, by no means deserve the term unpatriotic, and we are glad to see that Sir George Campbell endeavours to remove the impression created by his comments on Sir

William Palliser's interpellation. The extreme gravity of the situation, the anxiety which for some time must await relief, in the shape of news either from Kandahar or from General Roberts, may serve as a quite sufficient apology, if one was needed, for the parliamentary inquiries and comments. Hampered as the Government have been by declarations made before the responsibility of administration was assumed, and even more by the undeniable insistence of a small but influential section on the earliest possible withdrawal from Northern Afghanistan, they can, nevertheless, find much to be said in favour of the evacuation of Sherpur, albeit the arguments on the other side are weighty. Nothing, however, can be said in favour of the attempt in the Lords to anticipate that inquiry into the causes of the disaster at Khushk-i-Nahkud which is sure to take place when the credit of our arms shall have been redeemed, and our prestige in Southern Afghanistan restored with the lost colours of our regiments. We have suffered defeats in India as well as in Afghanistan ere now, and the temporary victors have not derived lasting honour or profit therefrom. Certain it is that, when the due opportunity comes, any shortcoming of the generals and any defects in the organisation of the Presidency army which suffered the defeat, will be brought out in the fullest light. But at present the attention is fixed upon the forces holding or marching to the relief of Kandahar, and the question of the policy of withdrawing the troops which remained behind from Sherpur must be considered in reference to this main issue. The intelligence that Ayub Khan not only failed in the first hours of victory to follow up the successful blow he had struck at Burrows's army, has been followed by sufficiently authentic news that his troops had quarrelled over their plunder, the old feud between Heratis and Cabulis seeming to have broken out again. Nothing can be plainer, if indeed anything in the conduct or policy of Afghan Sirdars can be so spoken of, that common sense refuses to accept any idea of collusion between the Ameer and Ayub Khan. Whatever secret advice, aid, or leading the Herat chief may have had, his attack on our Southern Afghanistan army could be nothing else but a declaration of war against Abdul Rahman. At the least it is plainly a refusal to recognise his claim to the throne or authority over Herat and Kandahar. Our object has been for some time announced to be the establishment of an Ameer approved by the Afghans. Until that was accomplished our forces were compelled to remain at Sherpur. Once it was attained, not merely in appearance, but with some substantial reality, it was both for the credit of our word and for the benefit of our soldiers to withdraw the Cabul garrison. We are not now discussing the rival plans of annexation, of elevation of an Ameer who should be subservient on penalty of dethronement, and, thirdly, of an absolute abandonment of the Afghans to do what was right in their own eyes and enjoy their favourite pastimes of civil war and robbery. The political necessities of the plan that has been adopted seem to render it absolutely essential that Abdul Rahman should be left as soon as possible to himself, free from the overawing or irritating presence of our garrison. As we briefly remarked in our last issue, nothing but the Ameer's express wish should have detained our troops any longer at Sherpur. There have been whispers, loud enough, of the extreme discontent, caused by their long detention, in the ranks of our native troops. The continuous drain of Indian revenue is a more open

and obviously pressing cause for the withdrawal, which would have been accomplished without any dissentient voice, or any harassing inquiry in the House of Commons, had it not been for the sudden change in the military aspect of affairs consequent on the victory of Ayub Khan. From a military point of view it is undoubtedly maintained by many men whose word in the matter is worthy of attention, that the removal of the troops, and the consequent abandonment of any base from which to watch or co-operate with the advancing troops of General Roberts, is a dangerous hazard. That the responsibility of the Government of India, which has advised the Ministry at home, which has approved this step, is great, is intensely felt. But it seems hard to believe that General Stewart's opinion would not have prevailed in the ultimate decision, and if Sir Donald Stewart is not a good judge of what are the possibilities of an army marching safely from Cabul to Kandahar, without the simultaneous maintenance of the garrison at Sherpur, we are unable to imagine who is left to advise or control any military movements in Afghanistan. The successful pacification of Kandahar, the march to Ghazni, and thence to Cabul, with its experience of what the Ghazis could effect, have surely proved sufficiently that he is as good a judge of the chances and probabilities as the Government of India could require. The idea that is fostered by many of the original supporters of the do-nothing policy and is being industriously spread abroad, that, in the words of a contemporary, "we shall be unable to influence the action of the Cabulis, the Kohistanis, and Ghilzais," and that the fear that Roberts's force will be "exposed to the onset of the scum of Cabul and the Kohistan" is more formidable in a newspaper column than when subjected to consideration aided by a study of the map and an estimate of the Afghan politics. There is anxiety enough and to spare while Kandahar holds out and expects the presence of the relieving forces, but we need scarcely anticipate that any serious opposition will be offered to General Roberts's advance before reaching Ghazni, and some who know the country remove the probability of attack to the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. That it would be an excellent measure of precaution to have a force ready between the Shutargardan and Ghazni ready to fall upon any gathering tribesmen who may hang upon and harass the rear of Roberts's force, will be admitted by all. This would be a disposition of forces which would not interfere with our leaving the Ameer free to establish his authority in Cabul. There seems little expectation that General Phayre will be able to reach Kandahar as soon as the Cabul force. The first, and, as proverbially said, the worst, day's march of General Roberts's forces covered sixteen miles, and it is not an unreasonable calculation that he will reach Kandahar by the end of this month, even sooner than the date expected by the War-office, in the first week of September. It may interest some to know that the Quartermaster-General's Department has issued admirable maps, both of Kandahar and its neighbourhood, and of the country between that city and the Helmand. The possibilities of defence, which have been multiplied by the delay of the enemy, and the positions which will be taken by attacking or relieving forces, can be accurately studied in these maps, which, as they present the scene of the defeat, will, we confidently hope, be marked ere many days are past with the name of the place where that defeat was fully avenged.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 17.)

- ROBERTS**—The services of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
- BURDETT**, the Rev. W. J., to be a senior chaplain from May 8.
- DANIELL**—Mr. C. A., C.S., officiating commissioner, Benares, to officiate as agent to the Governor General at Benares, from July 8.
- NEVILLE—HICKSON—LEWIN—COLLETT**—Lieut. J. N. Neville and S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., and Messrs. J. A. Lewin and F. H. Collett, assistant engineers, have passed the professional examination prescribed in P.W.D. Code.
- REBSCH—LEWIN—COLE—COLLETT**—Messrs. S. Rebsch, J. A. Lewin, C. J. Cole, and F. H. Collett, assistant engineer, have passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.
- DIBBLEE**, Mr. F. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, P.N.S. Railway, Rathial to Pindi section, to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class, from June 7.
- BIGNELL—M'GREGOR—TROWER**—Messrs. W. K. D'O. Bignell, superintendent, 2nd grade, W. M'Gregor, superintendent 3rd grade, and M. R. Trower, assistant superintendent 1st grade, of the Indian Telegraph Department, to officiate as superintendents, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades respectively, from 19th June.
- Promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, from June 19:—
GORDON—LANE—DOUGLAS—From 2nd to 1st grade—Superintendent Mr. C. P. Gordon; from 3rd to 2nd grade—Superintendent Mr. J. M. Lane; from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent, 3rd grade—Mr. J. C. Douglas.
- Promotions and Reversion in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch from the date specified:—
GLENNIE—CHIPPINDALL—CAMPBELL—JENNINGS—Lieut. E. Glennie R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, from Jan 1, 1880; Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, from Feb. 15, 1880; Lieut. J. C. L. Campbell, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from 1st June, 1880; Lieut. R. H. Jennings, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from 29th June, 1880.
- CHIPPINDALL**, Lieut. W. H., R.E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, reverted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from 4th April, 1880.
- ONSLow**—The services of Lieut. G. C. P. Omslow, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.
- HAIGH**, Mr. T. N., is appointed a probationer in Class III. of the State Railway Revenue Establishment of the Public Works Department as an assistant locomotive superintendent.
- LA TOUCHE**, Mr. H. C. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to superintendent engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, from 1st July, 1880.
- WINGATE**, Major T. O., executive engineer, is transferred from the Morar Division, Military Works, to the Bareilly Division, Military Works.
- BURN-MURDOCH**—Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Rawul Pindi Division Military Works.
- CIVIL FURLOUGH**—Mr. C. J. Keene, traffic superintendent, three months' privilege leave from the 1st July.

MILITARY.

- HAWES**, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. H., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from July 10, 1880, subject to H.M.'s approval.
- YOUNG**, Capt. C., General List, Infantry, wing officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be a sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, from July 10, 1880.
- The following officers of the Indian Veterinary Department to be inspecting veterinary surgeons, ranking as such from date of appointment as staff veterinary surgeons:—Staff Veterinary Surgeons J. H. B. Hallen, W. Lamb, G. Kettlewell and F. G. Shaw.
- FASKEN**, 2nd Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut. C. G. M. Fasken, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Major J. B. Slater, appointed wing commander, and to be adjutant, vice Capt. W. O. Thompson, promoted.
- MONEY—BRUCE**—The following promotions are made in the Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be major—Capt. E. A. Money, July 16. To be captain—Lieut. E. Bruce, July 10.
- BECHER**—The name of the undermentioned officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—Major Gen. S. H. Becher, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant generals in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieut. Gen. B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, on May 3.
- CERRY—BABINGTON**—The following brevet promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be lieutenant colonel—Major F. S. Cherry, Madras Cavalry. To be major—Capt. (now Major) C. W.

Babington, Bengal Infantry, from May 3, in succession to Lieut. Gen. B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, retired.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. G. C. Rowcroft, S.C., commandant, 35th (the Mynpoorie) N.I., medical certificate for one year and 182 days; Capt. J. Corse-Scott, S.C., wing commander, 37th (the Meerut) N.I., medical certificate for one year and 182 days; Capt. D. C. Hennessy, 10th N.I., to Darjiling, from June 9 to Dec. 9, on medical certificate; Surg. T. H. Pope, I.M.S., to Bangalore and the Nilgeries, from June 22 to Dec. 22, on medical certificate; Surg. A. B. Strahan, to Murree, from May 28 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. B. L. Gordon, R.H.A., to England, for six months; Lieut. J. J. Porteous, R.A., to England, for six months; Major C. K. Chatfield, 51st Foot, to England, for twelve months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, July 13.)

MORISON—Station Staff—Capt. F. de L. Morison, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, to officiate as station staff officer at Nowshera, vice Capt. Farwell, on field service.

CALTHROP—4th Bengal Cavalry—Surg. C. W. Calthrop to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., appointed medical officer Sanawar Military Asylum.

COMINS—5th Bengal Cavalry—Surg. D. W. D. Comins, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. Major H. Cookson, retired.

SIMMONDS—12th Bengal Cavalry—Surg. A. W. Simmonds to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. C. W. Calthrop.

VON BEVERHOUDT—17th N.I.—Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Barr, deceased.

ROWCROFT-HAY—MAINWARING—4th Goorkhas—Lieut. Col. F. F. Rowcroft, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Turton, promoted; Major J. Hay, wing officer, to be wing commandant, vice Rowcroft; and Major E. P. Mainwaring, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Hay.

DE VITRE, Col. W. D., R.H.A., is to proceed from Meerut to Cabul for duty with the R.A., first and second Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

EVANS, Major H. M., deputy assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Eastern Frontier District, from June 11.

VESEY, Lieut. A. S., 9th Foot, to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

CHEVERS, Lieut. H., 39th Foot, having been promoted to captain in the 63rd Foot, to proceed to Umballa to join.

GORDON-CUMMING, Lieut. F. E. C. H., officiating wing officer on probation, 22nd N.I., to revert to the 2-22nd Foot.

Orders confirmed:—

DALRYMPLE—Umballa Brigade O., June 29, appointing Bt. Lieut. Col. W. L. Dalrymple, 88th Foot, to officiate as brigade major, vice Capt. F. F. Roupell, 70th Regiment, relieved.

WILLIAMS—Gwalior District O., June 21, appointing Capt. W. B. Williams, 62nd Foot, to act as judge advocate at a general court-martial to assemble at Morar.

ROBERTS—Jhelum Station O., January 15, appointing Lieut. Col. J. Roberts, B.S.C., commanding depot 24th N.I., to the charge of the depot 32nd N.I.

SMYTHE—Sialkot Station O., April 19, appointing Lieut. Col. T. W. Smythe, 100th Foot, to the command of the station.

THOMPSON—Jubbulpore Station O., June 28, directing Lieut. Col. W. Thompson, 3rd M.L.C., to assume command of the station from the 25th idem.

MABERLEY—Attock Garrison O., dated June 22, appointing Capt. T. A. Maberley, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to the command of the garrison, vice Major W. B. E. Ellis, R.A., deceased.

NOEL—68th Foot R.O., dated June 25, appointing Lieut. G. T. Noel, officiating interpreter, from June 22, vice Capt. W. F. Woodward.

MILLER-FREEMAN—COUPER 70th Foot—R. O., dated June 28, reconstructing the committee of paymastership, as under:—Local Major J. J. C. Miller, president; Capt. T. A. Freeman and Lieut. A. E. Couper, members; Local Major J. J. C. Miller will act as paymaster.

PRINSEP-BAX—11th Bengal Lancers O., June 8, making the following appointments:—Major A. H. Prinsep, second in command, to officiate as commandant; and Capt. W. I. Bax, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.

BIRCH-GOODRIGE-SPENCER—35th N.I. O., June 28, making the following appointments:—Major A. J. C. Birch, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. F. T. Goodrige, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. T. E. Spencer, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 15.)

FAGAN—10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, supernumerary on the establishment 14th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Barrow, promoted.

TUCKER-TREGAR-ROSE—41st N.I.—Lieut. Col. H. St. G. Tucker, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Obbard; Major V. W. Trevor, wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Tucker; and Capt. H. M. Rose, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Tregar.

LYSTER-GREGORY-MONEY—3rd Goorkas—Col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Paterson, retired; Major G. C. Gregory, wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Lyster; and Major R. E. K. Money, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Gregory.

FRASER, Major General the Hon. D. M., C.B., R.A., is directed to England.

ROBERTS, Major General W., to proceed to England.

Orders confirmed:—

HENDERSON—Kohima Station O., April 17, appointing Lieut. P. E. Henderson, 44th Sylhet L.I., station staff officer.

WOODLAND-HILLIARD-MURPHY—68th Foot O., June 22—Reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under:—Capt. A. L. Woodland, president; Capt. J. C. Hilliard and 2nd Lieut. M. Murphy, member.

MARSH-RICHARDSON-MACMULLEN—18th Bengal Cavalry R.O., 1st June, making the following appointments:—Major H. C. Marsh, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, Captain G. L. R. Richardson, squadron officer duties, vice Major H. C. Marsh, and Lieut. W. H. F. MacMullen, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Capt. E. S. Neave, on furlough.

TREGAR-ROSE-WEMYSS—41st Native Infantry, R.O. 11th June, making the following appointments:—Major V. W. Tregar, wing commander, to officiate as Commandant, Capt. H. M. Rose, officer to officiate as 2nd in command, and Capt. B. Wemyss, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 14.)

STEWART, Mr. E., deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Aurngabad, in the district of Gya, is transferred to the district of Patna, and to have charge of the Barh Division of the latter district.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., to act in the first grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors, and posted to the district of Sarun.

MATHEWS, Mr. H. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in the district of Sarun, is transferred to the district of Gya.

BAKER, Mr. E. F. N., assistant magistrate and collector in the district of Lohardugga, to have charge of the Palamow Division of that district.

STEVENS, Mr. C. C., magistrate and collector, Pubna, to act as magistrate and collector of Burdwan.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Backergunge, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates from June 7, vice Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay.

GOMESS, Mr. A. D'B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Backergunge, to have charge of the Dukin Shabazpore Division of that district.

BRODRICK, Mr. L. St. John, to act as an assistant superintendent of police.

ROBERTS—The services of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Departments of Home, Revenue, and Agriculture.

RICHARDSON—Mr. G. A., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in charge of the Buxa Division, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant conservator of forests, from April 1.

CHESTER-MANSON—Messrs. E. G. Chester, assistant conservator of forests, Chittagong Division, and F. B. Manson, assistant conservator of forests, Kurseong Division, are promoted from 2nd to 1st grade of assistant conservators, from May 10.

FURLOUGH—Mr. F. Wyer, officiating magistrate and collector of the Burdwan District, for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

MUNTON, Mr. W., extra assistant commissioner, is posted to the Jubbulpore district.

FURLOUGHS—Mr. W. P. Thomas, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, two years' furlough to Europe; Mr. E. D. M. Hooper, assistant conservator of forests, three months' privilege leave; Mr. F. Naylor, district superintendent of police, Wardha, three months' privilege leave.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

MORE-MOLYNEUX, Lieut. G. H. F., wing officer and adjutant 1st N.I., to officiate as commandant of the corps of Jezailchis in the Khyber, from June 14.

FERRIS, Surg. J. C., officiating civil surgeon, Kohat, is appointed superintendent of the gaol at that station.

CARLON, the Rev. H. D., M.A., of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, to officiate as chaplain of Delhi from July 1, during the absence of the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse as officiating chaplain of Lahore.

Order confirmed:—

SCOTT—Dera Ismail Khan Station O., dated June 21, making the following temporary appointment:—Major A. Scott, V.C., officiating wing commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Major B. E. Gowan, officiating 2nd in command, 4th Sikh Infantry, proceeding on privilege leave.

KELLIE, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, left the Derajat Provincial Division to join the Military Works Branch, to which he stands posted.

FURLOUGHS—Lieut. G. W. Bruce, 4th Punjab Infantry, general leave, from July 13, to October 12, to remain in Murree and study the native languages. Lieut. W. F. C. C. Plowden, 2nd Sikh Infantry, S.C., to Simla, for six months on medical certificate. Capt. J. W. Outley, R.E. executive engineer 2nd grade, officiating assistant secretary, Irrigation Branch, three months' privilege leave.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

PHILLIPS—Lieut. Col. A. N., to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Benares.

NOBLE, Major C. S., assistant commissioner, Lucknow, to officiate as city magistrate of Lucknow, from July 14.

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, is posted

to Moradabad as sessions judge, Bijnor and Budaun, and additional civil judge, Moradabad.
PHILLIPS—Lieut. Col. A. N., officiating cantonment magistrate Benares, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.
DRAWBRIDGE, Rev. W. B., officiating chaplain, from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, from July 6.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 20.)

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Kistna, to be a justice of the peace within territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.
DAVIES, Mr. J. A., acting under secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary assumed charge of the office from Mr. E. Gibson, July 9.
PARKER, Mr. G. A., acting district and session judge, South Tanjore, assumed charge of the court on the 10th inst.
GRAHAME, Mr. W. F., acting district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, assumed charge of the court on June 21.
STOKES, Mr. G., acting assistant secretary to Government in the Judicial and Legislative Departments, assumed charge of the office on July 12.
SHAW, Mr. P. D., acting presidency magistrate, assumed charge of the court on July 7.

MEDICAL.

THOMAS, Surgeon W. F., to do duty 12th Regt. N.I., Cuttack, as a temporary measure.

MILITARY.

WIFFEN, Lieut. and Assistant Commissary G. E., to be deputy commissary, from July 24.
FIGOTT, Major E. C. P., H.M.'s. 44th Foot, to be adjutant of the Madras Volunteer Guards for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 7.)

Orders confirmed:—

RITCHIE—April 17—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force:—Surgeon Major Ritchie, 9th Regiment N.I., will assume the medical charge of the squadron, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, just arrived.
ECCLES—May 31—By the officer commanding Toungoo, appointing Lieut. R. Eccles, 43rd Light Infantry, station staff officer, Toungoo, vice Lieut. D. D. Pryce, S.C.
BOULDERSON—June 20—By the commandant 15th Regiment N.I., directing Major W. P. O. Boulderson, wing officer, to perform the duties of quartermaster.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 22.)

HOLLAND—**FITZGERALD**—The appointment of Mr. W. J. Holland to act as district superintendent of police, Kolaba, is cancelled; Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald will continue to act in that appointment until further orders.
GELL—**SOUTER**—Mr. H. G. Gell and Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 10th inst.
MILLS—**GELL**—Messrs. T. Mills and H. G. Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 10th inst.
WEBB—**HARIDAS**—Messrs. W. Webb and Nanabhai Haridas respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Government professor of law on the 14th inst.
PLUNKETT, Mr. A. H., to be second grade deputy collector.
DICKINSON—**PROBYN**—Mr. J. H. Dickinson and Major O. Probyn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of principal Bhil agent and assistant political agent, Dang and Mewas States, Khandesh, on the 6th inst.

MEDICAL.

COLSON—**DAY**—Surg. E. Colson and Surg. Major H. Day, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia District Gaol on the 14th inst.
WARD, Surg. G., I.M.D. is transferred from general duty Puna Division to general duty 2nd Reserve Division.

MILITARY.

WITHERS, Major J., S.C. (wing officer and officiating wing commander 25th N.I.), to officiate as brigade major, vice Lieut. Col. Watts.
GRANT, Major M. D. V. T., S.C. (wing commander 13th N.I.), to officiate assistant adjutant general of division, as a temporary measure, vice Major Smith, 2-11th Foot.
 Substantive pro tem. promotions in the Ordnance Department:—
BINGHAM—**COURTENAY**—**PENSTONE**—Assist. Comm. (Hon. Lieut.)

J. Bingham to be deputy commissary; Depy. Assist. Comm. T. Courtenay to be assistant commissary; Condr. G. Penstone to be deputy assistant commissary.

POTTINGER, Lieut. Col. B. H., R.A., deputy quartermaster general, to officiate as quartermaster general.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, July 16.)

MERCER—6th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, wing officer (officiating quartermaster and adjutant), to be quartermaster, vice Major Reay.
WATSON—20th N.I.—Second Lieut. P. A. Watson, 2-11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.
COULSON, Capt. G. J., 3rd N.L.I., to proceed to Hyderabad and assume the duties of station officer, and to command the depots of the 27th and 29th N.I.
POWELL, Lieut. H. C., R.M., a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, is posted to the 25th N.L.I.
LLOYD, Major R. M., W.A.G., is posted to the Puna Division.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—AUGUST 10.

12th Lancers—Gentleman Cadet A. G. Churchill, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. H. C. Quicke, superseded for absence without leave; Gentleman Cadet T. J. Atherton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G. Pearson, transferred to the 19th Foot.
 13th Hussars—Gentlemen Cadet K. M'Laren, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. Morris, transferred to the 20th Hussars.
 16th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet A. S. Ralli, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice S. Frewen, promoted.
 1st Foot—Gentleman Cadet A. H. G. Hemball, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice D. C. Da Costa, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet L. C. Sherer, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. H. Chapman, transferred to the 51st Foot; Queen's Cadet E. J. Collins, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice R. T. Knowles, promoted; Gentleman Cadet L. R. H. Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice V. M. Birkbeck, promoted.
 2nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. P. L. Estridge, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice T. J. Atkin on, promoted; Gentleman Cadet H. I. W. Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W. F. Allen, promoted; Gentleman Cadet P. B. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. B. H. Lethbridge, promoted.
 3rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet G. G. H. D'Aeth, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. B. Vyvyan, promoted; Gentleman Cadet G. Rippon, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. M'Lachlan, promoted.
 4th Foot—Gentleman Cadet P. L. A. Hindz, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. J. Ross, promoted; Gentleman Cadet C. E. Belli-Bivar, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. L. Bonomi, promoted.
 5th Foot—Gentleman Cadet J. F. Riddell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. C. Carter, promoted.
 6th Foot—Gentleman Cadet C. S. De Butts Martindale, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W. J. Newell, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet A. G. Peyton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G. E. G. W. Bird, promoted; Gentleman Cadet E. E. Couper, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. B. W. Watkis, promoted; Gentleman Cadet C. F. Beville, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. Mansel, promoted.
 7th Foot—Gentleman Cadet W. G. Burrows, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. St. L. Tottenham, promoted; Gentleman Cadet F. A. Wilkinson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. C. Sartoris, promoted; Gentleman Cadet G. D. Atkinson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. H. Drummond Wolff, promoted.
 8th Foot—Gentleman Cadet L. E. Elliott, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. B. Edwards, promoted; Gentleman Cadet A. W. H. Tripp, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. J. Evans, promoted.
 9th Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. R. B. Donne, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. S. Vesey, promoted; Gentleman Cadet H. R. Addington, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. G. Bunbury, promoted; Gentleman Cadet W. H. Besant, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. J. E. A. M'Arthur, transferred to the 25th Foot.
 11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet E. Grey, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice L. H. Vidad, promoted; Gentleman Cadet W. B. Lafone, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice P. A. Watson, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.
 12th Foot—Gentleman Cadet E. Grey, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. P. Hutchinson, promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. D. M'Andrew, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. J. Medley, promoted; Gentleman Cadet V. W. H. Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. M. Brabazon, promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. S. Melville, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. H. Smalpage, transferred to the 8th Foot.
 13th Foot—Honorary Queen's Cadet W. C. Cox, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W. P. Cunningham, promoted.

17th Foot—Gentleman Cadet G. H. De Lacy Lacy, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. S. St. Quintin, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Gentleman Cadet O. E. Wheeler, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice R. A. Cole, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Queen's Cadet R. A. Vowell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W. A. Thompson, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

18th Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. F. Loch, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice N. A. Francis, promoted. Queen's (India) Cadet H. E. Richardson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. H. Chawner, promoted.

20th Foot—Gentleman Cadet C. F. Randolph, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice Fitz R. E. P. Curzon, transferred to the 90th Foot; Queen's (India) Cadet K. B. Mackenzie, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. A. Kinglake, promoted; Gentleman Cadet A. Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. G. L. Howard-Vyse, transferred to the 60th Foot.

22nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet R. Armstrong, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice T. R. A. G. Montgomery, promoted; Gentleman Cadet C. C. Thackeray, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. Rose, promoted; Gentleman Cadet R. J. Cooke, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W. C. Neville, promoted.

23rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet G. C. Cawood, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet S. B. Bright-Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet A. F. Cooper, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet A. W. G. L. Cole, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation.

24th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet H. M. Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice P. K. H. Coke, transferred to the 15th Hussars; Gentleman Cadet A. M. Sugden, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice T. L. Hare, transferred to the Scots Guards; Queen's (India) Cadet E. C. Thwaytes, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. D. M. Williams, promoted.

25th Foot—Queen's Cadet A. Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. D. Los, deceased.

29th Foot—Gentleman Cadet W. A. Watson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. Ffrench, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

39th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet K. E. Harris, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. H. Williams, promoted. Gentleman Cadet W. H. Simpson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. F. Healy, promoted.

40th Foot—Gentleman Cadet M. Z. Darrah, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. Campbell, promoted.

43rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. L. B. Acton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. H. Williams, promoted.

44th Foot—Gentleman Cadet J. Jackson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. E. Orman, promoted.

48th Foot—Gentleman Cadet F. B. Buist, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. W. F. Fawcett, 58th Foot, promoted; Gentleman Cadet E. F. Brereton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice D. S. Lewis, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet G. C. Mansel, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. C. M. O'Donel, 58th Foot, promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. A. Vanrenen, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. C. Denny, promoted.

60th Foot—Gentleman Cadet F. M. Beaumont, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. E. Clowes, promoted; Gentleman Cadet E. Bacon, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G. C. B. Baker, promoted; Gentleman Cadet E. W. Thistlethwayte, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. J. Nevill, promoted; Gentleman Cadet W. S. S. Haworth, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. P. Crawley, promoted; Gentleman Cadet P. S. Marling, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant vice R. G. H. Couper, promoted.

62nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet A. N. Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G. W. S. Fryer, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

66th Foot—Gentleman Cadet G. D. R. Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. Lynch, promoted.

68th Foot—Gentleman Cadet F. S. Robb, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieutenant W. J. Murphy, 106th Foot, promoted.

72nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet W. H. Hunter, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. C. F. Macdonald, promoted; Gentleman Cadet A. R. B. Warrand, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. E. Robinson, promoted.

77th Foot—Gentleman Cadet W. A. M. Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice N. W. Barnardiston, promoted; Gentleman Cadet W. P. Cockeram, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet J. J. Cronin, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G. W. W. Saville, promoted; Gentleman Cadet H. Thornton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet C. R. Dyer, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet R. De Hardewicke Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation.

81st Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet R. S. L. Wynn-Mayow, from the

Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W. E. Phillips, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

90th Foot—Gentleman Cadet C. R. Templer, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. O. White, promoted.

100th Foot—Gentleman Cadet M. Cowper, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. N. Carr, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

1st West India Regiment—Gentleman Cadet E. A. Moulton-Barrett, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. W. Lyster, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet C. W. N. Miller, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. Lawson, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 11. ARRIVALS REPORTED. MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major J. Murray, M.D., Major E. A. Bruce, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon Major F. R. O'Kearny, M.D., Col. A. G. F. Hogg, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. R. Hallet (Cov.), F. Search (Uncov.), E. F. Gordon (Uncov.), K. J. P. Pinder (Uncov.), F. S. Moore (Uncov.), H. Bell (Uncov.), W. R. Cooksey (Uncov.), E. Jevzey (Uncov.), C. A. S. Redford (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—L. Garthwaite (Uncov.), I. Y. Fullerton (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. M. R. Spence, S.C., four months, Surgeon A. J. Wall, M.D., six months, Lieut. Col. B. Lovett, C.S.I. R.E., three months, Surgeon Major A. D. Campbell, M.D., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. T. Church (Cov.), ten days, T. R. Redfern (Cov.), one week, W. Righy (Uncov.), one and a-half months, special leave, R. J. P. Pinder (Uncov.), six weeks, special leave, without pay, H. Clutterbuck (Uncov.), two months, special leave, E. A. Leach (Uncov.), two months, special leave, T. M. Moore (Uncov.), three months, special leave.

Madras Estab.—C. D. Maclean (Cov.), one month, special leave.

Bombay Estab.—R. Sivewright (Uncov.), three months, special leave, W. Foxton (Uncov.), nine months, special leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major B. G. Vyvyan, Inf., Surgeon G. S. A. Ranking, Surgeon Major J. C. Penny, M.D., Major G. G. Young, S.C., Major A. Ollivant, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. B. Tracy (Cov.), G. Toynbee (Cov.), J. M. C. Steinbelt (Cov.), W. Barry (Cov.), R. B. Buckley (Uncov.), A. C. C. Rogers (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Miss E. J. Pogson (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—L. G. Hynes (Uncov.).

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs. 24,96,000 at an average rate of 1s. 8½d.; to Bombay, Rs. 4,97,000 at an average rate of 1s. 8½d.; and to Madras, Rs. 7,000 at an average rate of 1s. 8½d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 33 per cent. There is thus a decrease compared with last Wednesday's allotment. On the 18th inst. Rs. 30,00,000 more are to be put up for tender.

THE TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The arrangements for despatching the main body of the reinforcements from England are now all but complete, the only exception being the uncertainty which prevails as to the day in next week upon which one of the transports, the *Himalaya*, will be ready for sea, as she must previously be docked for examination. It has been decided that the first regiment to embark shall be the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), who will proceed from Woolwich Dockyard to Portsmouth on Monday next, and go on board the *Malabar*, which will probably sail the same day. The *Himalaya* will, a few days later, receive Lord Clinton's battalion of the Rifle Brigade from Aldershot; and on the Saturday following, August 21, the 77th Regiment will go by rail to Portsmouth from Dover and sail in the *Sumna*. The interesting ceremony of presenting new colours to the 23rd Regiment will be performed previous to the battalion leaving England, and most likely at the point of embarkation, by the Prince or Princess of Wales. The regiment has cherished its old flags, which it carried through the Crimea, until there is scarcely a shred to fly, it being loth to part with them while an officer remained on the roll who had shared their glories, but the retirement of Colonel Prevost from the command, and the transference of the only other Crimean, Quartermaster Knightley, to the 2nd Battalion, have removed the only objection to new colours, and they have accordingly been prepared for presentation in the name of the Queen. It was hoped that the ceremony would have taken place in the sight of the whole garrison at Woolwich, as did the presentation to the gallant 77th a few years ago, but there are reasons of convenience for delaying the event until the arrival of the

regiment at Portsmouth. There has been issued from the Army Clothing Store at Pimlico to the rank and file of the reinforcements a frock or jacket of light material, of the regimental colour, and this will be exchanged on shipboard for the thicker garment which it replaces. The 23rd will take their coat with them to India. The men appear to be in high spirits at the prospect of active service, and the list of absentees is below the average. The great bulk of the reinforcements are undoubtedly eager for the exciting work in prospect, and it is probable that even those who escape service for a time will have to follow as soon as they are at liberty to do so.

THE silver market was flat till the prices of the bills was announced, when it became firm at the previous quotations—viz., 52½d. per ounce. The nominal quotation for Mexican dollars remains at 51¼d. Indian exchanges are steady at 1s. 8¾d.; but the Shanghai rate is about ¼d. lower, at 5s. 3¾d. Rupee paper is also moderately steady at about previous quotations.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CABUL.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the calamity which had recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, it was still the intention of the Government of India to commence at once the withdrawal of the whole of the troops from Cabul; and whether he could inform the House what arrangements, or at any rate whether any arrangements, had been made in course of the negotiations with Abdul Rahman for the security of the chiefs and tribes who had given assistance to the British forces.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON replied that it was the intention of the Government of India, in accordance with the views of her Majesty's Government at home, notwithstanding the unfortunate defeat recently in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, to commence at once the withdrawal of the whole of our troops from Cabul. He contradicted a statement made by certain correspondents of newspapers that this determination had been the result of the defeat at Kandahar, the withdrawal of the troops from Cabul having been resolved upon long before that occurrence. The House would be glad to know that the withdrawal from Cabul had the entire concurrence of General Stewart, who was in supreme political as well as military command. He read one or two extracts from a private telegram of General Stewart to show how completely he concurred in the policy which dictated this movement. On August 5 General Stewart telegraphed to the Viceroy:—"All our objects here have been attained, and nothing remains to be done but to hand over Cabul to the Ameer, who is naturally anxious to establish himself in his capital and to bring his Government into working order. We shall leave Cabul on the day fixed for that purpose two months ago. The state of affairs at Kandahar renders it highly necessary that we should avail ourselves of the present opportunity while the country is quiet." He had no doubt whatever that arrangements were being made for the security of the chiefs and the tribes who had given assistance to the British forces, but he should not think it desirable to publish them at the present moment, but they were not necessarily arrangements with Abdul Rahman, with whom it had been the policy both of Lord Lytton's Government and that of Lord Ripon to enter into any fair arrangement. He had received no information in corroboration of the intelligence of the capture of Chaman.

AN HON. MEMBER asked whether the opinion of General Roberts was in accordance with that of General Stewart as to the withdrawal from Cabul.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: General Stewart is now in supreme command, and it would not be in accordance with military discipline that an inferior officer should be asked whether his opinion was in opposition to that of his superior or not.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the following facts:—That General Skobelev, with a large Russian army, is now marching through the Turcoman country towards Herat and Afghanistan; that Abdul Rahman, whom we have just recognised as Ameer of Cabul, has been for twelve years a pensioner of the Czar, and an intimate of General Kaufmann, and has refused to come within our lines; that a retreat from Cabul at present is extremely undesirable for the health of the troops, and will leave General Roberts's rear uncovered and deprive him of a base of operations in his march to Kandahar; that Ayoub Khan, who has just defeated our forces, is said to have Russian officers with him; that Kandahar is in serious peril, and reinforcements can only be advanced with the greatest difficulty; that a British army has never before been ordered to retreat from an enemy's country in face of a severe defeat; and whether, in view of the above facts, and the probable disastrous effect on our prestige and position in India of a retrograde policy, her Majesty's Government will at once countermand the order for General Stewart's retreat from Cabul.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: It is extremely difficult to obtain accurate or reliable information about the Russian forces in the Turcoman country, but he believed a small, not a large, Russian force was advancing through that country, no doubt towards Herat and Afghanistan, in the same way as General Roberts might be now said to

be marching towards Persia or Russian territory. Abdul Rahman, who had been recognised as Ameer of Cabul, had been for twelve years a pensioner of Russia. He was not aware that he had refused to come within our lines, and he did not think that he had been invited to do so. The retreat from Cabul, in his opinion, was not extremely undesirable for the health of the troops, because the troops would return to Gandamak, which was an extremely healthy position. The retirement to India would not take place until, in the opinion of the military authorities, it could be executed without damage to the health of the troops. The retirement from Cabul would not, he conceived, leave General Roberts's rear more uncovered, or deprive him of a base of operations on his march to Kandahar, than it the troops had remained at Cabul. He did not believe it was ever intended to keep up a communication between General Roberts and General Stewart at Cabul. Kandahar, no doubt, was in serious peril, and reinforcements were advancing. The British army was not, in his opinion, retreating from an enemy's country, as General Roberts and General Phayre were advancing to meet the enemy. Under these circumstances he did not think the execution of the deliberate policy of her Majesty's Government was in any way discreditable to the British army.

KANDAHAR.

AN HON. MEMBER asked who was in supreme command at Kandahar.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: General Primrose.

Mr. OTWAY thought there was a misapprehension with regard to the relative positions of General Roberts and General Primrose. He wished to ask the noble lord whether he was correct in saying, in reply to a question, that General Primrose would be in command after the arrival of General Roberts.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he understood the question put to him as relating to General Primrose and General Phayre. General Primrose would be in command after the arrival of General Phayre. The arrival of General Roberts at Kandahar would not take place for a considerable time, and he could not answer that question without notice.

THE SHERPUR CAMP.

Sir W. PALLISER asked the Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty's Government would consider the question of leaving a detachment in charge of the Sherpur camp until the result of General Sir Frederick Roberts's expedition was known.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had already informed the House that, in the opinion of the Government, it was not desirable to interfere with the competent military authorities in command in India and in Afghanistan with reference to the details of military movements. The position of Sherpur could not be occupied with safety by a detachment of less strength than 6,000 men of all arms. He failed to see what advantage would be gained by leaving a detachment of that strength in that position.

Sir W. PALLISER said that, as he wished to say a few words on this subject, he should conclude with a motion. He was aware that the course he was taking was one not generally approved, but at the same time he must remind the House that he had not unduly trespassed upon their time this session. Her Majesty's Government had stated that the decision to evacuate Cabul had been arrived at on the advice of Sir Donald Stewart. He must, however, say that the advice so given was at variance with the first principles of war and military strategy. He did not desire to set up his own unsupported opinion against that of Sir Donald Stewart, but he had taken the opinion of a considerable number of military officers, for whose judgment he had the highest possible respect, and they one and all agreed that he was perfectly right in the view he had taken of the matter. It so happened that he had studied at an institution which had produced such men as Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and others, and he could say, without fear of contradiction, that one of the first principles of military strategy was that, when an army was invading an enemy's country, the first endeavour should be to establish a secure base of operations. The Sherpur camp offered us a magnificent base. They were told that if Sir F. Roberts had a force of 8,000 and twelve light field guns, and he had to march that force through an enemy's country a distance of 300 miles in some thirty days. In the course of his march he would have to pass by two fortresses held by the enemy, and would finally have to face a force of 20,000 and forty-two guns. He had not sufficient force to either force or mask those fortresses. If General Roberts arrived at the end of his march with his provisions expended and communications cut off there would not be even one man left to tell the tale of the disaster that would happen in such a state of things. He thought her Majesty's Government were incurring a tremendous responsibility in taking away the base of operations from General Roberts. (Hear.) If any disaster happened to General Roberts there would be a cry throughout the length and breadth of this land. The fabric of our Indian Empire would be shaken to its lowest foundations. This was not a political, it was a military, consideration. He regretted that political views had been largely imported into it. What possible harm could it do to remain at Sherpur for a few weeks or only for a few days longer? Could we not remain there till we knew what had happened to General Roberts? We were told that the Afghans were rendering us every assistance at Sherpur, but he feared the Afghans, even when they were friendly. The hon. and gallant gentleman concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Sir W. BARTHELOT was bound to say that the noble lord at that moment the leader of the House had not satisfied the general public with regard to the state of Afghanistan. A large force had been detached from the army occupying Cabul, and that army had been sent for the relief of Kandahar. There could be no doubt that his hon. and gallant friend had expressed the great anxiety of all soldiers that that army should be in absolute safety and security. But what had been done? The very moment that the order was given for that army to advance to Ghazni on its way to Kandahar you took away the base of its operations. The disaster at Isandhlana happened because the army there had no proper support and was too far from the base of operations. He hoped the noble lord would give every consideration to this matter.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON declined to enter into military discussions raised in this irregular manner. The Government thought they would best discharge their heavy responsibility by leaving the management of military affairs to the military authorities in India, in whom they have confidence, and not by attempting to regulate those matters by the imperfect knowledge which they might possess here, and certainly not by discussing the details of this movement in a debate in this House. He denied the imputation that the movement of our troops from Cabul had been dictated by political and not by military considerations. It was impossible to say that the movement of General Roberts was not attended with risk; but the retirement of General Stewart from Cabul had not been urged upon that officer by the Government of India or by the Government at home from any political considerations, but had been suggested by himself, as an operation most desirable under the circumstances. They would not interfere with the discretion of the Government of India and their military advisers. He had already, for his own satisfaction, asked the Government of India whether, in view of General Roberts's removal, they thought it desirable that the withdrawal of troops from Cabul should be delayed for a certain time, and received a positive and distinct answer that in their opinion the movement of General Stewart was most desirable. I would remind the hon. and gallant member, if it were necessary—and it had not been deemed necessary—that General Roberts should be left in communication with a base of operations. It would be far better that he should have communication with the force under General Watson at Kuram Valley than with that under General Stewart.

Sir G. CAMPBELL entirely concurred in the action of her Majesty's Government. He felt no such unpatriotic anxiety as had been expressed.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said that the hon. member for Kirkcaldy had remarked that history repeated itself. He sincerely hoped that that would not be the case in regard to the present expedition. Most military authorities were agreed that to cut an army off from its base of operations was a most dangerous proceeding. He had understood that the retreat from Cabul had been dictated by political and not by military motives, and it would have been better to have deferred it for a few weeks until they knew so nothing of General Roberts's progress. Another reason for keeping a force at Sherpur was that they had just established an Ameer who might require their support.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE thought the hon. member entirely misrepresented the spirit in which his hon. and gallant friend addressed the House. The observations so temperately and so ably made by his hon. and gallant friend in no way justified any remark of that kind. What his hon. and gallant friend was chiefly anxious to ascertain was whether the movement now in progress on the part of the force which had been occupying the neighbourhood of Cabul was a movement dictated purely by military reasons, or whether it was one dictated by political reasons. The noble lord assured them that it had not been dictated by political but by military considerations, when weighed with those who were responsible for the conduct of our military affairs in India, and that the Government were prepared to accept the full responsibility of the decision at which they had arrived. In those circumstances he did not see that we could do otherwise than leave entirely on the Government the responsibility they have so assumed.

Sir W. PALLISER then withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BURROWS.

Lord DORCHESTER put a question, and hoped to get some clear information. In Afghanistan one of the oldest and bravest of her Majesty's regiments had suffered grievously, and an explanation of the circumstances in which they were exposed to the attack was essential. No British soldiers had ever been exposed to greater dangers from a warlike and treacherous foe and a hot climate than were our troops now in Afghanistan. The Bengal Army, the Madras Army, and the Bombay Army were three distinct armies. Such an arrangement might have been necessary in former times, but in these days of telegrams it was inadvisable, and the question arose whether the army of India should now be overhauled. He believed that in addition to the forces he had named there was another called the Frontier Force, in which, if he were not mistaken, the appointments were made by the Governor General independently of the Commander in Chief and the Governors of the Presidencies. He was surprised that

the vanguard of an army had been allowed to advance under the command of an officer who, from all that he had been able to ascertain on a search of the usual records, had had no military experience but that which he had gained in the orderly room and on the staff of the Bombay army. When in the army himself he felt how difficult was the position of any officer against whom anything was said when he was absent and was unable to defend himself or to communicate with his friends. But that was not the question here. He spoke of this matter because there were several brigades and divisions in Afghanistan commanded by men who had had no recent military experience and but little, if any, experience of war. It was hard that soldiers who had been in war should be commanded by such men. He put the question of which he had given notice without any knowledge whatever of Brigadier General Burrows or of the authority by which he had been placed in high command at a period of the greatest difficulty. He asked the Under Secretary of State for War or her Majesty's Government by whose nomination or authority the appointment of Brigadier General Burrows was made to command a brigade of the British forces before Kandahar; and what were the antecedents of that officer's professional career to justify such nomination to a very responsible command in presence of an enemy.

The Duke of SOMERSET wished to express his opinion that the noble and gallant lord had made an unjust and ungenerous attack on an officer placed in a position of much difficulty. Some of the bravest and most competent commanders had sustained defeats and suffered disasters, and we should all be careful how we make imputations against men in the command of troops. He regretted extremely the course taken by the noble and gallant lord on the ground that no man ought to be condemned before he was heard. It was right that there should be a full and careful inquiry into this disaster, but we should not before such an inquiry pass an adverse opinion upon Brigadier General Burrows merely because a misfortune had overtaken him.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, having commanded the 66th Regiment, wished to say that he thought the force inadequate, but suspended his judgment as to the cause of the disaster until after an inquiry.

The Earl of MORLEY protested against the question of the noble and gallant lord as most unfair and ungenerous. We were as yet without accurate details as to the unfortunate catastrophe, and yet the noble and gallant lord, if not explicitly, at least implicitly, cast a censure on Brigadier General Burrows. On behalf of her Majesty's Government and the War-office he wished it to be understood that they did not appreciate censure either avowed or implied before any inquiry at all.

Lord DORCHESTER begged leave to deny that he had brought any charge.

The Earl of MORLEY continued: If the noble lord's observations and question had any meaning they conveyed that the officer in command was unfit for the post, and under cover of a question pointed as to one general in particular the noble and gallant lord included in his attack a number of other gallant officers. He did not wish to go into the question. Indeed, he declined to go into a discussion of the qualifications of Brigadier General Burrows. The only answer he had to give to the question was that Brigadier General Burrows was nominated by the Commander in Chief at Bombay, and that the appointment was confirmed by the Governor of the Presidency. He believed he would best consult the wishes of the House if he did not add anything further.

Lord DORCHESTER wished to again disclaim the idea that he had brought any accusation, whether "explicitly or implicitly," to use the terms so frequently applied by the Under Secretary.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK said that if the question of the noble and gallant lord had any meaning it meant that in a military point Brigadier General Burrows had misconducted himself, and that somebody was responsible for having made such an appointment. He might tell the noble lord that some of the most distinguished officers in Afghanistan, including General Roberts, had served on the staff at Bombay.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

Replying to Mr. Cheetham, Mr. FAWCETT said that so far as the records have yet reached the Post-office the number of voyages between Brindisi and Bombay made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company since the 1st of February had been 21 outwards and 23 homewards. Of the 21 outward voyages all, except three between Suez and Bombay, and of the 23 homeward voyages all, except two between Bombay and Suez, were made by ships which had incurred penalties for unpunctuality during the time the old contract was in operation. In 10 out of the 21 outward passages the contract time was exceeded. The excess varied from 50 minutes to 53 hours 53 minutes, and the average excess was 23 hours 34 minutes. In two of the voyages, where the contract time was exceeded by 25 hours 42 minutes and 53 hours 53 minutes respectively, the vessels were detained by the Government at Suez and Aden to take in stores for Afghanistan. In 14 out of the 23 homeward voyages the contract time was exceeded. The excess varied from 50 minutes to 44 hours 15 minutes, the average being 18 hours 31 minutes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

KANDAHAR.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN, in asking her Majesty's Government to lay upon the table the papers relating to the separation of Kandahar from the kingdom of Afghanistan, observed that the state of things in Afghanistan at present interested every part of the British Empire. Some four or five years ago the late Government announced a new policy of a strong, friendly, and independent Afghanistan. The result had been to leave her Majesty's Government a legacy than which none was more difficult or more perplexing. Shere Ali, who had been on the Afghan throne, had been driven from it, and he was succeeded by Yakoub, who was now our prisoner. Thousands of valuable lives had been sacrificed in the Afghan war, a British envoy and his staff were murdered, and now there was on the Afghan throne, with the consent of the British Government and a guarantee of some kind from us, Abdul Rahman, who, at the time when that policy was announced, was an exile in Russian territory and was in Russian pay. That was not all. The town and district of Kandahar had been separated from Afghanistan. From 1865 or 1866, when Shere Ali succeeded in setting himself on the throne in Cabul, that place, Herat, and Kandahar had been under the rule of the Ameer of Afghanistan. Of the three Cabul was the most mountainous, and Kandahar the richest in point of revenue. Having regard to the fact that the Wali of Kandahar had not been able to prevent a mutiny of his own troops it seemed questionable whether he would be able to govern the people entrusted to his care; and another serious question was whether the Ameer of Afghanistan would have sufficient revenue now that he was deprived of the most valuable portion of his dominions. It was only fair to her Majesty's Government to say that all that could have been done by the way of warning and prediction had been done by the noble duke (the Duke of Argyll), the noble earl (the Earl of Northbrook), and the late Lord Lawrence. He thought it was desirable that the country should have all the information possible in respect of our position as to those matters, and he therefore asked her Majesty's Government to lay upon the table the papers relating to the separation of Kandahar from the kingdom of Afghanistan.

Earl GRANVILLE begged to acknowledge the friendly tone towards her Majesty's Government of his noble friend who asked the question. He was quite sure their lordships would feel that it would be very difficult for her Majesty's Government to go into the subject at the present moment. He had communicated with his noble friend the Secretary for India, and found that papers were being prepared in the India-office for this and the other House of Parliament; but it would require careful consideration what amount of the information asked for by the noble earl could at the moment properly be produced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. PUGH asked the Secretary of State for India whether the orders of the Governor General of India, No. 13, of January 3, 1880, Military Department, and No. 150, of March 13, 1880, Home Department, did not contravene the provisions of section 56 of the statutes 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, in that they altered the terms of service and the title to pay, pensions, allowances, privileges, and advantages as regards promotion of the officers of the Indian Medical Service; whether such orders were not so far illegal and void; and what redress it was proposed to grant to such officers of the Indian Medical Service as had already been prejudicially affected by the operation of these orders, and what steps it was proposed to take to prevent their further operation.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he was under the impression that the orders referred to did not contravene the provisions of the Act mentioned in the question of the hon. member, but he had, in order to be certain on the point, referred the matter to the Indian Government, and requested that full and early information might be forwarded to him in reference to the subject.

THE KANDAHAR RETREAT.

Sir H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the recent grave disaster to our troops near Kandahar, which was stated to be mainly attributable to the native troops having been unable to hold their ground after having lost nearly the whole of their British officers, and in view of the opinion held by many competent authorities that a system which leaves native Indian regiments with only six or seven British officers is not calculated to make such troops efficient for modern war, or in the presence of breech-loading arms, he would cause a searching inquiry to be made into the causes of that disaster, and especially as to whether the experience of the late campaign in Afghanistan was favourable to the retention of a system which is liable to leave native troops, at critical moments, entirely deprived of the example and leading of British officers.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was of opinion that a searching inquiry ought to be made into the cause of the reverse met with by our army in the neighbourhood of Candahar, and would shortly be instituted by the Government of India. He was also of opinion that at the close of the war the experience gained during its progress should not be lost sight of when we were endeavouring to ascertain whether any improvement could be made in our existing Indian military system.

Sir G. CAMPBELL was understood to remark that the accounts

which had reached this country with regard to the conduct of the troops on the occasion were deficient in details.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the House must be aware that the only accounts of the affair which have reached us are telegraphic ones, which were necessarily exceedingly brief in their details.

THE EVACUATION OF CABUL.

Mr. A. BALFOUR asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in the arrangements made between the Government of India and Abdul Rahman Khan previous to the disaster to General Burrows's force there was an understanding that General Stewart should evacuate Cabul on or about August 11.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have no knowledge of and I do not think there were any negotiations or arrangements with Abdul Rahman Khan as to when the evacuation of Cabul was to take place. As I understand, the policy of the present Government, and also the policy of the late Government, was to establish, if possible, something in the form of a native Government capable of preserving order in Cabul and its neighbourhood, and that as soon as that object was accomplished the evacuation of Cabul by the troops should take place as soon as was consistent with the health of the troops. It is probable that, in the communications which passed with Abdul Rahman Khan, he has been made aware that the troops would evacuate Cabul as soon as he was prepared to enter on the government; and in conformity with that arrangement, as I have already stated, under the recommendation of General Stewart the evacuation has proceeded.

AFGHANISTAN.

In answer to Sir H. D. WOLFF, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said: I have to remind the hon. member, as I have just stated, that almost all the information I have received from India with regard to these events is contained up to the present time in telegraphic despatches, which are necessarily not at all complete, and I am therefore able to give very little further information. As soon as despatches arrive I cannot imagine there will be any objection to lay them on the table, and as far as I am concerned I shall be anxious that the House shall have complete information of all the circumstances of the case. All I can state now is that, as far as I am aware, the orders for the advance of General Burrows to General Primrose were given by the Viceroy in Council on the suggestion of Colonel St. John, the political officer. Those orders were given after communication with General Stewart. I have no knowledge of orders given by the Viceroy, or of any orders given to General Primrose or General Burrows, after the mutiny of the Wali's troops. The hon. member appears to be under the impression that the Wali's troops were acting as part of General Burrows's force. That was not the case. The instructions from the Secretary of State were that under no circumstances was General Burrows to co-operate on the other side of Helmund with the Wali's troops, but that the operations on the other side of the Helmund were to be conducted by the Wali himself.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CASE—August 3, at the Lee, near Newbury, Berkshire, the wife of Major Charles Case, Bengal S.C., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAWES—KARNEY—August 10, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Charles Richard Dawes, M.A., late sub lieutenant R.N., son of the late Col. M. Dawes, C.S.I., Bengal Artillery, to Emma Townsend, daughter of Gilbert and Emma Karney.

JONES—BRISTOW—August 5, at Castle Caerinion, North Wales, John A. Stoakes Jones, to Rose Florence, daughter of the late Major D'Oily R. Bristow, R.A.

KEENE—MIMARDIERE—August 7, at Beddington, Surrey, John Lassand Keene, to Florence Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Mimardiere, and granddaughter of the late Capt. Mimardiere, Madras Army.

MALET—CUNLIFFE-OWEN—August 10, at Brompton, G. E. W. Malet, late major R.H.A., to Gertrude Agnes, daughter of Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

DEATHS.

CLARK-KENNEDY—August 7, at Nithsdale, Blackheath, S.E., Alletta Jane, daughter of Major General A. K. Clark-Kennedy (retired), Madras S.C., aged 27.

HEFFERNAN—August 8, at Killenante, Surgeon Major Michael Heffernan, late 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

LAWFORD—August 8, Lieut. Col. Henry Lawford, late Madras Artillery, aged 68.

M'DONELL—Thomas Munro M'Donell, late 6th Madras Cavalry, aged 43.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BADDELEY—July 10, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., a daughter.

BALDWIN—July 7, at Simla, the wife of W. J. Baldwin, a son.

DOWNIE—July 16, the wife of Rev. D. Downie, American Baptist Mission, Nellore, a daughter.

ELWES—July 16, at Coimbatore, the wife of the Rev. W. Weston Elwes, chaplain of Coimbatore, a son.

FAULKNER—July 13, at Cuttack, the wife of G. W. Faulkner, executive engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.

JACOB—July 4, at Allahabad, the wife of Charles Valentine Jacob, assistant, Board of Revenue, N.W.P., a son.
 JOHNSON—July 18, at Attock, the wife of H. Johnson, executive engineer, P.N.S. Railway, a daughter.
 JOSCELYNE—July 6, at Rajputana, the wife of Douglas Joscelyne, C.E., executive engineer, P.W.D., a son.
 KERANS—July 18, at Umballa, the wife of Percy G. Kerans, Esq., 14th Sikhs, a son.
 MAITLAND—June 30, at The Nest, Ceylon, Nuwara Eliya, the wife of J. Maitland, a son.
 STEVENSON—July 14, at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. W. R. Stevenson, a daughter.
 WAIDA—July 22, at Hornby Row, Fort, the wife of M. N. Wadia, Esq., Educational Department, a daughter.
 WYLLIE—June 29, at 70, Carlton-hill, London, the wife of W. L. Wyllie, Esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—ROBERTSON—July 12, at Rajputana, James A. Bell, lieu. Bengal Staff Corps, to Edith Elphinstone, daughter of the late Colonel J. E. Robertson, H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers.
 BISCOE—MURRAY—June 25, at Dalhousie, Punjab, Major W. W. Biscoe, 19th Bengal Lancers, to Minnie, daughter of Brigadier General Murray, C.B., Coorg, Lahore Division.
 FORBES—DE BERRY—July 10, at Christ Church, Kamptee, C. P., Edward Esme Forbes, lieutenant and adjutant 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to Frederica Maude, third daughter of Brigadier General de Berry, commanding Nagpore Force.
 LITTLE—WATSON—July 13, at Allahabad, Charles Frederick Dorrett, son of Mr. Robert Thomas Little, to Lillian, daughter of the late Dr. Watson, Allahabad.
 REICH—HARTZ—July 19, at Calcutta, Moses Reich, to Miss F. Hartz.
 SELLS—HUDSON—July 9, at Mussoorie, the Rev. Henry Sells, of Mussoorie, to Amy Maria, eldest daughter of the late Charles Oakes Hudson, of Calcutta.
 WADE-BROWNE—BRAINE—July 3, at Kandy, Ceylon, Cornwall's Wade-Browne, to Eudora Mary Anne, daughter of C. J. Braine.
 WALTON—DELIMA—July 19, at the Fort Chapel, by the Rev. F. C. Cooke, Richard Walton, to Miss. Rose Delima.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—At Shannon estate, Dickoya, Ceylon, Daniel Stanley, third son of the late Daniel Bailey, Esq., of Nourrock, King's County, Ireland.
 BARR—July 27, killed in action at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Afghanistan, Lieut. Harry J. O. Barr, 66th Regiment, aged 19.
 BARTER—July 11, at Palamcottah, C. J. Barter, of Tuticorin, aged 53.
 BOWSER—July 18, at Calcutta, Isabella Annette, daughter of Dr. H. C. Bowser, aged 13.
 CARROLL—July 15, at Mangalore, Henry Joseph, son of William Carroll, aged 3 months.
 CROFT—July 17, at Madras, William Henry, child of Mr. W. Croft, aged 5 months.
 DOBSON—July 20, at Su'ed Sang, Afghanistan, Alfred E. Dobson, lieutenant R.E., aged 31.
 FAINEY—July 1, at Madras, Mr. Richard Fainey, jun., aged 27.
 GRANT—July 12, at Karachi, Colin Colquhoun, aged 1 year and 7 months, infant son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Colquhoun Grant.
 GUTHRIE—July 14, at Secunderabad, late Quartermaster-Sergeant John Guthrie, unattached list, Madras, aged 44.
 GRANT—July 12, at Karachi, Sind, Colin Colquhoun, infant son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, aged 1 year and 7 months.
 HURLEY—July 16, at Chunar, suddenly, Mr. Charles Hurley, pensioned apothecary.
 LANGLEY—July 19, at Rangoon, Robert Langley, son of Commissariat Conductor R. Langley, aged 19.
 M'INTOSH—July 15, at Buldana, West Berar, Peter M'Intosh, supervisor P.W.D., deeply regretted by his sorrowing widow and a large circle of relations and friends.
 SAMUELLS—July 7, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Alexander P. Samuells, captain 32nd Punjab Pioneers, son of the late Edward Alexander Samuells, C.B., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., aged 36.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 9. Broughton, Cochin; Julia, Jamaica; Isle of Erin, Geelong; A. C. de Freitas, Akyab; Orient, China; Consent (s), Taganrog; Braemar Castle, Foochow; Mira (s), Calcutta; Nepal (s), Bombay; Durban, Cape.—11. Eagle and Sir Robert M'Clure, Trinidad; Elizabeth Martin, Cape Town; Italia (s), Bombay.—12. Isphigien, Krageroe; Britannia (s) and Weston Hall (s), Bombay.
 CALCUTTA.—July 13. Oriental (s), Singapore; Madras, Rangoon; Tanjore (s), Galle; Plassey, London.—16. Pleiades (s), Liverpool; Duke of Devonshire London.—17. Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Leonidas, Cape Town.—18. Navarino (s), London.—19. Jura, Liverpool; Maude, Mauritius.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 8.—Dorunda (s), London.—9. Gilbert Thompson, Liverpool.
 BOMBAY.—July 16. Ash (s), Reunion; Euphrates (s), Calcutta; Manilla (s), Genoa.—17. Socotra (s), Bussorah; Lamperts (s), Karachi; North Riding, Hartlepool; Prince Oscar, North Shields.—18. Calder (s), Bussorah.—19. Leo (s), Cardiff; Khedive (s), Calcutta; Bangalore (s), Sydney; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Java (s), Zanzibar.—20. Hispania (s), Glasgow; Sumatra (s), Venice.—21. Cenone, North Shields; Prince Lucien, Cardiff.—22. Madura (s), Calcutta; Nearchus, Liverpool; Ballochmyle, Dundee.—23. Lochness, Cardiff.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 7.—Janet Court, London.—11. Lottie Warren, New York; Ireland, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—July 14. Ixopo, Natal; Scindia (s), Bombay.—15. Punaub (s), Calcutta.—16. Duncan, Mauritius; Rajpootana (s), Rangoon.—18. Chyebassa (s), Calcutta; Agnes (s), London; Whitadder, London.—19. Merkara (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 7.—Sidney Egge, London.—9. Mongolia (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 9. River Severn, Java; Duchess of Argyll, Bombay; Baron Blantyre, Cape Town; Baron Colonsay, Calcutta; Martaban, Rangoon; Min, Demerara; Cedar Croft, Jeddo; Indus, Bombay.—10. Ariadne, Singapore; Rajpoot (s), Bombay; Charmain, Colombo.—11. Indus (s) and Rajpoot (s), Bombay.—12. City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Wybeaton (s), Batavia; Trojan (s), Cape Town.
 CALCUTTA.—July 12. Maharaja (s), and Viceroy (s), and Alexandra.—15. City of Caithness, Pembroke Castle, Cithcart, and a barque (showed H.P.B.W.).—16. Merkara (s), Japan (s), Inventor (s), Moray (s), and Purulia (s).—17. Busheer (s).—18. Lorry.
 BOMBAY.—July 17. Umballa (s), Karachi; Fearnought, Rangoon; Lord Nelson (s), Pondicherry; Olympia (s), Liverpool; Surat (s), Venice.—19. Stanmere (s), Malta; Abyssinian (s), Rangoon.—20. Semantha, Calais; Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—20. Duncairn, Moulmein; Ash (s), Ancania; Mary L. Stone (s), London; Culna (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—23. Bride of Lorne, Elephant Point; Khimjee Odhowjee, Calcutta; Peer of the Realm, Marseilles.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 11.—Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.
 MADRAS.—July 13. Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.—15. Punaub (s), Bombay.—16. Scindia (s) and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, July 20.—From Southampton: Mr. A. M. Rose, Mr. E. Neil, Lieut. C. Hayes, Lieut. E. F. Paul, Lieut. J. B. Woom, Lieut. J. B. R. Butler, Lieut. N. F. Farrant, Lieut. W. W. Taylor, Lieut. C. W. Williamson, and Lieut. C. H. Powell. From Brindisi: Major J. P. Westmoreland, Mr. W. ds, Mr. F. J. Biden, Rev J. Sharpe, Mr. Keilly, Mr. J. H. Fisher, Mr. B. Horsburgh, Mr. A. F. Aston, and Major Ostrehan. From Aden: Lieut. Col. J. G. Watts, and Mr. Lincoln.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, July 17.—For Brindisi: Mr. A. Smith, Major H. S. Hutchinson, Mr. C. Vowell, Mr. L. Porter, C.S., Rev. G. H. and Mrs. Weber and three children, Mr. G. A. Grierson, Mr. E. D. M. Hooper, Mr. R. C. Beeston, Mr. W. K. Sturt, Mr. G. de Saene, Mr. Garside Tipping, and Mr. Turton Smith. For Southampton: Mr. J. Ashworth, Major E. V. Boyle, Mr. W. Ward, Capt. A. Smirke, Mr. Robert Martin, Lieut. J. C. L. Campbell, and Lieut. Col. Ashburnham, 60th Rifles. For Malta: Major C. W. Murray. For Venice: Mr. G. J. Lowther and Mr. James Pugh. For Aden: Major Withers. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on July 10.—For Southampton: Mr. J. Dixon. For Venice: Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. A. G. Maury, Mr. J. J. Livesay, and Mr. W. B. Hudson.
 FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Khedive*, July 24.—For Brindisi: Mr. F. H. Pellew, Lieut. Col. C. Beadon, Major J. W. Macdougall, Lieut. the Hon. G. L. Bellew, Mr. F. C. Bolton, Mr. Campbell Rose, Mr. C. J. Johnston, Mr. W. Ramsay, Mr. H. C. West, Mr. Lister Henry, Mr. E. E. Sawyer, Capt. W. L. Searle, Mr. Ryall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smallwood and child, and Mr. F. R. Sharp. For Southampton: Baboo S. R. Dass, Baboo J. C. Bose, Mr. J. H. Macrae, Mr. Urban Broughton, Mr. J. Thornhill, Mr. D. Lawson, Dr. I. K. Jackson, Lieut. Day, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Miss and Master Loch, Mr. A. J. Ferguson, Surg. Major Flood, Lieut. J. J. Porteous, Col. Gordon, R.H.A., Mr. G. S. Owen, Mr. G. H. Stevens, Col. Upperton, Mr. A. R. A. Simpkins, Mr. W. Bignell, Mr. R. Gompertz, Surg. G. L. Gubbins, Lieut. Col. Lawson, 59th Regt., and Lieut. E. R. N. Walton, 62nd Regt. For Venice: Mr. C. J. Connell, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. R. Bourke, Mr. Tucker, Rev. J. J. B. Coles, Major Gen. the Hon. D. M'D Fraser, C.B., R.A., and Mr. H. H. Hynes. For Suez: Mr. Luis E. Degener, and Rev. J. M. Hofer and five children. For Aden: Surg. E. Colson.

CASUALTIES.

A cablegram from Singapore, dated August 10, states that the Whittler (United States ship), from Batavia for Cebu, struck on Saracen Reef, and filled with water; she will probably be a total loss.

The Kilwa (British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer), which grounded outside Amherst, has been got off and taken into Moulmein.

The Galley of Lorne (s), from Hankow, put into Malta, with high-pressure crank web broken; she would at once repair and proceed in a few days.

The Hindostan (s), bound from Calcutta to China, put back to the former port, August 11, with boilers out of order. The repairs will require about fourteen days.

The Hereward (Norwegian barque), from Liverpool for Galveston, put into Holyhead, August 11, after colliding with the Weston Hall (s), from Bombay for Liverpool. The former carried away head gear and cutwater.

The County of Sutherland (s), in passing down the Thames, grounded in Erith Reach, but was got off on the evening tide and proceeded.

Lloyd's agent at Aden, telegraphing under date August 11, 8.40 p.m., announces that the report of the steamer Jeddah having foundered off Guardafui on August 8, and that upwards of 1,000 lives had been lost, is erroneous. The Jeddah has been towed into Aden by the steamer Antenor, belonging to the Ocean Steamship Company. Crew and passengers saved. The Jeddah, a screw steamer of 1,541 tons, was built at Dumbarton in 1872, and owned by the Singapore Steamship Company, and classed 100 A1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	730
Bank of Bengal	500	750
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	500	640
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	106
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	660ex pth
Frere	130	36
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,075
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,175
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	340
Bellary	1,000	570
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	450
New Indian	350	130
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	43
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	615
Chollera Ginning	300	190
East India	1,000	1,010
Fort	8,500	1,650
French	500	455
Sind	750	540
Mofussil	400	265
Prince of Wales	1,300	700
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1,240
Sassoon	500	375
Volkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	80
Alfred Manufacturing	500	510 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,825
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	945 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	690
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	670
D. Spinning	2,000	395
Hindustan	1,000	1,065
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Khandeish	1,000	590
Madras	1,250	785
Madras United	1,000	1,380
Manchester Spinning	50	3 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	130
ational Spinning	1,000	915
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,030
Oriental	625	635
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	200
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	975
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,030
Victoria Mills	1,000	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50 Shares	120-14-4	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 50 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	135 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	200	390
Teacher and Co.	500	720
Thacker and Co.	100	126

CALCUTTA.—July 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs. 96 3 to 96 6
4% of 1870 (1885)	101 0 to 101 2
4% of 1871 (1881)	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104 9 to 104 10
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 9 to 104 10
Debentures of 1867	105 8 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 4
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 0 to 106 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1-08)	104 0 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	500	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	165 to
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to
Delhi and London	500	165 to 150
Himalaya	100	110 to
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	500	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	200	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	20 to 102
Barnagore Jute	500	59 to 60
Bengal Coal	1000	1630 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Baliaghat Jute	100	20 to
Bengal Mills	1275	10 to
Bonded Warehouse	445	230 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	56 to 57
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	75 to
Burrakur Coal	100	90 to
Calcutta Docking	700	225 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	134 to
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	113 to 114
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	74 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway	520	1 to
East Indian Railway	520	1 to
Equitable Coal	250	255 to 250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	20 to
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore	100	60 to
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	67 to
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1270 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping	100	60 to
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	365 to
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to
New Beerboom Coal	100	109 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	500	1 to
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 103
Ramkistopore Press	100	93 to
Raneengunge Coal Association	100	90 to 91
Riverside Press	90	81 to 82
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	1 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	500	1 to
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	42 to 43
Strand Bank Press	100	109 to 110
Watson's Patent Press	100	104 to 105

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amuckie	100	55 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Assam	500	450 to 500
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to
Do. contributory	80	23 to
Bishnath (Assam)	200	203 to 205
Do. contributory	100	203 to 205
Borelli (Assam)	500	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	85 to
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore	100	60 to
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to 70
Gutlecheria (Cachar)	100	170 to 112
Darjiling	100	345 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to 40
Gielie (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam)	500	20 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to
Indian Terai	500	500 to
Jellalpur (Cachar)	250	200 to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to
Do. contributory	200	44 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	500	25 to
Luckimpore (Assam)	500	120 to
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to
Do. contributory	90	35 to
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	500	100 to
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	500	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to
Singla (Darjiling)	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Springdale (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Takvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	500	30 to

MADRAS.—July 22.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 2 dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	24 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	Rs. 8 1-16d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 4½-16d.	—	Rs. 8 9-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 3½-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 2½-32d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	Rs. 8½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 7½-16d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 7½-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8 11-16d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 11-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	—

LONDON.—August 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1885	104 to 104½
4	India Enfranchised Paper	80½ to 81½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	40 to 45pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	40 to 45pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4½	Do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125½ to 126½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	100	22½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½	—	124 to 125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 126
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	107 to 109

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	24½ to 25½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22 to 23
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	38 to 39
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2 to 1½ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19 to 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2½ years, from April 11, '78, B.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G. S.C., 18 mo., from Sept. 12, '79, B.
Alexander, Col. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Alexander, Major G. S.C., 273 d., from April 14, '80, B.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, B.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W., Cav., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Capt. J. A. R.E., 1 yr. 16 d., from May 15, '80, B.
Ashburner, Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, B.
Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. S.C., 6 mos., from May 80, '80, M.
Atkins, Major R. S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R. S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '79, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 14, 1879, B.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 mo., from April 9, '80, B.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 18 mo., from April 17, '80, B.
Balmer, Major A. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., S.C., 24 mo., from Nov. 18 '78, B.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H. O.B., 18 mo., from May 30, '79, B.
Barker, Surg. F. C., 2 years, from May 25, 1880, B.
Barlow, Lt. C. C., R.E., 30 mos., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. G. A. C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 57d., from Jan. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bates, Col. C. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1880, M.
Bateman, Surg. Major D. F., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R., S.C., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 yrs., from April 25, '79, M.
Becher, Major H. G. S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bean, Col. J. W. T., 1 year, from Jan. 19, '80, B.
Beaton, Surg. C. H., 1½ years, from May 8, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2 yr., from April 28, '79, M.
Beggie, Capt. A. G. R.E., 15 mo., from March 19, '79, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 29, '78, B.
Bell, Lieut. Col. C. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Bellew, Surg. Maj. P. F., M.D., 1 yr., from April 24, '80, B.
Bensley, Surg. Maj. E. C., 213 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Beville, Col. H. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, B.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G. Cav., 3 yrs. 6 mos., from July 1, '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mo., from May 3, '79, B.
Birney, Major J., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 20, '77, M.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 5, 1879, B.
Boddam, Lieut. Col. W. W., S.C., B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F. R.E., 2 years, from March, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R., S.C., 1½ yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Bolton, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bolton, Lt. Col. J. S. D., S.C., 2 yrs. 6 mo., from May 6, '78, B.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E. M.D., 2 yrs., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonus, Col. J. R.E., 2 yrs., from April 5, '80, B.
Boyle, Major, R.E., S.C., B.
Bradshaw, Major O. M., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Oct. 28, '78, M.
Branson, Major C. E. D., Inf., 1 year, from June 5, '80, B.
Broadfoot, Capt. W. R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. P., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W. A. S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Broome, Lieut. L. J., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Brown, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Brown, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., B.
Brown, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 8, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 21, '80, M.
Brown, Major F. D. M., V.C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '8, B.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A. S., 18 mo., from May 20, '80, B.
Bruce, Major E. A., S.C., M.
Bruce, Major T. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bullock, Major R. S.C., 1½ yrs., from April 14, '79, M.
Bunbury, Major W. R., 1½ yrs., from April 24, 1880, B.
Burne, Col. H. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Busted, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 yrs., from July 11, '79, M.
Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex., R.E., 273d., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 2½ yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H. L., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 27, 1880, B.
Campbell, Capt. J. R., S.C., 18 mo., from May 22, '80, B.
Candy, Major G. H. R.A., B.
Carnegie, Maj. D. C. S.L., Cav., 30½ mo., from Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carter, Capt. S., S.C., 3 yrs. 7 mos., from May 7, '77, B.
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., 18 mo., from April 1, '80, B.
Case, Major C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Oates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Cautley, Major C. G., Cav., 18 mo., from May 1, 1880, B.
Chalmers, Col. S., Inf., 2½ yrs., from April 8, '78, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C. T., C.S.I., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Jan. 11, '80, B.
Chamier, Lt. Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 8m., from May 15, '80, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '80, B.
Chapman, Major R. T., Inf., 1 yr., from June 12, 1880, M.
Chester, Lt. Col. H. D. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Chitty, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, B.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W. R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 23d., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Churchill, Lieut. Col. T. R., 6 m., from May 1, '80, M.
Clarke, Capt. H. W., R.E., B.
Clark, Lieut. Col. E. G., 1 yr. 159 d., from April 5, '80, B.
Clark, Capt. R. M., Inf., 2 yrs. 4 mo., from June 21, '78, M.
Cloté, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Capt. A. A., S.C., 33 mo., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Collins, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 year, from Feb. 17, 1880, B.
Oolville, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from June 6, 1880, B.
Comyn, Major F. F., Inf., 12 mo., from Mar. 18, 1880, B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 d., from April 7, '79, B.
Connor, Capt. A. S. W., S.C., 18 mo., from May 2, '79, B.
Oonway-Gordon, Maj. L., R.E., 14 m., from Sept. 22, '79, B.
Constant, Surg. Major F. G., 1 yr., from Nov. 3, 1879, B.
Cooke, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 29, '79, B.
Cooper, Surg. Major C. M.D., 16 mo., from June 12, '80, M.
Corbyn, Major E. C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.

Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 3, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 6 m., from July 1, 1880, B.
Carraige, Capt. W. B., Cav., 3 yrs., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Cawford, Maj. R. I., S.C., 1 yr. 5m. 7d., from June 22, '79, B.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., 14 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Cullinane, Surg. D. H., 32 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cumming, Major W. G., R.E., M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G., S.C., 1 yr. 213d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Col. A. A., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 182d., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Dakeyne, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 20 mo., from Mar. 25, '79, M.
Daniell, Major H. S., Cav., 15 mos., from May 15, '80, B.
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 8 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, B.
Davidson, Col. E. R.E., 15 mos. 18 d., from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., 20 m., from April 1, '79, B.
Davis, Surg. G. M.B., 2 years, from April 1, '79, B.
Davis, Major A. T., Inf., 2 years, from April 9, 1880, B.
Dawson, Col. F. S.C., M.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 yr., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '30, B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Major F. W. A., B.
Des Vaux, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 19 m., from May 17, '79, B.
Dickson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 28 m., from Aug. 23, '78, B.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., 2 yrs. 2 mo., from March 28, '79, B.
Donnelly, Surg. Major J. M. N., M.
Downes, Lieut. W. K., Prob. for C.C., 11m., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Dunsterville, Col. L. D. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 29, '80, B.
Durand, Lt. Col. A. S., S.C., 18 mo., from June 19, 1880, B.
Durand, Major G. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, B.
Durand, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
Echalaz, Capt. C. T., Inf., 2 yrs. 6m., from May 1, '78, B.
Edmonds, Capt. G., Unatt. List, B.
Egerton, Capt. C. P., 30th Foot, A.D.C., 6 m., from May, '8, B.
Eliot, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliott, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 22, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 19 mos., from April 21, '79, B.
Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 2 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fairweather, Surg. Major J., M. D. B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 8, '79, M.
Farrer, Major A., Cav., 10 m., from Jan. 24, '8, M.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N., S.C., 14 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Fenton, Lieut. L. L., S.C., 19 mo., from April 16, '79, B.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mo., from May 17, '79, B.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 2½ years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Forbes, Major W. J., S.C., 19 m., from March 20, '79, B.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 4, '79, B.
Forster, Col. T. F., S.C., 1 year, from April 3, 1880, B.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., M.
Fraser, Capt. E. A., S.C., 18 m., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. Col. T. L., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Fraser, Major A. T., R.E., 15 m., from Sept. 8, '79, M.
Fulton, Maj. G. G. H., S.C., 20 m., from May 1, '80, B.
Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 3 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Gardiner, Lieut. R., R.E., B.
Gibbons, Dep. Surg. G. J., C.B., A.M.D., 6m., from May 8, '80, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Glasford, Col. C. L. R., S.C., 1 year, from March 27, '80, B.
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., 2½ yrs., from May 20, '78, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2½ yrs., from Dec. 17, '79, B.
Gordon, Capt. R. S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Gordon-Cumming, Maj. F. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 28, '80, B.
Govan, Surg. Major G. M., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Major O. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Grant, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 8, '78, M.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 21 mo., from April 21, '79, B.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grylls, Major G. R., 1 yr., from March 25, '80, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 21 mos., from May 1, '79, B.
Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hands, Lieut. Col. W. S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79, M.
Hancock, Col. H. F., R.E., 15 mos., from Aug. 4, '79, B.
Hancock, Maj. G. E., S.C., 13 mos., from Oct. 13, '79, B.
Harcourt, Maj. A. F. S.C., 303 d., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
Harris, Lt. Col. H. W., S.C., 32 mos., from March 23, '78, B.
Harris, Lieut. Col. J. T., S.C., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1½ yrs., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., 14 year, from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. C., Inf., 1 yr. 24 d., from April 21, '79, B.
Harvey, Surg. Major C. A., 8 mos., from April 23, '80, M.
Hawks, Col. T. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hawthorn, Lt. Col. G. S., S.C., 2 m., from Mar. 6, '80, B.
Hay, Lieut. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. H., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heath, Lt. Col. G. J. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Heath, Lieut. H. R., S.C., 18 mo., from May 1, '80, B.
Hemstead, Surg. A., 1 yr., from Sept. 12, 1879, B.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Inf., 18 mo., from April 30, '79, B.
Hewetson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, M.
Heysham, Lt. Col. B. F., S.C., 2 yrs. 3m., from Aug. 9, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., B.
Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. A. R.E., 36 mos., from April 7, '78, B.
Hildebrand, Col. P. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 3, '79, B.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., B.
Holloway, Major E. G. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 14, '79, M.
Home, Lt. Col. R., R.E., 20m., from March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F. J., R.E., 15 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., 2 yrs., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1880, B.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from May 19, '79, B.
Houghton, Major K., 23 m., from April 14, '80, M.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 21 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Innes, Col. J. J. M., V.C., R.E., 19mo., from April 17, '79, B.
Ives, Major E. R., Inf., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Jackson, Major G. D. A., Cav., 1 year, from Nov. 10, '79, B.
James, Capt. C. R.E., 18 months, from May 30, 1879, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G. W., 266 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Jameson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 5, '79, B.

Jamieson, Major L. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jeffreys, Lt. Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 1, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., from March 14, 1880, M.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 yrs. 4m., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Keatinge, Col. R. H., V.C., C.S.I., S.C., 2½ yrs., from June 30, '78, B.
Ketchen, Major J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, B.
Kiermeyer, Surg. W. C., 21 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, B.
Kilgour, Major F., S.C., 23 mo., from April 1, '79, M.
Killkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2½ yrs., from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Knox, Lieut. F. R. B., S.C., 18 mo., from May 1, 1880, B.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N., S.C., 19 mo., from April 21, '79, M.
Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 31, '79, B.
Lambe, Capt. A. F., S.C., 24 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, B.
Lane, Major C. T., S.C., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laugharne, Lieut. M. R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Laughton, Major A. F., S.C., 9 mo., from April 1, 1880, M.
Leggatt, Col. E. O., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Lillingston, Major E. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Lilly, Col. A. C., S.C., 4 m., from May 1, '80, M.
Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Little, Col. A. B., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, '80, B.
Lloyd, Maj. R. M., S.C., 9 m., from April 8, '80, B.
Lloyd, Surg. J. M. D., 18 mo., from April 24, 1880, B.
Loch, Col. F. A. E., S.C., 6 mo., from May 5, 1880, B.
Lockyer, Capt. W. N., R.A., M.
Lovett, Lt. Col. B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr. 4m., from Sept. 19, '79, B.
Lowe, Major N., 2 years, from Feb. 24, 1879, B.
Lusford, Major C. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 24, '79, B.
Ludley, Maj. E. S., S.C., 24 mo., from Dec. 9, '78, M.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S. K. C. B., C.S.I., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 18 mo., from July 1, '79, B.
Macintyre, Lt. Col. D. V. C., S.C., 1 yr. 182d., from June 27, '79, B.
Mackertich, Surg. S., 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Major F. J. N., S.C., 21 m., from March 3, '80, B.
Mackenzie, Surg. G. P., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, 1880, B.
Maclean, Col. J. N., S.C., from 1 yr., Dec. 15, '79, M.
Macleod, Lt. Col. C. D., Inf., 18 m., from April 14, '79, B.
Macauland, Lt. R. C. S., S.C., 14 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Macdonald, Col. J. A. M., S.C., 6 mos., from May 15, '80, B.
Mallins, Surg. H., 1 year 182 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
M'Donnell, Surg. J. O. M., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
M'Donnell, Surg. Major H. R., 12 mo., from Dec. 25, '78, B.
M'Donnell, Surg. Maj. C. J. F. S., 14 yrs., from Sept. 5, '79, B.
McIver, Capt. S. W., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 14, '78, M.
McLeod, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
McMahon, Col. C. A., S.C., 21 mo., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
McNair, Lieut. Col. H. A., Inf., 1 yr. 182d., from June 6, '79, B.
McNair, Col. E. J., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
McNair, Capt. A. L., S.C., 18 mos., from May 19, '80, B.
McNeale, Capt. A. A., Inf., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
Mander, Major A. T., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Manderson, Maj. T. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 23, '78, B.
Marrett, Lieut. H. R., S.C., 1 year, from April 17, '79, B.
Martin, Lieut. Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '79, B.
Mathias, Lieut. Col. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 16, '79, B.
Maunsell, Major Gen. F. R., C.B., R.E., B.
Maxwell, Lieut. H. St. P., S.C., 6 m., from May 15, '80, B.
Mayhew, Capt. A. H., S.C., 21 m., from March 3, '79, B.
Mayne, Major R. G., Cav., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '79, B.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, M.
Michell, Lieut. St. J. F., S.C., 28 m., from June 30, '78, B.
Mignon, Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '79, B.
Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, B.
Mintford, Major R. C. W., S.C., B.
Minto, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 25, '79, B.
Mockler, Major E., Inf., 18 mo., from May 1, 1879, B.
Moncrieff, Major C. C. S. I., R.E., 17mo., from Aug. 21, '79, B.
Moncrieff, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 16 m., from Aug. 1, '79, B.
Montrose, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 18 mo., from June 6, '79, B.
Moore, Capt. M. J., Cav., 16 mo., from July 25, 1879, B.
Morgan, Col. W. D., S.C., 1 yr. 205d., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Morris, Capt. W. C., Inf., 18 mo., from April 15, '79, B.
Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Morris, Lieut. Col. W. G., 1 year, from March 27, '80, M.
Morrison, Capt. C. S., Inf., 1 year, from April 24, 1880, B.
Murray, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '79, B.
Murray, Surg. Major J., M.D., M.
Myne, Col. W. C. R., 1 yr. 243 d., from May 19, 1879, B.
Napier, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., Inf., 1 year, B.
Neave, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Neill, Capt. G. F. E. S., S.C., 15 mo., from Aug. 21, '79, M.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G. R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Newill, Capt. J. H., S.C., 2 yrs. 3 m., from Aug. 2, '78, M.
Nolan, Surg. Major W. M.D., 18 m., from Jan. 10, '80, B.
Norton, Col. E. N., S.C., M.
Ogg, Surg. Major G. S. W., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, B.
O'Kearney, Surg. Maj. F. R., 1 yr., from July 17, '80, B.
Olivier, Lieut. H. D., R.E., B.
Orchard, Col. J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 17, '79, B.
Orpen, Lieut. R. T., R.E., B.
Owen, Major A. G., S.C., 1½ yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Palmer, Surg. Major W. J., 2 years, from April 5, 1879, B.
Parsons, Surg. Maj. F., 18 mo., from May 16, '79, B.
Peile, Capt. F. B., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 20, '78, B.
Peile, Col. F. W., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Pheasant, Maj. P. R.E., 2 yrs., from Feb. 2, 1879, B.
Pitchall, Surg. Major J. M. D., 18 mo., from May 10, '80, B.
Pitcher, Major D. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 17, '80, B.
Pollock, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 273 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Pond, Col. A., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. A. R., S.C., from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 18 mo., from May 12, '79, B.
Potter, Surg. Maj. H., 2 years, from Nov. 11, '78, B.
Powis, Capt. T., Inf., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from Oct. 2, '78, M.
Prendergast, Lt. Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Price, Capt. T. C., 2 years 6 mos., from July 3, '78, M.
Price, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Purves, Surg. Major H., 1 yr., from Feb. 4, '80, B.
Radcliffe, Lt. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, 1878, B.
Raikes, Lieut. F. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '79, B.
Ratton, Surg. Maj. J. M. D., 1 yr. 8m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Reilly, Lieut. E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 2, '79, B.
Reid, Surg. J. M. D., 18 mo., from June 14, 1880, B.
Remington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 18 m., from May 17, '79, B.
Richmond, Major J. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K. V. C. S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 17, '80, B.
Ringer, Surg. Major T. B.
Robb, Surg. J., 2 yrs., from April 5, '79, B.

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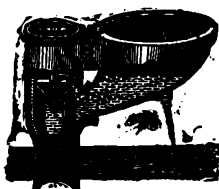
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UNDER DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

THE "CHALET" COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL £50,000, in 10,000 SHARES of £5 Each.
20s. payable on Application; 20s. on Allotment; 30s. three months after Allotment; and the Balance at three months' notice.

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This Company has been formed for providing Public Lavatories, Retiring-rooms, and Toilet accommodation for both sexes in the Thoroughfares, Squares, Parks, Gardens, and other open Spaces of the Metropolis, and of the chief Towns and Cities throughout the United Kingdom, of an ornamental character, in the form of a Swiss Chalet.

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A YAB for BOMBAY.—Can be strongly recommended, and she is never sea-sick. Passage from Brindisi preferred, as she is now with a family in Italy.—For particulars apply to X. Y. Z., 66, Parliament-street.

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City of London ..	R. M'Neil ..	Saturday, Sept. 11.
City of Venice ..	C. Barrie ..	Saturday, Sept. 25.
City of Edinburgh ..	D. Anderson ..	Saturday, Oct. 9.

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Plelades ..	2,296	B. R. W. Williams ..	Saturday, Oct. 2.
Vega ..	3,068	C. Smerdon ..	Saturday, Oct. 30.
Orion ..	2,296	J. L. Wadley ..	Saturday, Nov. 27.

These fast Steamers are despatched punctually, take Saloon Passengers only, have spacious accommodation, are fitted with every comfort (icehouse, punkahs, &c.), and each carries a Surgeon, Stewardess, and a European Crew.

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Olympia ..	Saturday, Sept. 15.	Wednesday, Sept. 22.
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Macedonia ..	Saturday, Oct. 23.	Saturday, Oct. 30.
Trinacria ..	Saturday, Nov. 6.	Saturday, Nov. 13.
India ..	Saturday, Nov. 20.	Saturday, Nov. 27.
Britannia ..	Saturday, Dec. 4.	Saturday, Dec. 11.

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In STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ..	Singapore, Penang.
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RESERVE FUND, £175,000.

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FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
31st March, 1880.

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The Bank grants drafts, negotiates and collects Bills at
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The Bank undertakes the sale and purchase of all securi-
ties, East India Stock, and Loans Shares, &c.; retains
Securities in safe custody, and collects all dividends; also
draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions, free of
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The Bank also issues Circular Notes on the principal
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proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and
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The Tenth Division of Profits will be made among
Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons
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WRANGLER and a RETIRED ARTILLERY
OFFICER, receives six resident and six non-resident
Military Officers and others who wish to be prepared for
Military Examinations. Seven passed out of the last nine
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Students of University College, London, reside in the
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bed rooms; dairy and laundry at the home farm; fox-
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Parents in a most healthy village in South Devon,
near a railway station, wish to undertake the CHARGE,
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English education, music, French, and German. The
house is situated in a large garden.—Address, Miss C. L.,
care of Lady Agnes Wood, Powderham Castle, Exeter,
to whom reference is permitted.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS, Twelve
Miles from London.—A limited number (ages six
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Mr. and Mrs. BROOK receive a limited number of
Little Boys, between the ages of four and twelve. School
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Thirty Guineas according to age and requirements. Testi-
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Windser, Chaplain H.M.F. (late), Rev. W. H. Gale,
Chaplain H.M.I.S., Alfred Payne, Esq., Kurnegalle,
Ceylon, Lieut. Col. Hooper, Madras Cavalry, Capt.
Davies, Kotree, &c.—Prospectus and copy of Testimonials
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A TUTOR of great experience is prepared to RECEIVE
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PARTNER with capital.—Address Zoe, care of Wm.
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KOPF'S COMPRESSED VEGE- TABLES, Preserving the properties of Fresh Vegetables.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED TEA AND COFFEE.

With and without Milk and Sugar.
The above Preparations are patronised by the Nobility,
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and SPURS. All Modern Fashions. Army Regulations, &c.
THE LORINER: Latchford on Bridle-bits and the Bitting
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BELL, Watch and Clock Makers, have removed
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NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

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45 YEARS.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THESE FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,
act soothingly on the LIVER and STOMACH,
giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOUR to these
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. Are wonder-
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FEMALES, and in cases of WEAKNESS and
DEBILITY, a powerful invigorator of the system,

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA

of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.
The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly
digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper
and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all
palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the
strength of Cocosas THICKENED YET WEAKENED with Arrow-
root, Starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such
Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful
a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny.
COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible
cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richa
Chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

COCOATINA IS THE BEST COCOA FOR EXPORT.

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which are calculated to deceive the Public
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Worcestershire Sauce,
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Shakespearean Recitals: Scenes from "Hamlet" at
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tainment, Blondin, the wonderful Automaton. Admission
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work in India, Articles by Englishmen of Indian expe-
rience, and by cultivated Indian writers; Reviews of
Books; Correspondence on questions of the day, &c. In-
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London: C. KEGAN PAUL and Co. Bristol: J. W.
ARROWSMITH.

A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 18:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were
also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be
supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some
quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable
medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of
Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact,
the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of
an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines,
when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,
who passed through the same district many months after-
wards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicinemani' had
not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a
theme of conversation in the bazaar."

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA.

Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
In use
EIGHTY YEARS,
18, NEW ORMOND-STREET, LONDON.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 31; Madras and Allahabad, July 29; Calcutta, July 28.

The following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 20 :—In the North West Provinces and Oudh, where the rainfall had hitherto been scanty, it has now been fairly abundant. In Guzerat and parts of the Central Provinces rain has been very heavy, and a break would be welcome. In parts of the Deccan and Berar, and in the Peshawur district of the Punjab, more rain is much needed. Rain is also required in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Mysor. Agricultural prospects and the public health remain good on the whole, though in some places there has been an insufficiency of rain.

The following telegrams from the Viceroy have been published :—

"SIMLA, AUGUST 14.—(Personal.)—With reference to question asked in House of Commons, Roberts strongly in favour of despatch of force from Cabul to Kandahar and simultaneous withdrawal of Stewart from Cabul."

"AUGUST 14.—With reference to yours of 11th (Roberts's supplies), Stewart telegraphs :—'There is no ground for alarm about supplies on road. Sheep, grain, and forage plentiful at this season. Roberts has all European supplies for a month. There will probably be a difficulty with regard to tea, sugar, and rum at Kandahar; but the troops can do very well without these for a time, though every effort should be made to push them on from Sind.'"

"AUGUST 15.—No (?) telegram to-day. Cabul news. Country quiet. Not a shot fired last night at Seh Baba. News from Cabul of yesterday states city quiet. Ameer had occupied Sherpur."

"AUGUST 15.—Following from St. John :—'Kandahar, 11th. All well. Defence and demolition complete. Enemy throwing up siege works, at present insignificant; he has about thirty-seven guns, of which six 12-pounder Armstrongs; 4,000 or 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and varying number of Ghazis, perhaps averaging 5,000. Provisions, except fresh meat and forage, abundant. News from Khelat to 4th. All well there, and quiet. Rumours having reached tribes of advance from Cabul, no general rising appears to have taken place yet, except immediately round Kandahar. Wounded officers doing well. One or more officers said to be captives in Ayoub's hands; have written to ask him. Cabul army encamped at Jagdalak to-day.'"

"AUGUST 16.—Following from Agent, Governor General, Quetta, dated 16th :—'The military post at Kach Amadan was attacked at four this morning by Pathans, who were beaten off, losing eighty killed; troops pursued enemy two miles. Telegram from Chaman last night stated letters arrived there from Colonel Tanner, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, August 12; country was quiet, and supplies in fort abundant.' Tanner says he will be able to help Roberts with supplies."—(Read in the House of Commons.)

"AUGUST 18.—Griffin telegraphs, Gandamak, 18th. Trustworthy correspondents report situation at Cabul generally satisfactory, though some slight disturbances in city. Mushk-i-Alam is using all influence on behalf of Ameer. General feeling said to be not at all unfriendly to English, except among lowest of city population. No gathering in direction of Ghazni. Improbable Roberts will have any fighting north of Khelat-i-Ghilzai."

"AUGUST 18.—Following from Gandamak to-day. The last brigade has just arrived at Gandamak from Pezwan without a single shot having been fired at the rear guard."

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 20.—'General Hughes's brigade arrived at Fort Battye, 19th, with headquarters, all well.'"

The distribution of the force returning to India under General Hills is thus described in a telegram from Agdalak :—

"A division is now marching to India, under the command of General Hills, composed of three brigades. The first brigade is under the command of Brigadier Charles Gough, and consists of the 9th Regiment, the 28th Punjab Native Infantry, the 45th Sikhs, three troops of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, the Guides Cavalry, four guns of the 11th Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, and half a company of Sappers. The

second brigade, which is under the command of Brigadier Hughes, consists of the 59th Regiment, the Guides Infantry, the 3rd Goorkhas, a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and two guns of the 11th Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery. The third brigade, under the command of Brigadier Daunt, consists of the 67th Regiment, the 5th Punjab Infantry, three troops of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and G Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery. In addition to these troops there is an unusual number of camp followers, extra men left behind by the Kandahar force, sundry sirdars and their followers, and Hindoo traders, who are afraid to remain in Cabul after our departure. Several Central Asian pilgrims, who are also taking advantage of the escort of the army, combine to make a total of not less than 30,000 men, with, perhaps, 20,000 animals."

A TELEGRAM from Jellalabad says General Stewart and the headquarters of the army retiring from Cabul, with the 2nd Brigade, under General Hughes, arrived on the 21st. General Daunt's brigade have left Gandamak. To-day General Gough's brigade leaves, and Gandamak will be abandoned. The march so far has been altogether successful; the tribes have been quiet, if not friendly, and not a shot has been fired by the rearguard. A few thefts or attempts at theft were a matter of course, but the prophecies which had been freely made that the retiring army would be harassed along the line of its road by Ghilzais and Khugianis have been signally refuted. General Stewart leaves Jellalabad to-day, on the arrival of Major General Hills and the 3rd Brigade. He remains for a day or two at Lundi Kot to arrange regarding the location of the Khyber Brigade and to determine several important points regarding the military occupation of this important place. Mr. Lepel Griffin and the headquarters of the political staff have left by a raft for Dakka.

THERE is little accurate intelligence by way of Quetta from Kandahar, for the safety of which no fear seems to be felt in India. General Roberts' force was not expected to meet with opposition until nearing Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and the prediction is apparently fulfilled. According to the Simla telegram General Primrose is acting wisely on the defensive, notwithstanding the comments made by some on the pusillanimity of continuing cooped up with so large a force. The Herati troops must be thoroughly disposed of when caught between the relieving and besieged forces. We quote the most recent telegrams :—

"It is reported from Quetta that the Kandahar garrison has made a sortie, inflicting losses on the Herati troops. The casualties on the British side are not known. It is believed that the tribes to the north of Khojak have gathered with the intention of attacking the communications with Pishin."

"The Kakars have apparently learned that Kuch has been reinforced, and that a fresh attempt to take it would be attended with even more disastrous consequences to them than it was upon the last occasion. It is reported that the gathering has dispersed, and the tribesmen have returned to their homes. The 15th Hussars marched in on Saturday in splendid condition, fit to take the field at once. Colonel Phayre is on the point of starting for the Khojak with a portion of the force. It is reported that the word has been passed for the tribes between Chaman and Kandahar to assemble, but rumour says that their intention is not to oppose the advance of our troops but to harass our rear and line of communication. The natives have brought in the news that Ayoub is not only raising works against Kandahar, but that he is entrenching his own position, and that he intends to give battle when the reinforcing columns arrive. This is regarded as excellent news by the troops, whose fear has been that after their long march they should arrive at Kandahar only to find that Ayoub had retreated upon Herat."

"The Sirdar Mehrulla Khan, chief of the Murrees, has written to Sir Robert Sandeman and sent his son to express his regret for the attack made by his tribesmen on the railway convoys near Sibi ten days ago. There seems a prospect of at least a portion of the lost treasure and stores being recovered, and hopes are entertained that the fear of punishment and the appearance of the reinforcements now passing up daily will keep the Murrees and other turbulent hillmen quiet for the future. General Phayre, with his staff, was to have started for Khojak on Saturday. Sir Robert Sandeman follows to-day. The march of the southern relieving force will probably commence in about a week. The cavalry brigade, under the command of General Wilkinson, will consist of the 15th Hussars, the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and the 2nd Sind Horse. The artillery will consist of one horse, one field, and one mountain battery. The infantry brigade will comprise the 11th and 15th Foot, the 8th, 10th, 16th, 19th, and 27th Regiments of Bombay Infantry, and two companies of Sappers. The Government would seem to think

it had been too precipitate in ordering reinforcements forward, as the 2nd (Queen's) has now been directed to remain at Bareilly and the 78th Highlanders at Karachi. Only medical officers are now being called for, and, as the Bombay supply is exhausted, Madras has been ordered to send to the front ten surgeons and a number of hospital assistants. Col. Henderson, of the 24th Bombay Infantry, succeeds General Phayre as commandant of the line of communication. He will utilise the troops now being sent to the front in establishing a line of posts below Quetta, and two days after General Phayre sets out a large convoy, strongly escorted, will follow, and will drop garrisons at various posts between Quetta and Kandahar. A deputy quartermaster general will be stationed at Sukkur for the purpose of passing on supplies for the large force which will be assembled at Kandahar when General Phayre and General Roberts arrive."

A BOMBAY telegram to the *Standard* says that the Government has published an official denial of the assertion that General Primrose wished to recall the force under General Burrows after the desertion of the Wali's troops; but that he was interfered with, or prohibited from giving such an order, by the Government of India.

THE *Kandahar News* of July 13 says that the headquarters 4th Rifles had arrived at Kandahar with the following officers:—Col. Bannerman, Major Seton, Major Marshall, Lieut. Harrison, and Surgeon Worgan, and Lieut. Adys of the Transport. Three companies of the 9th Native Infantry had been brought safely across the break in the railway near Mittri, and have arrived at Sibi. Another detachment of the 4th Rifles left Quetta yesterday, escorting ordnance stores.

THE Indian papers received express the profound sensation felt throughout India at the news of the battle of Khisk-i-Nakhud. The *Times of India* feels no alarm at the position of General Primrose at Kandahar, but expresses the expectation that the withdrawal of troops from Sherpur would be delayed. The idea of complicity between Ayoub and Abdul is scouted as incredible. Ayoub is as much Abdul's enemy as ever Shere Ali was. We shall give the details of the defeat when received from India; only noting that the recent accounts give our loss on the 27th ult. as twenty-one officers and 300 Europeans and 700 natives killed and missing, and five officers and ninety men wounded. According to report some officers are prisoners with Ayoub Khan's army. The reports seem to leave it beyond doubt that European officers directed the Afghan operations, and it is stated that one at least is an Austrian in the Persian service.

LIEUT. COL. R. S. CLELAND, of the 9th Lancers, died on the 6th inst. at Murree, from the effects of the wounds he received at Cabul last December. Recent accounts gave reason to hope for the recovery of this officer. Col. Cleland entered the army in 1857, became lieutenant in 1859, captain in 1864, brevet major in 1877, and lieutenant colonel of his regiment June 27, 1879.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of the Earl of Lytton, Lord Napier of Magdala, Generals Sir Henry Norman, Sir Samuel Browne, Sir Michael Biddulph, Sir Charles Keyes, and Sir Richard Pollock, have issued a strong appeal for aid, to provide for the wants of the widows and orphans of all those who have fallen, or may yet fall, in the Afghan War. Contributions should be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S.W., and all communications addressed to Captain James Gildea, 20, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, W.

THE Siamese Ambassador and suite, accompanied by the Consul General, D. K. Mason, and European secretaries, left London on Wednesday *en route* for Siam.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. F. Napier Broome, C.M.G., colonial secretary of the Mauritius, to be lieutenant governor of that colony.

CHUNG HOW, the negotiator of the Kuldja Treaty with Russia, has been set at liberty.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of Mr. C. W. Aitchison, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. R. B. Chapman, have been appointed at

Simla to consider the question of Simla allowances to Government clerks, and an alternative proposal of Mr. R. B. Chapman's to keep the majority of the clerks at Simla all the year round.

THE Mahomedans in India have subscribed upwards of £20,000 towards the improvement of the Zobeida Canal at Mecca.

ACCORDING to the *Daily News* the Earl of Rosebery has been obliged, through ill health, to decline the offer of the office of Under Secretary of State for India.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just issued contains a report of the discussion in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, on March 2, on Sir J. Strachey's motion to consider the report of the Select Committee on the License Act Amendment Bill. This reprint from the *Gazette of India*, we may remind our readers, contains Lord Lytton's speech *in extenso*.

A CONTEMPORARY states that a statue of Lord Lawrence is to be erected at the south east corner of Waterloo-place, opposite the statue of Sir John Burgoyne, to which, as regards size and effect, it will bear a considerable resemblance. Mr. Boehm is engaged upon the designs. The committee have received subscriptions towards the cost of the memorial to the amount of £3,500.

LADY RIPON will leave England to join the Governor General of India at Simla by the steamer of October 27. Earl de Grey, Captain and Lady Clough Taylor, Mr. Arbutnot, and Dr. Anderson accompany her ladyship to India. The whole party will proceed *via* Brindisi, and will make a short stay in Egypt.

THE Governor of Bombay presided on Tuesday at a large meeting of natives and Europeans who had met for the purpose of raising a patriotic fund. Fifty-four thousand rupees were subscribed, the Thakoor of Bhavnagar contributing Rs.10,000.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says that the notice which has just been issued of the institution of a patriotic fund for the relief of soldiers of all ranks disabled, and of the families of men killed in the Afghan war, comes at an opportune time, when the public sympathy has been newly touched by the intelligence of the sad disaster to General Burrows's column at Khushk-i-Nakhud. Three lakhs of rupees have already been contributed, but this sum comes from a few influential native dignitaries (chiefly in Bengal) only; and the appeal is only now made to the general public, from whom, no doubt, a free and hearty response may be expected. Of the amount already contributed, the Maharaja of Bulrampore and the Nawab of Rampur each give one lakh; the Behar Landholders' Association Rs.62,000 (Rs.20,000 each from the Maharajas of Durbhanga, Hutwa, and Bettiah, and Rs.2,000 from the Maharaja of Dumraon); Raja Madhao Singh, of Amaitee, Rs.20,000; the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda, Rs.10,000; the Maharaja Holkar, Rs.5,000; and Thakur Partab Rudr Singh, of Sitapur, Rs.400.

THE secret understanding, if not concert, asserted by some foreign correspondents to exist between Ayoub Khan and the new Ameer has been rendered more credible to some by the denials contained in the St. Petersburg official journal. Mr. Marvin, in a letter to a daily contemporary, points out the antecedent probability of it, and says that General Kaufmann is an unrelenting adversary, who will not lose an opportunity of injuring British credit or interests. The want of any accredited envoy or agent at Cabul will leave ample opportunity for secret hostile intrigues at that capital.

LORD HARTINGTON's reply to the Indian deputation on the subject of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act is unfavourably commented upon by all the native papers.

THE latest approximate returns of the business done by the Indian railways, guaranteed and State, so far this year, are on the whole satisfactory, and compare favourably

with the figures for 1879. While the receipts of some of the lines are smaller than they were last year those of other lines are larger, and the general result is beneficial to the companies and the State. The total amount received by all the railways from January 1 to June 12 was Rs.6,17,29,230, and as the gross estimated expenses during the same period are calculated at only Rs.3,02,47,323, the net receipts, therefore, are Rs.3,14,81,907, or Rs.2,45,264 more than they were in the corresponding time last year.

THE *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Alexandria stating that the certificate of the captain of the *Jeddah* had been suspended for three years. The second mate and ten natives are reported as lost. Is there no further penalty for such criminal neglect of duty resulting in loss of life?

ACTIVE preparations are now in progress for the census of British India, which is to be taken next February, and which will be the first attempt at synchronous enumeration of the population of the whole of British India and the feudatory States. The work will be one of great difficulty, not only on account of the vast area which the operations will cover, but even more by reason of the ignorance and prejudices of the people. There has been some doubt as to what information should be required, and it is now decided to record the names, condition, sex, age, religion, mother tongue, birthplace, occupation, education, infirmities, such as blindness, deafness, dumbness, insanity, and leprosy. Hindoos will also be required to give their castes.

A NEW German grammar, by H. Sachs, is announced by Messrs. W. B. Whittingham and Co. The method adopted differs materially from any grammar hitherto written. The author proposes to teach the German language in a natural way—i.e., first to learn to speak, and afterwards to write.

With the vast increase of the metropolis and with the multiplied means of locomotion many public needs have sprung up, and reforms supplying them have slowly but surely been brought about. That the promoters of the Chalet Company, a fuller account of which will be found in our advertising columns, have devised an admirable plan for benefiting the public, must be patent to all observers of the changed conditions of life which have affected the population of our great cities within recent years. The enterprise may well claim official recognition and public support on philanthropic grounds, but shareholders will have substantial reason for expecting that the development of this scheme will carry with it a satisfactory reward in the shape of a fair margin of profit.

DURING the week ending July 17 the deaths in Calcutta numbered 179, giving a death-rate of 21.7 per 1,000 per annum. During the same week in Madras the deaths numbered 266, giving a death-rate of 34.07 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay for the week ending the 20th idem the deaths reached 363, a death-rate of 27.43 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Lieut. E. G. Osborne, R.H.A.; Capt. W. Roberts, 66th Regiment; Lieut. W. C. Astlet, 1st Bombay Native Infantry; Capt. H. F. Smith, Lieut. D. Cole, and Lieut. W. N. Justice, 30th Bombay Native Infantry; Lieut. Owen, 3rd Bombay Cavalry (the above officers were all killed in the engagement at Kushk-i-Nakhud); Dr. Burges (killed by an accident at Meerut); Mr. E. I. Eville; Capt. A. P. Begbie, Retired List; Mr. Gunesh Wassudeo Joshi.

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR.

A TELEGRAM, despatched from Quetta last Tuesday, states that a messenger had got out from Kandahar and brought a letter from General Primrose, dated the 11th inst. The enemy had opened fire with his Armstrong guns at a distance of two thousand five hundred yards from the city. The damage so far was very slight. In the morning and evening a musketry fire was opened at the walls from the villages situated on three sides of the town. A fusilier had been killed and two others wounded. Several of the natives had been wounded. There was a good supply of provisions water for the garrison for forty-

five days. The strength of the garrison was as follows:—Twelve hundred and forty-three effective European soldiers and three thousand three hundred and eighty-six native troops besides a total of three hundred and eighty-two sick. According to a Reuter's telegram, August 18, the latest intelligence received at Simla on 10th inst. from Kandahar stated that Ayoub Khan's army in three divisions had taken up positions on three sides of the city.

THE WAR ESTIMATES FOR INDIA.

THE following further correspondence relating to the estimates for the war in Afghanistan has been printed:—

"TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY, JULY 14.—How do you explain that during last year 5½ crores were expended beyond estimate, but cash balance only reduced by 118 lakhs? Where did remainder come from?"

"TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY, JULY 16.—Explain basis of calculation of war estimate 15 millions, if evacuation begins October. Does it assume total withdrawal from Cabul; and, if so, when completed? Does it assume retention of force in Khyber, Kuram, and Kandahar, or Pishin, and how long? Does it include half-million batta?"

"TELEGRAM FROM THE VICEROY, JULY 17.—June military issue only 139 lakhs. Fifteen millions may be taken now as an outside estimate."

"TELEGRAM FROM THE VICEROY, JULY 20.—Estimate fifteen crores based on (1) actual treasury issues to end of June; (2) assumption that we shall have completed evacuation of Northern Afghanistan by the end of October, present rate of expenditure continuing meanwhile. On this assumption there will then remain at least two crores, which, with the proceeds of the sale of surplus carriage and stores, should certainly cover all remaining expenditure till end of March, including batta. Whatever may be decided about Kuram and Khyber, no subsequent serious expenditure probable on our north-west frontier. Kandahar prospects uncertain, but any probable expenditure there and in Pishin will be fully met from the balance aforesaid."

"TELEGRAM FROM THE VICEROY, JULY 25.—Yours 14th. Of remaining 432 lakhs, 230 disbursed in advances (in) 1878-9. We cannot fully explain remaining 202 till accounts closed, but betterness public works explains part. We anticipate other improvements, item 43 lakhs less bills paid than drawn. More hereafter."

THE WRECK OF THE "DUKE OF LANCASTER."

THE P. and O. steamship *Australia* has brought a few particulars regarding the unfortunate *Duke of Lancaster*. Between Colombo and Aden she had rough weather, the sea washed over her deck and injured some of her boats, and her passengers had to remain below deck. But before she entered the Red Sea she again had fine weather, and the night she struck was fine and clear with but little haze, and the sea was calm. A little after midnight between Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th ult., off the coast of Jebel Zukur, where the Admiralty chart showed no reef, she struck on a reef all round which there were twenty-seven fathoms of water. The shock was a severe one. Captain Whittle, a most careful and skilful commander, in whom every confidence is felt by all who know him, at once sent the carpenter below, who reported seven feet of water in the hold and more rushing in fast. The engines were immediately reversed, and the ship's stern run aground on the island within her own length of the shore. The captain called all hands on deck, and the ship turned a little on her port side, and her head and some of her deck went under water. The passengers came up in their night clothes, and could save next to nothing besides. One lady is said to have secured a little money. It was fortunate that it was the port side of the ship that sank, for it was on that side that the boats had been injured by bad weather. There was, of course, some difficulty in lowering the boats on the other side owing to the position of the ship, and when they were lowered the lascars tried to make off with them, but were prevented. The passengers were landed with difficulty, for the shore was rocky; and all—ladies and children included—lay down on the sand and shingle, while the captain sent back to the vessel for provisions and sails and spars to rig up a tent. But early the next morning the P. and O. steamer *Australia*, outward bound, came in sight, and, seeing the flag of the *Duke of Lancaster* at half-mast, took the captain and unfortunate passengers on board, and gave the latter such clothing as could be got together by the crew and passengers of the *Australia*. The next morning they reached Aden, where Capt. Whittle arranged for passages home in the P. and O. ship *Nepaul*, and a good Samaritan in the shape of a naval commander—we offer our readers the choice of Hutton, Hulton, or Walton for his name—gave the passengers a cheque for £150 to procure clothes. It is this that the owners of the Ducal Line must have undertaken to reimburse. A Mr. Stevens, a Bengal civilian, and another, a passenger to Australia, gave to individual passengers such help in money as was in their power at that place. We are sorry to hear that the loss of some of the passengers of the *Duke of Lancaster* was rather heavy in money and jewellery. They then went ashore, and put up in the Hotel

de l'Europe, and the *Australia* came on her way, and Capt. Whittle returned to the wreck to try and save some of the cargo and luggage. It is a matter of surprise and regret that a reef known to the captains of the P. and O. ships should not be marked in the chart of the Admiralty.—*Times of India*.

BRIGADIERS GENERAL.

ACTING upon the understanding that the Bengal troops would shortly be released from duty in Afghanistan, the Commander in Chief has been rearranging the posts of his brigadiers general. His Excellency has approved of the following transfers and postings:—1. Brigadier General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C. (who before proceeding on field service held the command of the Rawul Pindi Brigade, to which Brigadier General Massy has since been posted), is transferred to the Presidency district, vice Brigadier General Sir C. Ross, K.C.B., whose tenure of command has expired. Brigadier General Macpherson will retain his command in Afghanistan so long as his services are required, and the senior officer in the Presidency district will officiate in the command there until Brigadier General Macpherson joins. 2. Brigadier General A. H. Cobbe, C.B., is transferred from the Agra Brigade to the Saugor district, vice Major General H. R. Browne, whose tenure of command has expired. 3. Brigadier General J. I. Murray, C.B., is transferred from the Mooltan Brigade to the Rohilcund district, vice Major General J. E. Michell, C.B., who vacates on promotion. Brigadier General Murray will continue to officiate in the command of the Lahore Division until relieved, and the command of the Rohilcund district will be exercised by the senior officer present until Brigadier General Murray arrives. 4. Brigadier General R. J. Hughes, half pay, late 63rd Foot, who has been brought on the brigade staff, vice Major General H. R. Browne, is posted to the Mooltan Brigade, vice Brigadier General Murray, transferred. Brigadier General Hughes will continue in command of a brigade in Afghanistan so long as his services are required, and the senior officer at Mooltan will continue to officiate in the command there until Brigadier General Hughes arrives. 5. Brigadier General C. R. O. Evans, Royal Artillery, who has been brought on the brigade staff, vice Major General J. E. Michell, is posted to the Agra Brigade in place of Brigadier General Cobbe, transferred. Major J. Jopp, assistant quartermaster general, Puna Division, has been transferred to the Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force. The question of the rights of the Presidential Staff Corps is engaging much attention, but no public steps have yet been taken with reference to the proposed Staff Officers' Defence Fund. Bombay officers, on furlough or retired, will be pleased to learn that Sir James Fergusson has re-appointed Subadar Shaik Cassim, who was for a long time a member of Sir Richard Temple's staff, as aide de camp to his Excellency. Facilities are to be afforded to officers on service to be examined in Persian, a language which every young man intending to join the Indian Staff Corps ought to make up his mind to acquire.—*Times of India*.

MR. O'DONNELL'S PAMPHLET AND THE INDIGO PLANTERS.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who is now on a tour of inspection in Behar, received at Mozufferpore on the 10th inst. a deputation of indigo planters, who presented an address, complaining of certain statements regarding their body contained in a pamphlet in the form of a letter to Lord Hartington, recently published by a junior member of the Bengal Civil Service. These statements, which charge the planting community with a high-handed defiance of authority, lawlessness, rack-renting of their tenants, and so on, they met with an indignant denial, and they asserted that the writer had exaggerated the facts and suppressed the truth. Sir A. Eden, in reply, said he was not surprised that the planters should have hastened to protest against the statements of a very junior and a very inexperienced subordinate officer of the Government. He regretted that so much importance had been given to the paper. Had the matter come up, as it ought to have done, through the ordinary channels, it would have at once been shown that the statements of this young officer were inaccurate. His views were hasty and crude and his motives were open to question; but it would not have answered the purpose of the writer to submit his statements to the test of experience and responsible criticism before he made an attempt to excite public indignation against those against whom his remarks were obviously levelled. It was true that great abuses had existed in indigo planting, but during the past years the planters had been making strenuous efforts at reform, and the reports of the district officers showed that much had been done to place the industry on a sound footing. In attempting to lead the public to believe that nothing had been done to remove the abuses since 1877, the writer of the pamphlet must have either intentionally misrepresented the truth or shown himself so ignorant of the subject as to disentitle his remarks to a moment's consideration. His honour said, in conclusion,

that when the proper time came the planters would have the fullest opportunities of replying to the calumnies published.

The administration report on the Patna Division for 1879-80 affords a striking answer to some allegations in Mr. O'Donnell's recently-published pamphlet, "Ruin of an Indian Province." The Divisional Commissioner thus states his general conclusions as to the material condition of the people:—

"I have made unusually full quotations from the district and subdivisional reports, because they seem to me to show, in spite of considerable variations of opinion, that the keenest and closest observers discern a decided improvement in the condition of the people, and this coincides with the result of my own observations. Of course, in dealing with so large and complex a subject as this there is great danger in making untrustworthy generalisations from insufficient data, and the difference so often found in tracts neighbouring to one another warns us of the folly of making sweeping statements to cover all the facts of an area so great and varied as that of Behar. Still, while keeping these considerations fully in view, I can state with some confidence that all the available evidence seems to point to a steady improvement in the material condition of the people throughout the division. In some places this improvement may be scarcely appreciable, and in most it may be slow, but in others, again, it is well marked and comparatively rapid. I would ascribe this mainly to the improvement of the communications, but I think it also in some measure due to the gradual, but very real, awakening of intelligence among all classes."

The Lieutenant Governor, in his remarks on the report, expresses a hope that there are really symptoms of amelioration in the State of Behar, though it may be long before the condition of the province becomes thoroughly satisfactory. Forces are, however, he says, undoubtedly at work that must in time bring about a decided change. Education, trade, the railways, and the canals are producing their natural effect.—*Times Telegram*.

THE NAGA HILLS EXPEDITION.

At the close of his despatch describing these operations General Nason writes as follows:—

"In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to bring to his Excellency's notice the praiseworthy services rendered by the troops engaged, namely, the 42nd, 43rd, 44th Native Infantry; and, latterly, the 18th Native Infantry. Officers and men deserve my warmest commendations for the soldier-like and ready way in which they have invariably done their duty, and for the patience with which they have endured hardships and privations of no common kind. The work throughout has been of an exceptionally arduous nature, chiefly owing to the very difficult country in which we have had to operate; and all ranks have worked well and willingly throughout. But I must bring to his Excellency's special notice the very valuable services performed by the 44th Regt. (Sylhet Light Infantry). The part taken by them in the capture of Konoma on Nov. 22 last has already received Sir F. Haines's approbation; and from the long list of their casualties (which have been greatly in excess of those of other regiments engaged) it will be apparent that in all operations the 44th always took a prominent part; and to both officers and men of this gallant regiment I beg to express my sincerest thanks. In addition to the officers mentioned in my letter of the 23rd December last I beg most strongly to recommend to his Excellency's consideration my personal staff. Major Evans, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, has at all times afforded me the most valuable assistance, and has proved himself a very efficient staff officer. Major Evans's rapid move from Dibrugarh to the relief of Kohima has been already specially reported to his Excellency; and, had he only received two days' earlier notice than he did, he would have run Colonel Johnstone and the Manipur troops very close in the honour of relieving the garrison. Captain Macgregor, deputy assistant quartermaster general, is a very hard working officer, and, from his previous knowledge of the Naga Hills, was of great assistance to me. He was always ready, and volunteered for any duty that was of a particularly arduous nature; and he made some very trying marches through the hills to obtain me information. Lieutenant Wingate, the only commissariat officer with the force, also did excellent service under most trying transport difficulties, and has my best thanks. To Surgeon O'Brien, 44th Native Infantry, is due great praise for the admirable arrangements that were at all times made for the large number of sick and wounded throughout the operations, and I beg to recommend him to his Excellency. The great political abilities displayed by Captain Williamson, the chief political officer with the force, have gained my greatest admiration, and will, I feel sure, be duly acknowledged; but as in addition to his civil duties he invariably accompanied any force that took the field, it was more due to his personal knowledge of the hills and tribes that success attended our operations than from information obtained elsewhere, and therefore I beg to most specially recommend him to his Excellency's favourable notice; as also Lieutenant Maxwell, his most able assistant, who was wounded in two places at the attack on the village of Sephima in November last."

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES OF THE NAGA HILLS FIELD FORCE DURING THE OPERATIONS FROM OCT. 14, 1879, TO APRIL 22, 1880.—Staff—Major C. R. Cock, gunshot wound (since dead), on Nov. 22, 1879, at Konoma; and Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, two slight gunshot wounds, on Nov. 16, 1879, at Sephima; 44th N.I.—Col. J. M. Nuttall, C.B., slight gunshot wound; Lieut. R. K. Bridgeway, severe gunshot wound; and Lieut. H. H. Forbes, spear wound (since dead), on Nov. 22, 1879, at Konoma.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIMELY PREPARATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your article in your paper of the 9th inst. shows how the question of preserving millions of souls from death by famine is forgotten amid the din of arms. A fault in our national character is to overlook dangers until we are likely to be overwhelmed by them, and the Madras famine is an instance of this. If Government had taken the alarm when the public did, in August, 1876, millions of lives would probably have been saved; with boundless sources there was no reason for our failing to introduce temporarily a systematic poor law into India. From the beginning of the year 1876 merchants had been importing large quantities of food into Madras. From the district of Ganjam alone 500,000 bags of rice had been shipped to Madras. In August the public mind was much disturbed by reports of prevailing distress, but what did Government do? In the official papers there is no trace of it having done anything to relieve distress between July and October. Towards the end of October prices of corn rose to double and even treble the ordinary rates, and famine at one attacked impoverished millions. Let us consider for one moment the state of the labour market in India. In some districts a labourer can only earn 4lb. of coarse food in a day. In England an uneducated and unskilled labourer can earn nearly 20lb. of good wheaten bread in a day. Out of 4lb. of bajra for himself and family a man is unable to save anything, and, when thrown out of employment by failure of crops, starves more or less quickly. "I have fasted for three days" is a common expression among the poor. Under these circumstances hungry multitudes see long lines of railway trains carrying away the food of which they are in such urgent need. Of what use is it to tell them that Government is making wonderful preparations for relieving their distress, and is going to expend crores of rupees with this object? Their simple reply will be—"Under native Governments all exportation of food would be prohibited, and, under a rich British Government, why is the exported food not purchased on the spot and distributed? What is the use of the cumbrous machinery by which grand purchases of corn beyond the seas are made? Before such corn can reach us we shall be dead and burnt, or our carcases will have been eaten by jackals and vultures." The natives will also say—"In former times the land of India was devoted to the production of food crops: now the best land is taken up by Government or by private individuals for the cultivation of the poppy, of cotton, of jute, and of indigo, which the great British nation requires." Whatever the intentions of the Government may have been, the effect of its measures has been to enslave the nation; the peasant, who is forced by hunger to labour in the cotton fields, sooner or later starves when thrown out of employment; and the peasant proprietors have been consigned to the tender mercies of usurers, who have no interest in keeping alive the men whose land has been appropriated by themselves. And what do the merchants say?—"The Government tried to throw the entire risk upon us; it delayed till the last moment to buy the corn which we at great expense had imported. It established a system of pretended secrecy, by which those in the confidence of Government and others made fortunes, while the rest of the mercantile community were perplexed by the variety of rumours spread abroad by grain speculators." In page 33 of vol. 1 of Digby's "History of the Famine" I read that the rumours of secret purchases by Government were magnified ten times, and that, instead of 30,000 tons, 300,000 tons were supposed to have been secretly bought. How could an honest merchant manage his grain trade under such circumstances? His only chance was to pay for information, and then he found that the railway would not carry his corn at the prescribed rates, so he had again to make presents before he could get his property transported. Circumlocution offices are not the proper means of administering the affairs of India. Mr. James Caird and Mr. H. E. Sullivan (page 64 of the Famine Report) have shown how the absence of due preparation led to frightful confusion, wasteful expenditure, and untold misery and death. Our famines in India are caused by the general and chronic poverty of the labouring classes, and not by want of corn. The two commissioners recorded, in page 66—"Already their wages bear a less proportion to the price of food than in any country of which we have knowledge."—Your obedient servant,

August 13.

"THE RUIN OF AN INDIAN PROVINCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 11th on Mr. O'Donnell's paper bearing the above title, I find in yesterday's *Times* a Calcutta telegram, in which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is reported to have said that Mr. O'Donnell's statements were inaccurate; but this cannot apply to all the statements in his paper, since his Honour added:—"It is true that great abuses existed in indigo planting, but during the past three years the planters have been making strenuous efforts at reform." More-

over, the charges of supineness and of great oppression exercised in the estates of wards, which are brought against the Supreme Government of India are neither refuted nor even denied. His Honour certainly denied that "nothing had been done to remove the abuses since 1877;" but this might refer to his own admonitions to zemindars and planters, at all events, it seems insufficient to exonerate the Government of India from the abovementioned serious charges which are directly brought against it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, August 17.

J. DACOSTA.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

ASSAM AND EMIGRATION.

THE tea-planters have been troubling the Government of India regarding the immigration question, and thus it is that that Government has had its eyes opened to the fact that there is room in Assam for the whole surplus population of India, provided that surplus population can only be persuaded to pack up bag and baggage and betake itself to a region where it will find plenty of breathing space. We are told that the investigations of the Famine Commission have stimulated discussion upon over-population of some parts of India, and that it has been urged there "are no sufficient outlets for the normal increase of numbers; that in many localities the class of landless labourers tends to grow; and that the Government should intervene to promote emigration from densely-peopled regions to those where population is sparse." Already State emigration to Burma has been tried, but with little success; whether it is owing to the dislike of the people generally to leave the districts in which they have been reared, or to other causes, it is difficult to say with any great degree of confidence, but the fact is well known that emigration on an extensive scale does not take place. When the matter is fully inquired into by the commission that is to be appointed to visit the various recruiting districts the real truth as to why the people do not gladly avail themselves of the opportunity offered them to emigrate will probably be ascertained. There is one great reason—the poverty of the people—which we think all will admit to be too palpable. Those who emigrate from this country are invariably very poor. They have no capital of their own, so that they naturally refuse to go to places where their labour will not be in demand. The coffee-planters of Ceylon find no great difficulty in obtaining as much labour as they require from South India, and tea-planters of Assam will be in nearly as good a position. Why is this? We believe it is altogether due to the fact that there are capitalists settled in the places named who are not only ready and willing to employ all who choose to work, but who actually bear the cost of the passages of such labourers. A man going to a country, like many portions of Assam and Burma, without capital, goes to certain starvation, except he be ready to labour as a cooly. He cannot cultivate the land for himself, since he has no resources to support himself and his family until such time as he can grow certain crops. If, then, he cannot at once meet with employment when he gets there, he must starve. If all the immigrants of Assam and Burma carried with them enough money to support them until they could get a certain area of land under cultivation, the case would be entirely altered. Now, if we read aright the letter of the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, this point has been overlooked in the previous experiments that have been made to get rid of the surplus population of India. "Assam, a country of bounteous rainfall, with a fertile and vigorous soil, apart from its special claims as a tea-producing province, labours under serious disadvantages from the scarcity of population and the need for a much greater supply of labour for its ordinary wants." This we fully endorse, but labourers by the million would not do much good in Assam or anywhere else unless capital accompanied them or was already there. At the same time, we think the Governor General in Council is acting most wisely in inviting attention to the question of extending free emigration into Assam, "not only in view to increase the supply of labour on the tea plantations, but also equally with the object of settling emigrants as cultivators on available land." The Government asserts publicly, on the strength of the reports in its possession, that free emigration to Assam is not only practicable but successful; that it is gradually extending, and that it is not attended with any grave risks. Thus, then, we have here a partial solution of that great problem which has been troubling the heads of our country for years back. Can this free emigration into Assam be developed and extended? If so, no doubt, the Government of India would be justified in the eyes of all men in sanctioning the expenditure of money to secure such a greatly to be desired result. The Government of India does not lose sight of the fact that none of the safeguards for the protection of the labourer must be relaxed, at least for the years immediately following his arrival in a strange land.—*Madras Times*.

The advocates for the extension of the period of service of

labourers engaged for the tea districts from three to five years appear to have overlooked a very important point. Section 492 of the Indian Penal Code, which appears to be the only section under which a coolie's breach of contract of service can be punished, lays down—"Whoever, being bound by lawful contract in writing to work for another person as an artificer, workman, or labourer, for a period of not more than three years, at any place within British India to which, by virtue of the contract, he has been, or is to be, conveyed, at the expense of such other, voluntarily deserts the service of that other during the continuance of such contract, or, without reasonable cause, refuses to perform the service which he has contracted to perform, such service being reasonable and proper service, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or with fine not exceeding double the amount of such expense, or with both, unless the employer have ill treated him or neglected to perform the contract on his part." If the extension of the term of service to five years involved inability to criminally enforce the contract the benefit derived would be at most problematical. Section 2 of the Code provides that every person shall be liable to punishment under this code, and not otherwise, for every act or omission contrary to the provision thereof of which he shall be guilty, &c., so we do not see how a five years' contract can be criminally enforced. The matter is, we deem, worthy of the most serious consideration, alike from those embarked in the tea enterprise and from Government. There is no doubt that the shortness of the period of service operates most unfavourably and heavily handicaps an industry, the ultimate success or failure of which may depend on the decision of this very question, and whose present condition is one of the gravest anxiety to all concerned. The Government would do well to ponder over the concluding words of the Calcutta telegram, which appeared in the *Times* of June 14, which do not exaggerate by one iota the gravity of the situation.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—Intelligence in the shape of a telegram from Calcutta has been received by the directors of the London Missionary Society containing the announcement of the death of the Indian missionary, the Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B., of Benares. He was the author of the following works:—"The Indian Church during the Rebellion," "The Sacred City of the Hindus," "The Tribe Castes of India as represented in Benares," and "The History of Protestant Missions in India." He married a daughter of the Indian missionary, the late Rev. R. Cotton Mather, LL.D., whom he leaves a widow. The deceased was in the fifty-fifth year of his age.—*Daily News*.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS IN 1879.—The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,543, against 4,650 in 1878. The increase is most noticeable under the heads of "Wolves" and "Other Animals." The number of wolves killed rose from 919 in 1878 to 1,466 in 1879; and the number of "Other Animals," i.e., animals other than tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, and hyenas, from 1,613 in 1878 to 9,914 in 1879. In the Bhagulpore division alone, 1,031 wolves were killed, against 377 in 1878. This great increase is explained by the arrival in the district of Monghyr of a large number of professional shikarees from Gya and other neighbouring districts, who killed the animals merely for the sake of reward. The number of snakes destroyed is 21,102, against 24,276 in 1878, the decrease being most marked in the Bhagulpore division, where the number fell from 8,649 in 1878 to 4,220 in 1879. No explanation of this decrease has been given. The returns for Calcutta and the districts of Manbhoom, Dinagepore, and Julpigoree are blank, and those for Rungpore, the suburbs of Calcutta, Darjiling, and Lohardugga give one, three, four, and ten respectively as the number of snakes destroyed. The returns of snakes brought in for reward do not, however, afford any indication of the number actually destroyed. Rewards are only given for cobras, daboias, and keraits destroyed within the limits of any town, municipality, or village in which the Village Chowkedares Act is in force, and many persons who destroy venomous snakes, even within the limits for which rewards are granted, do not claim the small rewards to which they are entitled. The total amount paid in rewards was Rs.28,370-14 against Rs.23,583-7 in 1878. Of this sum, Rs.24,929-11 was paid for the destruction of wild animals against Rs.18,971 in 1878, and Rs.3,441-3 for the destruction of snakes against Rs.4,612-7-6 in 1878. Of the total amount paid for the destruction of snakes, Rs.559-13 was contributed by municipalities. No reward was paid in the suburbs of Calcutta. In the districts of Howrah and Bogra the amount of reward paid was below Rs.10. The largest amount of reward was paid in the Bhagulpore division.—*Government Gazette*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 29,399 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed quiet, but steady, at £2 15s. for wheat; £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. for jute; at £3 5s. to £3 10s. hides and tea; linseed nominal. *Viâ* Cape: The market closed firm at £2 5s. nominal for rice and wheat, £2 7s. 6d. for linseed, £2 10s. for rape and poppy, £2 7s. 6d. for jute, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. for light and for measurement goods. Liverpool *via* Canal: No inquiry for

tonnage; quotations nominal at £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. for rice or wheat, and £3 5s. for light or measurement goods. *Viâ* Cape: More inquiry and more business doing. Saltpetre at £1 17s. 6d., wheat at £2, linseed and jute at £2 5s., gunnies and oil at £2 7s. 6d.—*Englishman*.

POTATOES.—With a view to introduce the cultivation of potatoes of a better species at Darjiling than those generally found in Lower Bengal, and to encourage the cultivation amongst the hillmen, a proposition has been made by the Government of Bengal to lease a plot of land on the hills for the purpose. Dr. King, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, has been requested to make the necessary arrangements and to import potato seed from England and Australia. The sum of Rs.2,000 has been placed at his disposal.—*Indian Daily News*.

MUSSOORIE AND THE MONSOON.—On July 13 Mussoorie had had fourteen hours of rain consecutively, and had gauged forty-six inches. The result of this state of things in the hills has been that bridges have been carried away, roads damaged, streams flooded, and a general discomfort. Kangra has been particularly unfortunate. First, its post was delayed for twenty-four hours; then, the Ool-bridge was carried away, and for five days the daks accumulated on the wrong side of the stream.—*Indian Daily News*.

BHOOTAN AND THIBET.—We understand from the Bhooteas that the quarrel which existed between Bhootan and Thibet is in a fair way of being amicably adjusted. We have not, however, heard how this happy result has been attained. Our information goes on to say that the Deb Raja—i.e., the head of the Executive Government of Bhootan, who was elected to his office only last year, died recently, and that his successor has not yet been elected. Probably this may have something to do with the resumption of friendly feelings between the two countries.—*Darjiling News*.

THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.—It is satisfactory to find from the report published in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the Government cinchona plantations in British Sikkim continued to flourish. Nearly three quarters of a million of young trees, covering an area of about 196 acres, were planted out, of which 644,222 were of *Succirubra*. The efforts made to propagate the Calisaya and hybrid varieties have at last begun to bear fruit. Of the hybrid species, 39,400 were planted during the year at Mungpoo, and 36,680 at Sittong, and of Calisaya 12,782 were planted out at the latter plantation. The nursery stock of all three kinds has also been kept up, the year ending with a total of 16,000 stock plants and 403,000 young ones. The entire produce of the plantations for the year was 361,590lb. of dry bark against 261,659lb. in 1878-79; of this, 29,520lb. were yellow and the rest red bark. The new plantation of Sittong grew its first crop during the year, and, of the bark gathered, 15,850lb. represented the yield of that plantation. The aggregate yield of bark in former years amounted to 1,134,901lb. so that the total produce of the plantations since their opening, including the crop of the past year, has been 1,496,491lb. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, 14,240lb. of the yellow or Calisaya bark was sent to England for sale towards the close of the year; but, as Mr. Gammie has now succeeded in making sulphate of quinine of excellent quality from his bark, it will probably not be desirable to send any more away. The total outturn of the febrifuge factory for the year was 9,434lb. 13oz. against 7,007lb. in the previous year. 2,757lb. 8oz. of the febrifuge was sold to the public during the year, realising Rs.46,803, being an increase of 358lb. over the sales of the previous year, whilst the total disposed of was 8,164lb., valued at Rs.1,36,773. This, however, by no means represents the real saving to Government by the use of the febrifuge. The amount of it used in substitution of quinine in Government hospitals and dispensaries during the past year was 5,400lb. Calculating the average price of quinine in Calcutta at Rs.90 (a rather low estimate), the saving effected by this substitution during the year has been very nearly four lakhs of rupees, and the total saving since the factory commenced working aggregates 11¼ lakhs of rupees, or more than the plantations have cost since their opening.—*Englishman*.

THE DELHI COLLEGE.—A deputation from the committee engaged in efforts to procure the re-establishment of the Delhi College had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at Simla on the July 16. In reply, Sir Robert Egerton said that the reduction of the Delhi College had been made only under pressure of financial necessities, and that he would promise a supplementary grant from the provincial revenues to assist the movement.—*Pioneer*.

THE BURMA COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—The first of the commissariat fraud cases, that of Sergeant M'Dermott, has been tried at Rangoon before Mr. Allen, the additional recorder. The prisoner was convicted of taking bribes, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs.500.—*Times Telegraph*.

THE ARMS ACT.—The Bengal Government has issued a return of the number of persons killed by wild beasts before and since the Arms Act of 1878 was passed. It appears that for three years before 1878 the deaths from this cause averaged 1,601 annually; in 1878 they were 1,374, and last year 1,264. The number of beasts destroyed in the three previous years averaged 3,924. This increased in 1878 to 4,690, and last year to 5,543. These figures

go far to answer the main argument of the opponents of the measure; but, on the other hand, it should be mentioned that the number of cattle killed by wild beasts is steadily increasing.—*Times Telegram*.

THE DEHRA DUN RAILWAY.—Reference has already been made to the proposed new metre gauge railway in the district known as the Dun. The proposal has now assumed a tangible form, and a preliminary prospectus has been issued. The line will start from either the Deoband or the Nagal station of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and terminate at the foot of the Rajpur Bazar, below Mussoorie. The exact length of the line is still uncertain. The projectors say it may be $76\frac{1}{4}$ miles or only $72\frac{1}{4}$; for the preliminary estimate it has been taken at 75 miles. It is proposed to start a company called the Dehra Dun Railway Company (Limited), with a capital of Rs.35,00,000, in shares of Rs.100 each. The terms asked for from Government are:—1. An annual subsidy for twenty years, or until the line shall steadily earn 5 per cent., of Rs.40,000, which is the estimated saving that will be effected by the roads being superseded by the railway, Rs.30,000 plus the present cost of carriage of the mails—Rs.10,000. 2. The free use of such roads as can be utilised in the construction of the railway; other Government land free of cost; and the acquisition and transfer at cost price of other land not belonging to Government. 3. That Government shall construct a new or improved cart road from the terminus of the proposed railway, at or near Rajpur, to a central part of Mussoorie. 4. The right to take sleepers of suitable woods, from the Government forest, free of forest dues. 5. The monopoly of all carriage of passengers and goods for Government at rates charged to the public. 6. A postal subsidy of Rs.10,000 annually. 7. The right to charge as maximum rates—for passengers, upper class, 3 annas, lower class 4 pie, for goods 1 pie per maund per mile. The sources of revenue include, besides the special and general trade of the neighbourhood, considerable passenger traffic, including the annual migrations to the hills and the great Hardwar pilgrimage. In a single week during the fair last year the third-class return traffic alone on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway is said to have amounted to 854,000 persons. The whole of this traffic both ways will, it is expected, be carried on the proposed railway, a fact which, however seductive to the promoters of the new scheme, will not, we should imagine, be quite so gratifying to the shareholders of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi. The average of five separate estimates of the earnings of the Dehra Dun Railway is Rs.6,30,334, and it is calculated that, after paying the working expenses, the sum available for dividend will be at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the capital.—*Times of India*.

THE "BREHILDA-AVA" COLLISION.—*Re Brenhilda-Ava* collision judgment was given on July 23, in the High Court, in the cross appeals in the above case. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pontifex confirmed the judgment of the Lower Court, being of opinion that the collision was the result of negligence on the part of each vessel. Therefore both appeals would be dismissed. The *Ava* was valued at £50,000, half of which will have to be paid by the owners of the *Brenhilda*. The judges directed that an inquiry be held before the registrar of the High Court to ascertain the damage done to the *Brenhilda*, and one-half that amount will be allowed as a set off against the £25,000 due on account of the *Ava*. Each party to pay its own costs.

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE NAIRNS.—The funeral of George Nairns took place on the evening of his execution at the Scotch burial ground. There were present at the cemetery, some time before the funeral cortege arrived, about fifty ladies and gentlemen. On the arrival of the hearse, the coffin, which bore the inscription of "George Nairns, executed July 23, 1880, aged 29 years," was covered by a Union Jack, and was shouldered by six of Nairns' shipmates and carried to the foot of the grave. The Rev. Mr. Gillan officiated, and in the first instance read out those portions of Scripture which Nairns was most fond of hearing read to him after his condemnation. He then referred in general to the terms of the statement made by Nairns on the scaffold, and, more particularly addressing the sailors present, he warned them to take example from the fate which had befallen Nairns, and earnestly advised them to avoid the low native liquor shops. The usual prayers were then offered up. On the coffin being lowered into the grave many a sod was thrown in pityingly, and many a merciful womanly hand flung in a bunch of flowers, and many a head was turned aside to wipe away a tear for the shameful end of a young man whose career had promised such better things. At the conclusion the Rev. Mr. Godwin, assisted by several ladies who were present, sang the hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."—*Indian Daily News*.

WE have been authorised to state that Mr. Anderson Souttar has undertaken to receive any sums of money that may be sent him for the benefit of the widow of George Nairns.—*Englishman*.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.—The exhibition will be opened on September 18, and intending exhibitors are requested to let the hon. secretary, Colonel F. Massey, know as early as possible the number, description, and full titles of the works they propose sending. Prizes will be given by his Excellency the Viceroy, his Honour the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Hon. C. Grant, an amateur, for lady amateurs only, and by the society. The Viceroy's prize is for an original picture

in either oils or water-colours, and is open to all amateurs.—*Times of India*.

ACCIDENT AT THE SANDHEADS.—A melancholy accident took place at the Sandheads on the evening of July 25. Mr. Walker, pilot, who had been ailing for some time, jumped overboard in a state of delirium. The vessel was immediately hove to and a boat lowered, but all efforts to save him proved ineffectual. The body has not been recovered. He leaves a widow and five children.—*Times of India*.

SHIPPING.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the abolition, in the case of vessels carrying no passengers, of the statement hitherto required to be submitted to the protector of emigrants by the commanders of vessels bound for emigration ports, on the understanding that the commanders themselves certify to that effect to the collector of customs on applying for port clearance.

KIDNAPPING.—At the Howrah magistrate's court, before Rungo Lal Bannerjee, Esq., deputy magistrate, there were arraigned a man, his wife, his daughter, his son, and a native of Bhowanipore, charged with having kidnapped from lawful guardianship three girls belonging to three separate families residing in Howrah. It appears that the wife and daughter of the first-named accused were in the habit of visiting the girls and managed to entice them away. Having done so they made them over to the first defendant, whose son took them over to Bhowanipore and handed them over to the fifth defendant, who attempted to sell them to a coolie recruiter. While negotiations for the sale were going on the police received information and arrested the delinquent. Subsequent inquiries led to the arrest of the other defendants. His worship, on the facts before him, convicted and sentenced the man, wife, and daughter to two years' and the son and the native who attempted to dispose of the girls to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—*Statesman*.

BANK OF BENGAL.—From the directors' report of the above bank just issued it appears that during the past six months' business, both at the bank's head office and its branches, has been dull, and the demand for money inactive. The bank's rate for demand loans during that time fluctuated between 3 and 7 per cent. The net profits made during the six months amounted to Rs.9,92,907-4-2, which, with Rs.41,835-0-3 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs.10,34,742-4-5. The directors disposed of from the above total Rs.9,00,000 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum; transferred Rs.15,000 to gratuity fund; and carried forward Rs.1,19,742-4-5 to profit and loss account of the current half-year. The directors had the satisfaction to state that no provision was required in respect of bad or doubtful debts. During the half-year Mr. J. J. Keswick and Mr. F. J. Fergusson were appointed directors by the board in place of two of the directors, who had resigned on proceeding to England.—*Times of India*.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Various rumours and speculations are rife regarding the changes to be effected in the Commissariat Department, in conformity with the suggestions made in the report of the Indian Army Commission. A large amount of work of the commissariat is to be detached and separated from the department. The kheddah establishments are to be made over to the Civil Department, and all supplies are to be made by regimental arrangements. It is said that there will be two commissaries general in the Bengal Presidency, viz., one for the Presidency and the other for the Punjab division. A director general of stores is also to be appointed. As several senior officers of the department are likely to retire next year it is rumoured that Lieut.-Col. J. V. Hunt is to be the commissary general of the Presidency division, and Major A. R. Badcock is to be the commissary general of the Punjab circle. Both of these officers are now on field service.—*Indian Daily News*.

SPECIAL PENSION.—On the recommendation of the Government of Bengal the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a special pension of Rs.6,000 per annum to Mr. J. Mackenzie, the late collector of stamps and land revenue and excise superintendent in Calcutta.—*Ibid*.

MADRAS.

MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.—A memorandum of operations of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the half-year ended June 30, 1880, just issued to subscribers, shows very satisfactory results. There have been nine removals and one admission of subscribers in the widows' branch; and thirty-three removals of nominees with six admissions in the children's branch, thus reducing the number of subscribers in the widows' branch by eight, and the number of nominees in the children's branch by twenty-seven. On the other hand, there have been four admissions of incumbents to pension in the widows' branch (including one case under disposal) and six removals; and in the children's branch, one admission (which is under disposal) to pension and ten removals; thus reducing the number of widows by two and the children incumbents by nine. From the usual statement of receipts and disbursements from January to June, 1880, it appears that the opening balance on January 1 was Rs.1,677-3-8, and the closing balance on June 30, Rs.4,303-13-8; income has therefore exceeded expenditure by Rs.2,626-10-0. Mr. Perrett's scheme came into

operation on January 1, 1880, and nearly half of the whole body of subscribers have availed themselves of the opportunity of electing to pay the higher rates of subscription in order to secure the higher rates of pension.—*Madras Times*.

THE MADRAS COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held on July 20, the special resolutions which were passed at the meeting held on the 30th June, anent the company being wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, were carried. Mr. C. Simpson, of the firm of Messrs. Binny and Company, has been appointed liquidator.—*Ibid*.

MILITARY DESERTERS.—Private John Barnes of her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, Gunner William M'Donald of the 19-9th Royal Regiment of Artillery, Fred. Coyle of the B-4th Royal Artillery, Private John Harding of her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, and Private Edward M'Donald of her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, are reported to have deserted from their several corps.—*Gazette*.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NATIVE OFFICER.—On July 21, as Captain Mahomed Hussain Sirdar Bahadur, subadar major of the 4th Light Cavalry and A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander in Chief, was proceeding to meet the Governor at the railway station he met with a fatal accident in crossing the S.I.R. line near the General Hospital. His phaeton was struck by the engine of a train proceeding to the harbour works and capsized into the Coom. The deceased officer was severely injured and died soon after his removal to the hospital. He was eighty years of age and had seen much service.—*Madras Times*.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM AT OOTACAMUND.—This institution, we are glad to state, is making steady progress in education, &c. We hear that the principal and secretary of the asylum has made a representation to Government recommending that the military staff be maintained at the following strength:—One sergeant major Rs.45-4-3; two junior sergeants each Rs.45; one quartermaster Rs.60; one gymnastic instructor Rs.75; one master tailor Rs.55; one bandmaster Rs.70; and one master carpenter Rs.20. The matter, we hear, has been referred to the Commander in Chief and Controller of Military Accounts for report.—*Madras Times*.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The latest news regarding the affairs of this company is that a few days ago the chief engineer of the company applied for funds, when he was informed by telegraph by the Secretary of State that the company were bound to keep the canal in proper working order, that Government were only bound to advance them the amount of their half-yearly earning, and that if more money was wanted they should look to their own resources; if the company did not keep the canal in working order a notice should be served upon the company's representative in India under a section of the contract. The chief engineer has therefore been compelled to dispense with the services of his assistant engineers, with the exception of one, who has come out from England under a special covenant.—*Madras Times*.

ABOLITION OF THE SOUTHERN COMMAND.—We hear that the Government of India have at length sanctioned the proposal for the permanent withdrawal of British troops from Trichinopoly and the abolition of the southern command in the Madras Presidency, the station duties at Trichinopoly being performed by a staff officer of the third class. It has also been decided that in future the detachment of British Infantry at Maliyapuram shall be relieved from Fort Saint George instead of from Cannanore.—*Madras Times*.

PENSIONERS FOR GARRISON DUTY.—With a view of employing pensioners for garrison or field service we understand that Sir Neville Chamberlain has recommended that, on the men next presenting themselves to draw pay, they should be examined by a combatant and a medical officer appointed for this duty. The Madras Government, tailing in with the views of the Commander in Chief, have ordered that steps be taken at Vellore, Madras, and Bangalore for the examination of native military pensioners to ascertain the number fit and unfit for garrison duty and field service.—*Madras Times*.

THE RAMPA REBELS.—Some appeals have been preferred to the High Court by some of the Rampa rebels who were sentenced to be hanged. In the Appellate Side of the High Court, before Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Justice Kernan, Mr. Wedderburn appeared on behalf of the Government pleader, in an appeal preferred by one of the insurgents, named Ambal Reddy, who was sentenced to be hanged for having been one of the parties concerned with Damadora in murdering some police constables near Chodaveram. Mr. Wedderburn detailed the several exploits carried on by the insurgents in the Rampa district, and said that Ambal Reddy was one of the ring-leaders. As there were other cases of appeal of a similar nature their lordships reserved judgment.—*Madras Standard*.

REINFORCEMENTS.—A regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent after embarking at Madras July 30, for the scene of the Rampa disturbance, was stopped. This countermand is supposed to have something to do with Kandahar trouble.—*Times of India*.

OXFORD INDIAN INSTITUTE.—Among the contributions towards the Indian Institute Fund recently received by Professor Monier Williams are Rs.1,000 from the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., Rs.500 from the Maharaja of Hutwa, Rs.500 from the Nawabs Ahsanallah and Abdul Ghanni of Decca, and £100 from Mr. Edward Cazalet.

BOMBAY.

THE KUSMORE BUND.—A good deal of anxiety has lately been expressed about the state of the Kusmore Bund, on the stability of which the existence of the railway through Jacobabad to Sibi and towards Kandahar is well known to depend. There was a report the other day that this bund had given way, and many people imagined that the new railway was thus menaced with imminent destruction. The situation, however, is as follows:—The bund in question runs parallel to the river Indus along the right, or western, bank from Kusmore—about eighty miles as the crow flies, above Sukkur—the greater part of the way to that place from which the new railway strikes across country towards Jacobabad. At the head of the bund, at Kusmore, there is a short piece of embankment at right angles to the main line of the bund, which runs up to the neighbouring hills. A part of this minor bund has been cut through to make a canal, and it was at this point and in connection with these operations that the recent fracture took place; but its effects were of a very local and unimportant kind. There has been no reason to apprehend any catastrophe along the main line of the bund, on which the security of the country between the river Jacobabad, and perhaps of that station itself, depends. Along the railway some temporary mischief has been done lately by storm water from hill streams at a point about ninety miles up the line from Sukkur; but this little mishap had nothing to do with the Indus or the great bund, and was so soon repaired that it scarcely interrupted the traffic. There is free communication now along the new line from Sukkur as far as Sibi.—*Pioneer*.

DEATH OF A LEADING HINDOO.—Mr. Gunesh Wassudeo Joshi, a leading Hindoo of the Deccan, and one of the founders of the Puna Sarvajanic Subha, died on July 25. The funeral was largely attended, and a native professor of the Deccan College delivered a funeral oration on the banks of the Moota.—*Times of India*.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s Government hired steamship *Ellora*, 1,513 tons, Commander J. W. Seaward, arrived in harbour on July 25 from Karachi, and sailed on the following day for the same port with the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.—*Times of India*.

The collector of Surat, Mr. A. Keyser, is going on furlough for a year in September next.

Mr. J. ELPHINSTONE becomes collector of Colaba in the place of Mr. T. Bosanquet, resigned.

CAPTAIN FENN, commander of the Indian Government steamer, *May Frere*, has been appointed marine storekeeper at Bombay.

It is rumoured that the Indian Government steamer, *May Frere*, will shortly be put out of commission.

The provisions of Indian army circulars, clause 15, 1880, have been made applicable to the Bombay Presidency.

THE LATE MR. RYAN.—The friends of the late Mr. John Ryan, consisting of some influential native merchants, assembled at the Carnac Bunder on July 23 to consider the best means of commemorating his memory. About three thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot, and, after some discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing deep sympathy with the members of the deceased's family. A representation, signed by a large number of merchants, has been sent to the secretary of the Port Trust recommending Mr. Ryan's eldest son for the appointment of superintendent of the Prince's Dock.—*Times of India*.

MAJOR GENERAL HATCH.—We understand that Major General Hatch, the inspector general of ordnance and magazines, retires from the service in September next.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM THOMAS KINCHELLA.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. T. Kinchella, who has served Government for upwards of thirty years in connection with the Military Board-office in Bombay, and on retiring from the service on a pension came to reside in Puna.—*Deccan Times*.

PAN SOOPARI MEETING.—Pan Soopari meetings are becoming popular on this side of India. Mr. Ramsey, collector of Nassik, invited the leading European and native residents, official and unofficial, to a pan soopari meeting on July 19. The guests, we read, conversed in a friendly way for about an hour, and after receiving pan soopari, nosegays, &c., took leave of Mr. Ramsey.—*Times of India*.

THE KUSHK-I-NAKHU D. DISASTER.

GENERAL BURROWS' FORCE.

THE force under the command of Brigadier General Burrows consisted of one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, two regiments of Native Cavalry excepting one squadron employed elsewhere, one company of Sappers and Miners, a considerable part of a British regiment, and two regiments of Native Infantry. We give below details compiled from the most recent sources of information, but as changes are frequent the names may not in all cases be quite accurate:—

E.B. ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—This battery was commanded by Major G. F. Blackwood, who rejoined, we believe, from furlough in England just after it was ordered on service. The other officers of the battery were Capt. J. Ramsay Slade, Lieut. Newton

Plomer Fowell, Lieut. Hector Maclaine, Lieut. Edmd. George Osborn, Surgeon Major Charles H. Harvey, M.D., Veterinary Surgeon George Augustus Amos Oliver. A battery of Royal Horse Artillery serving in India consists of 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 2 staff sergeants, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 76 gunners, 54 drivers, 2 trumpeters, 1 farrier, 2 shoeing smiths, 1 collar maker, and 1 wheeler; total number, 163. Horses, 178. E.B. Battery before proceeding on service was stationed at Kirkee.

3RD (QUEEN'S OWN) LIGHT CAVALRY.—The commandant of this distinguished regiment, Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Stack, went home on furlough for two years, last April twelvemonths, and Major A. P. Corrie was officiating as commandant and Captain J. R. Willoughby as 2nd in command. The other officers were Captain M. W. Stevens, Captain M. Mayne, Lieut. W. C. Owen, Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Surgeon Major C. J. F. S. McDowall, Surgeon A. W. F. Street, and Lieut. J. H. E. Reid, 25th, a probationer and officiating as a squadron officer. The effective establishment of a native cavalry regiment consists of 6 troops, and of 1 commandant, 3 squadron commanders, 3 squadron officers, 1 medical officer, 1 russaldar major, 2 russuldars, 1 wordee major, 3 russuldars, 6 jemedars, 1 kote duffadar major, 1 farrier major, 6 kote duffadars, 30 duffadars, 6 trumpeters, 30 naiks and 400 sowars. Total 487. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel of the 3rd.

3RD SIND HORSE.—Commandant: Col. J. H. R. Malcolmson. Squadron Commanders: Capt. J. E. Gordon, Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith, Lieut. A. M. Monteith, Surg. G. E. Burroughs. One squadron of this regiment was at Khilat-i-Ghilzai.

NO. 2 COMPANY SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The officer in command of No. 2 Company of the corps of Sappers and Miners was, we believe, Lieutenant T. R. Henn, R.E.

66TH (BERKSHIRE) REGIMENT OF FOOT.—This regiment, which, it will be remembered, was a year or two ago stationed in Bombay, was commanded by Lieut. Col. James Galbraith. Two companies being at Khelat-i-Ghilzai did not accompany the regiment on General Burrows' ill-fated expedition. Some of the officers of this regiment are on leave or in other employ. Thus Major S. G. Hogg holds the appointment of commandant of the Deolalee Department. Capt. G. W. M. Hall took six months' leave on medical certificate in May last, another officer is adjutant of a militia regiment in England, two officers are at the Indian depot, another, Capt. C. B. Adams, is attached as a probationer to the marine battalion in Bombay, and another is a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps. The name or names of the officer or officers left in charge of the two companies at Khelat-i-Ghilzai are no. mentioned separately in the last Army List, so we give the names of all officers appearing as on duty with the regiment at the beginning of the month:—Lieut. Col. J. Galbraith, Major C. V. Oliver, J. T. Ready, Captains E. S. Garratt, J. Quarry, W. H. M'Math, W. A. D. Mackinnon, F. J. Cullen, A. J. Price; Lieuts. W. J. de la Poer Beresford-Pierse, E. M. Rayner, F. N. Bruce, G. de la Motte Faunce, J. W. H. Fitzgerald, R. T. Chute, M. L. O'Donel, C. M. Edwards; Second Lieuts. H. Lynch, W. A. B. Loneragan, G. L. Melliss, A. Honywood, R. E. T. Bray, W. R. Oliver, H. J. O. Barr; Surgeon Major A. F. Preston, in medical charge.

1ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY (GRENADIERS).—The two wing officers of this regiment, Major J. Affleck and Major W. R. Trevelyan, appear to be both on furlough. Lieut. Colonel F. S. Anderson is the commandant, Lieut. Colonel C. M. Griffith officiating second in command and wing commander, Captain J. Grant officiating wing commander, Lieut. C. W. Hinde, adjutant, Lieut. W. C. Aslett, quartermaster, Lieut. F. Whittuck wing officer, Lieut. C. G. Whitby, 17th Foot, on probation, Surgeon A. H. C. Dane. The effective establishment of a native infantry regiment consists of eight companies with commandant, two wing commanders, four wing officers, one medical officer, eight subadars, eight jemedars, forty havildars, forty naiks, sixteen drummers, 600 sepoy, or 712 of all ranks (native). The non-effective staff is one subadar major, one native adjutant, one drill havildar, one drill naik, eight pay havildars, one drum major, and one fife major.

30TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY, OR JACOB'S RIFLES.—The officers on duty with this regiment were:—Commandant, Colonel W. G. Mainwaring; officiating second in command, Major J. S. Iredell; wing commander, Capt. W. C. Harrison (officiating); wing officers, Capt. H. F. Smith, Lieut. D. Cole, Surgeon K. R. Kirtidar; attached, Lieut. W. N. Justice and Lieut. M. B. Salmon. One of the pukka wing commanders, Lieut. Col. F. T. Humfrey, is on furlough, and another, Lieut. Col. Bell, is officiating as commandant of the 27th N.I. There are in all thirty native infantry regiments in the Bombay army. It is somewhat remarkable that both the first and the last should have been engaged on this occasion.

THE SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN FORCES.

OFFICERS ON FIELD SERVICE AND IN RESERVE.

The following is the list of officers of the Bombay Army on field service and in reserve on July 1:—**KANDAHAR FORCE:** Lieut. General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., British Infantry, commanding Bombay Division; Lieut. E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Foot, aide de camp; Major C. J. Burnett, 15th Foot, assistant adjutant general;

Major F. J. S. Adam, S.C., assistant quartermaster general; Capt. T. Harris, 66th Foot, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Capt. W. Law, R.A., provost marshal; Capt. F. C. Keyser, 7th Foot, superintendent of army signalling; Lieut. F. M. Bruce, 66th Foot, assistant superintendent of signalling; Lieut. Col. G. F. Beville, 21st N.I., deputy judge advocate; Deputy Surgeon General (temporary) J. O. Nial, A.M.D., principal medical officer; Col. W. French, R.A., commanding Royal Artillery; Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A., adjutant Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. J. Hills, R.E., commanding engineers; Capt. E. M. Larmie, R.E., brigadier major R.E. (with Ghuzni Force); Lieut. T. R. Henn, R.E., brigadier major Royal engineers; Brigadier General T. Nuttall, S.C., commanding Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier General G. R. S. Burrows, Infantry, commanding Brigade; Brigadier General H. F. Brooke, adjutant general, commanding brigade; Lieut. F. J. Fox, R.A., orderly officer; Major G. E. Hogg, Puna Horse, brigade major, cavalry brigade, temporary; Capt. P. C. Heath, 5th N.L.I., brigade major; Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, 8th N.I., brigade major; Capt. J. T. Carruthers, 16th N.I., station staff officer, Quetta; Capt. G. J. Coulson, 3rd Regiment N.L.I., station staff officer, Sukkur; Major F. J. Caldecott, B.A., commissary of ordnance, Kandahar; Capt. E. A. Johnson, B.A., commissary of ordnance, Quetta; Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., field engineer; Lieut. H. O. Selby, R.E., assistant field engineer; Lieut. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E., assistant field engineer; Lieut. G. T. Jones, R.E., assistant field engineer; Lieut. E. A. Waller, R.E., assistant field engineer; Lieut. W. Coles, R.E., assistant field engineer; Lieut. M. J. Slater, R.E., assistant field engineer; Lieut.-Col. A. M. Shewell, S.C., deputy commissary general; Major E. S. Walcott, S.C., acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Major T. W. Sanders, S.C., acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Boyd, S.C., acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, S.C., acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, S.C., acting sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major J. L. Fagan, S.C., acting sub assistant commissary general; Lieut. E. A. Barclay, S.C., acting sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class; Lieut.-Col. C. M. Griffith, 1st N.I., in charge of treasure chest; Col. S. de B. Edwards, 2nd N.I., director transport train; Lieut. C. F. S. Alban, 7th N.I., staff officer, transport train; Major De L. R. F. Woodbridge, 22nd Regiment, N.I., general transport officer; Capt. A. J. Garrett, Bengal, S.C., general transport officer; Lieut. G. Moore, R.A., assistant general transport officer; Lieut. Col. J. Barrass, 15th N.I., brigade transport officer; Lieut. E. E. M. Lawford, Madras S.C., brigade transport officer; Lieut. G. S. Jones, R.A., brigade transport officer; Lieut. H. St. John L. Wood, 2-15th Foot, brigade transport officer; Capt. Bowles, 2-15th Foot, transport officer; Lieut. M. L. Shipley, 7th Foot, transport officer; Lieut. W. P. Noon, 11th Foot, transport officer; Lieut. H. E. C. Way, 2-15th Foot, transport officer; Lieut. H. L. Houghton, 29th Foot, transport officer; Lieut. W. Adye, 83rd Foot, transport officer; Lieut. Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, 83rd Foot, transport officer; Veterinary Surgeon W. B. Spooner, transport train; Veterinary Surgeon A. Bostock, transport train; Major R. Westmacott, 20th N.I., road commandant; Rev. A. G. Cane, Ecclesiastical Department, chaplain, Church of England; Rev. Father Jackson, R.C. chaplain.

BOMBAY RESERVE DIVISION.—Major General R. Phayre, C.B., S.C., commanding, division and line of communications; Lieut. H. W. Seymour, 16th N.I., aide de camp; Major C. A. Cunningham, S.C., assistant adjutant general; Major W. B. Colvin, 2-7th Foot, assistant quartermaster general; Capt. J. T. Watling, 23rd N.L.I., deputy assistant quartermaster general (on line of communications); Capt. H. Melliss, S.C., deputy assistant quartermaster general; Surg. Major L. S. Bruce, I.M.D., principal medical officer; Lieut. Col. T. P. Smith, R.A., commanding Royal Artillery; Brigadier General H. H. A. Wood, C.B., S.C., commanding brigade; Brigadier General T. S. Brown, half pay, late 83rd Foot, commanding brigade; Capt. W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, brigade major (on line of communications); Major H. J. Stock, C.S., brigade major; Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot, brigade major; Major A. R. Heyland, S.C., brigade major, Cavalry Brigade; Major C. Swinhoe, S.C., acting assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major J. Hibbert, S.C., acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. W. J. Orr, S.C., sub assistant commissary general; Major F. D. Mander, 13th N.I., brigade transport officer; Lieut. K. R. Mackenzie, 78th Foot, transport officer; Lieut. W. S. Birdwood, 3rd N.L.I., transport officer.

The following list has been corrected up to the 17th inst:—

THE KANDAHAR FORCE.—Royal Artillery, Col. French commanding. E-B R.H.A.—Girishk column. C-2 R.A.—Kandahar, 4 guns; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 guns. 5-11 R.A.—Kandahar, 14-9 R.A.—Quetta. No. 2 Mountain Battery—Thul Chotiali, 2 guns; Chaman, 2 guns; and Quetta, 2 guns. Cavalry Brigade—Brigadier General Nuttall commanding. 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry—Girishk column. Puna Horse—Kandahar, headquarters; Kushdil-Khan-ka-Killa, 1 squadron; Chaman, 41 sabres; Dubrai, 14 sabres; Gatai, 14 sabres; Melkarez, 14 sabres; Abdul Rahman, 25 sabres; and Mandi Hisar, 25 sabres. 3rd Sind Horse—Girishk column, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 1 squadron. Under command of Lieut. Col.

Hill, R.E. Sappers and Miners—Girishk column, No. 2 Company; Dubrai, 26 sappers; North Chappar Rift, 3 companies. 1st Infantry Brigade—Brigadier General Burrows, commanding. 66th Foot—Girishk column, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 companies. 1st Regiment N.I.—Girishk column. 19th Regiment N.I.—Kandahar, headquarters; Mundi Hissar, 40 men; Abdul Rahman, 40 men; Melkarez, 55 men; Dubrai, 51 men; and Gatai, 46 men. 2nd Infantry Brigade—Brigadier General Brooke, commanding. 2-7th Foot—Kandahar. 29th Regiment N.I.—Kandahar. 30th Regiment N.I.—Girishk column. Under command of Major General Phayle, C.B.—2nd Regiment Light Cavalry—Thul Chotiali, 180 sabres. 1st Sind Horse—Sibi, 40 sabres; Talli, 37 sabres; Daloojal, 25 sabres; and Sangan Valley, 25 sabres. 2nd Sind Horse—Quetta, headquarters and 148 sabres; Hurnai, 25 sabres; Kila Abdulah, 15 sabres; Sagee, 13 sabres; Gulistan Karez, 14 sabres; Dina Karez, 12 sabres; Sharigh, 40 sabres; Nassak, 16 sabres; Mehterzai, 13 sabres; Kuch, 25 sabres; and outpost duty, 75 sabres. Sappers and Miners—North Chappar Rift, 3 companies. 4th Regiment N.I. (with 1 company 26th N.I. attached)—Khelat-i-Ghilzai. 5th Regiment N.I. (with 1 company 3rd N.I. attached)—Thul Chotiali, headquarters and 6 companies; and Harnai, 200 men. 10th Regiment N.I. (with 1 company 7th N.I. attached)—Quetta, headquarters; *en route* to Gulistan, 1 company; and Sarakoli Pass, 250 men. 16th Regiment N.I. (with 1 company 13th N.I. attached)—Kuch, headquarters and 75 men; Kassim Khan-ka-Kala, 25 men; Gurkat Defile, 51 men; *en route* to Chaman, 230 men; and Sarantanji, 75 men. 23rd Regiment, N.L.I.—Sibi, headquarters and 150 men; Spintangi, 75 men; Daloojal, 25 men; Guidigiab, 25 men; Koochali, 25 men; Sangan Valley, 150 men; Gunda Kinduff, 25 men; Kalat-i-Kila, 13 men; Nari Gorge, 25 men; and Talk, 50 men. 27th Regt. N.I.—Sharigh, 120 men; Durgi, 150 men; North Chappar Rift, 220 men; Kuch, 145 men; Shor, 12 men; and Nassak, 13 men. 28th Regt. N.I. (with 1 company N.I. attached).—Chaman, headquarters and 3 companies; Kushdil-Khan-ka-Kila, 3 companies; Gulistan Karez, 1 company, and Killa Abdulah, 2 companies.

THE BOMBAY RESERVE.—D-B R.H.A., Karachi; F-2 R.A., Hyderabad, under orders for Kandahar; 5-8 R.A. (Mountain Battery), Kirkee, under orders for Kandahar; 1st Madras L.C., Jacobabad, under orders for Kandahar; 2nd Light Cavalry, Jacobabad, 3 troops on service; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad, 2 troops on service, headquarters; 2-11th Foot, *en route* to Kandahar; 2-15th Foot, Karachi; 3rd Regt. N.I., Karachi, 3 companies, Jacobabad; 9th Regt. N.I., *en route* to line of communication; 24th Regt. N.I., *en route* to Kandahar and line of communication.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1880.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

As the overcrowded state of our columns testifies, India and Indian questions, great and small, have occupied a large amount at least of the time of the Imperial Legislature during the past week. It would, perhaps, be incon-

sistent with senatorial dignity if the Secretary of State for India could post in a conspicuous place the last bulletin—we mean telegram—and thereby save the questioning of which we heartily endorse Sir A. Gordon's opinion. But, after all, the task of appeasing the thirst for information, or of politely evading the absurdly inopportune inquiries which appear to turn the House into a tea party of gossips, has been scarcely as heavy as that of expounding the Indian Budget, which is not what it was, and of which not even the hereditary and acquired financial power of Major Baring can predict what it shall be. The portentous mistake as to the war expenditure, which might have occurred under any Viceroy, and under the dominion of any political party, made it needful for the Secretary of State to separate the war expenditure from the statement of revenue and expenditure, and to deal with each separately, though in themselves they are inextricably connected. Taking first what, in order of statement, stood last, we notice with satisfaction that Lord Hartington seized the opportunity of repudiating the wanton charges brought against the late Government of wilfully "cooking the accounts." Mr. Stanhope, with his wonted clearness and ability, showed that the authorities of the India-office on their side were fully warranted in accepting the estimates furnished to them from the Government of India. His explanation of the telegrams relative to the council drafts, which some months ago were brought forward as having contained warnings which should not have been neglected, was complete. The explanation of the error, which, arising out of the deficit in the military accounts, described by Sir John Strachey, grew to such a magnitude, was not in any way held by him to extenuate the blunder committed. We quoted recently an opinion expressed by a competent correspondent as to the results likely to follow from officers, otherwise able and experienced, being placed at the head of departments where the experience of a thoroughly good accountant is required, and the gigantic blunder, of which the causes can only be approximately shown, may, perhaps, lead to reforms in this direction. The system, so called, of military accounts is being now made the subject of inquiry, and the fact that it has been so defective as to mislead Sir John Strachey, and to overwhelm the otherwise financially successful administration of Lord Lytton with the discredit of this startling disclosure, shows the need of thorough reconstruction. The present state of the war expenditure is thus summed up. The charges in 1878-79, estimated at £676,000, amounted actually to £2,926,000 in 1879-80. The estimate was £3,216,000, and the expenditure was £6,466,000. In the current year the original estimate was £2,090,000, whereas the amended one is £5,590,000. Thus the expenditure, which was estimated at about £6,000,000, really must be taken as £15,000,000. The whole cost of the war, including the outlay for the construction of the frontier railways, was reckoned by Lord Hartington at £18,000,000. It may be instructive to recall that the cost of the first Burmese War in less than two years amounted to nearly £12,000,000, which was the price to India of Assam, Arakan, and Tenasserim. As yet we know neither the limit of the cost of the operations in Afghanistan, nor what will be the substantial gain which will remain. The charge brought against the late Government of having underrated the difficulties and underestimated the probable outlay of having embarked on the enterprise in a sanguine and thoughtless spirit, might, some will

think, have been omitted, at all events, until it is seen whether premature economies and hasty decisions to y into effect foregone conclusions may not result in a larger increase of expenditure. It is certain that those who advocated a stronger and sterner method of dealing with the Afghans, who urged long ago that it was better to work at once thoroughly, by asserting our power over the whole country and each of the chief cities, will be able to point to the continuing outlay and the protracted warfare, with its recent defeat, and its present anxiety, in proof of the correctness of their views. But as the late Ministers and the present Government divide between them the responsibility for the plans pursued, only independent members could be found to boldly argue the pressing necessity of securing a substantial and permanent security for India, as the value to be received for the millions expended. And it is to our minds a much more important issue than wrangling over the exact amount of blame for an arithmetical blunder to be distributed among military financiers. Lord Hartington has declared that the Afghan War has been carried on, not solely in the interests of India, but in pursuance of an Imperial policy. We should have thought that as India is an Empire the adjective would apply to Indian interests, but in either the limited or the comprehensive sense both India and the rest of the Queen-Empress's dominions may expect that the security of the part and of the whole shall not be impaired by the final settlement. The pessimist assailants of the prosperity of India can gather but small comfort from the fact that while they have been demonstrating the financial weakness of India, the last three years have shown a surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure of eleven millions. The Secretary of State might, indeed, speak of the opium revenue as uncertain; but, as a matter of fact, the revenue has been realised, and, at all events for the present, there does not seem any great probability that the revenue from that item of Indian production will be like some of the American silver mines and "peter out." Mr. Stanhope might well argue in the face of the actual facts, that there was no pressing need for England to impose upon English revenue a charge for the war expenses. His criticism, that if such a measure were true in principle and expedient in policy, the English Treasury ought to defray the whole cost was unanswerable. There are two ways of losing India, and one is by making the British taxpayer feel that magnificent possession to be a burden. But we must remember that along with this announcement there were made two others, both unpalatable to a very loquacious party in India and a very influential section at home. Little hope was held out of those reductions in expenditure, especially in the military expenditure, which have been looked upon as almost certain; while the petitioners against the license tax must thoroughly sympathise with Balak, and find small comfort in the promised new departure in Indian finance. The declaration that it is not probable that any great reduction can be made in the normal expenditure of the Civil Service would seem to be a distinct negative to the propositions for abolishing the Presidential appointments, and the recommendations of the Military Expenditure Commission are expressly relegated to the limbo of empirical reforms. Perhaps the most surprising statement to many will be that referring to the restriction in public works, with which Mr. Stanhope dealt as the advocate of the economy which the Government, of which he

was an illustrious member, initiated. But it is certain that the plans for reduction which he advocated were not approved of by high officials in India, notably by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, although they were made pursuant to the recommendations of the committee which reported on the subject.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 24.)

PRIMROSE, Mr. H. W., to be private secretary to H.E. the Viceroy.
 GRANT—The Hon. C. Grant, commissioner of the Nerbudda Division in the Central Provinces, to be judicial commissioner in the Central Provinces from June 17. Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.
 SETON-BURN, Lieut. R., B.S.C., to be adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Lieut. F. M. Rundall.
 DURAND—HOPE—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., resumed charge of his duties as under secretary, Foreign Department, on July 20, from which day Lieut. T. Hope reverted to his duties as assistant secretary in the Foreign Department and officiating political agent, 3rd class.
 RAWLINS, Mr. T. W., resumed charge of the offices of accountant general, Punjab, and deputy commissioner of the department of issue of State paper currency at Lahore on July 16.
 BRIS, Mr. T. W., resumed charge of the office of deputy accountant general, North West Provinces and Oudh, on July 9.
 SINKINSON, Mr. E. J., resumed charge of the office of under secretary to the Government of India in the department of finance on July 17.
 HAMILTON, Mr. R. E., appointed to officiate as inspector of local offices of account, receive charge of that office on July 13.
 NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., deputy examiner of accounts, resumed charge of his office on July 12.
 ALLAWAY, Mr. J. R. H., assistant locomotive superintendent, P.N.S. Railway, is transferred to the I.V.S. Railway.
 CARNELL, Mr. N. M., candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the I.V.S. Railway to the open section of the P.N.S. Railway.
 DENNE, Mr. R. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the traffic department of the P.N.S. Railway, is transferred to the I.V.S. Railway, and to be attached to the traffic department of that line.
 SCOTT, Lieut. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on June 19.
 JEWETT, Mr. T. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on July 7.
 DAVIDSON—REBSCH—Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., and Mr. S. Rebsch, assistant engineers, 1st grade, have passed the professional examination prescribed in P.W.D. Code.
 JOSEPH, Capt. F. W., B.S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway.
 HAIGH, Mr. T. N., is posted to the P.N.S. Railway, Rawul Pindi Section.
 DUMAYNE, Mr. T. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed the departmental examination in Hindustani.
 JOPE, Major K. A., R.E., is promoted from executive engineer 2nd to 1st grade, from 31st May.
 Officers transferred from N.W. Provinces and Oudh to Bengal :—
 MONCKTON—BANERJEE—Mr. J. M. Monckton, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Babu Rajkissen Banerjee, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. Placed under the orders of the Government of Bombay for service in the Railway Branch :—
 WALKER—LESMOND—GABBETT—GILBERT—PARRY.—Mr. F. B. Walker, executive engineer, 1st grade; W. A. Lesmond, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. J. E. Gabbett, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank; Mr. C. F. Gilbert, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank; Mr. W. J. Parry, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank.
 JEWETT, Mr. T. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank) passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on July 7.
 PORTER, Lieut. G. M., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate as executive engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, from May 1.
 BIRKBECK, Mr. M., executive engineer, is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works.
 ARNOTT, Capt. N., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has taken over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Mr. J. M. Harman, C.E., officiating executive engineer of the division, on the 20th inst.
 FENN, Mr. E. H., commander I.G.S. *May Frere*, to be storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard.

WISE, Mr. J. E. D., to be 3rd class engineer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to I.G. hulk *Koel*.
 DANGERFIELD, Mr. W. A., R.N. (retired), to be agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, on probation, for one year.
 BUTTERWORTH, Mr. T. H., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer, vice Mr. Jones.
 BROWNLOW, Mr. R. D. C., officiating 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.
 BEAUMONT, Mr. E. J., 4th grade officer, to be 3rd grade officer, vice Mr. Barwich.
 FARLAM, Mr. J. H., 3rd class engineer, having resigned his employment, his name has ceased to be borne on the rolls of H.M.'s Indian Marine, from June 11.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Kandahar State Railway, Humai and Gulistan Karez Sections, to Europe for two years.
 EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—High proficiency in Urdu—Lieut. H. H. Hart, R.E., garrison instructor, Lucknow; high proficiency in Hindi—Lieut. G. Kunhard, R.E.; higher standard in Hindi—Lieut. C. W. Harris, 73rd Foot, on probation 30 h N.I.

MEDICAL.

DUNDAS—The services of Surg. G. A. Dundas, civil surgeon of Thayetmyo, in British Buma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of N.W.P. and Oudh.

MILITARY.

Candidates for the I.S.C. placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay:—

CARRUTHERS—SWANN—LYDE—Lieut. G. A. Carruthers, 31st Foot, to Madras; Lieut. J. C. Swann, 45th Foot, to Bombay; Lieut. M. T. Lyde, 57th Foot, to Bombay.

Promotion made in the S.C.:—

RIVETT-CARNAC—To be captain, Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, July 22.
 WELCHMAN—The promotion of Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, to the rank of major, is cancelled.

COOKE—Capt. H. R. Cooke, to be major, 2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Lieut. A. K. Loyd, R.H.A., for nine months to England; Lieut. A. W. St. George, 2-14th Foot, for nine months to England.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 15.)

RENNY—7th B.L.C.—Lieut. A. M'W. Renny, supernumerary on the establishment 1st B.L.C., to be squadron officer, vice Hay, promoted.
 LOCK—3rd Goorkhas—Second Lieut. G. H. Lock, 62nd Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated June 24.

TYLER, Lieut. Col. C. J., R.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Cabul for duty with the R.A. at the latter station.

TURNER, Capt. and Local Major J. T., 73rd Foot, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 4th circle, having attended a course of garrison instruction, his period of staff service is extended to March 17, 1881.

DEWAR, Lieut. D. E., R.H.A. to proceed from Cabul to Peshawur, and join E Battery A Brigade R.H.A.

Orders confirmed:—

WILLIAMSON—Kuram Station O., Nov. 19, 1879, appointing Lieut. A. P. Williamson, 11th N.I., to be provost marshal for the Kuram camp.

CAVE—2nd Section Khyber Line Force O., April 10, appointing Lieut. C. D. Cave, 12th Foot, to be provost marshal, from the 7th idem.

CREAGH—Kuram Force O., June 13, appointing Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., deputy assistant quartermaster general, to be assistant quartermaster general, Kuram Force, from June 13.

PHILLIPS—Bareilly Brigade O., June 23, directing Lieut. Col. H. P. Phillips, 2-2nd Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Lieut. Col. C. J. Moorsom, 30th Foot, relieved.

ELLIOT—Dinapore Station O., June 30, appointing Capt. M. L. Elliot, 65th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Major G. J. Skinner, 3rd N.I., resigned.

GROVER—Umritsur Station O., July 8, appointing Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, 21st M.N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. G. M'Call, 8th B.L.C., transferred to Kohat.

TAYLOR—1-5th Foot—R.O., June 21, appointing Capt. and Brevet Major H. H. Taylor to officiate as interpreter, vice Lieut. and Local Capt. H. Kilgour.

DITMAS—65th Foot—R.O., June 30, appointing Lieut. L. P. Ditmas to officiate as interpreter, July 1, vice Lieut. P. G. Dwyer, relieved.

BAX—BEASTON—DRUMMOND 11th Bengal Lancers R.O., dated July 1, making the following appointments—Capt. W. I. Bax, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Prinsep, officiating as commandant; Lieut. S. B. Beatson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Bax; and Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Heath.

BEASTON, dated July 1, appointing Lieut. S. B. Beatson, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant from June 8.

GORDON, 19th Bengal Lancers R.O. dated April 19, appointing Lieut. S. D. Gordon, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. E. A. Young, wounded in action.

GOLDNEY—BUCKLAND—38th N.I.—R.O., dated June 30, making the following appointments:—Capt. T. H. Goldney, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster; and Lieut. P. A. Buckland, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. Goldney.

WATSON—41st N.I.—R.O., dated June 28, appointing Lieut. G. H. Watson, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. C. F. Vyse.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 16.)

HILTON—14th N.I.—Lieut. F. F. Hilton, 97th Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

Orders confirmed:—

GODFREY—KETCHEN—Saugor District O., June 24, directing Col. W. H. R. Godfrey, commanding 35th M.N.I., to assume command of the district from June 25, vice Major General H. R. Browne; Lieut. Col. I. Ketchen commanding R.A., to command the station at Jubbulpore, from June 25, pending the arrival of Col. Godfrey.

COWAN—3rd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force O., July 1, appointing Lieut. H. V. Cowan R.A., orderly officer, to officiate as aide de camp to Major General J. Hills, C.B., V.C., vice Capt. S. D. Barrow, wounded in action.

WESTMORELAND—Peshawur District, O. June 28, appointing Lieut. C. H. Westmoreland, 6th N.I., to act as deputy judge advocate to a general court-martial to assemble at Peshawur.

WYNEN—Gwalior District O., July 4, directing Major A. G. Wynen, deputy assistant adjutant general, Gwalior District, to act as deputy judge advocate to a general court-martial to reassemble at Morar.

M'MULLEN—MONEY—NIXON—18th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., June 28, making the following appointments:—Lieut. W. H. F. M'Mullen, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Wheeler; Lieut. G. A. Money, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Neave; and Lieut. J. E. Nixon, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

MORE-MOLYNEUX—1st N.I.—R.O., June 29, appointing Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major G. R. Grylls, on furlough; and also to officiate as second in command, vice Major G. Atkins, from April 29.

BIGNELL—17th N.I.—R.O., July 5, appointing Lieut. E. D. F. Bignell, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to continue to officiate as wing commander.

ELLIS—COATS—25th N.I.—R.O., July 1, making the following appointments:—Capt. W. V. Ellis, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

LESLIE—37th N.I.—R.O., June 17, appointing Capt. Sir C. H. Leslie, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Major T. D. Madden, officiating as commandant.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 21.)

JENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., assistant magistrate and collector, in Durbhunga, to have temporary charge of Mudhoobunnee.

SHAW, Dr. J. C., civil surgeon, Mymensing, to act as civil surgeon, Chumparun, during the absence of Dr. C. J. W. Meadows.

JOYCE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been posted to the Arrah Division.

ELPHINSTONE, Mr. F. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Patna, is transferred to Durbhunga.

PORCH, Mr. R., officiating magistrate and collector of Muldah, to act in 1st grade of magistrates and collectors.

CLAY, Mr. W. M., officiating magistrate and collector of Pubna, to act in 1st grade of magistrates and collectors.

JEFFREY, Mr. J. E. B., officiating magistrate and collector of Furreedoore, to act in 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. R. Porch.

NOLAN, Mr. P., officiating magistrate and collector of Shahabad, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. W. M. Clay.

PRATT, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in Purneah, to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of that district.

FURLOUNDS.—Mr. G. C. Kilby, deputy superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, for three months from the 29th prox.; Dr. C. J. W. Meadows, civil surgeon, Chumparun, for three months from 11th inst.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 24.)

MARRIOTT, Mr. A., officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd class, will revert to the 4th class, from July 17.

LECKLER—Surg. H. M. Leckler resumed charge of the Nagpur Central Gaol from Surg. Major J. F. Barter on July 17.

BARTER, Surg. Major J. F., is posted as civil surgeon to the Betul District.

MILSOM, Mr. B. P., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, passed the departmental examination in Hindustani.

FURLOUGH.—Col. J. O. Mayne, R.E., chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, P.W.D., Central Provinces, three months' privilege leave.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 24.)

READE, Major G. E., assistant commissioner, Almorah, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Ranikat during the absence on leave of Capt. G. W. Anson.

SLADEN, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, to officiate as commissioner of the Meerut Division.

MOULE, Mr. H. F. D'O., officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Moradabad, to officiate in the same capacity at Saharanpur, vice Mr. J. Sladen.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Moradabad, vice Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule.

O'DOWDA, Major J. W., district superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

GRAHAM, Major G. F. I., officiating district superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to district superintendent, 2nd grade.
 BLEWITT, Mr. E. C., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Allahabad to Meerut.
 BIRCH, Mr. F. W., officiating assistant district of police, is transferred from Meerut to Benares.
 BAILLIE, Mr. D. C., assistant magistrate, Agra, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.
 SMITH, Mr. W. W., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to officiate as executive engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, from July 3.
 WYER, Mr. T. R., officiating joint magistrate, Azamgarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Burkitt.
 HEWETT, With effect from June 4—Mr. J. P. Hewett, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate of the 2nd grade.
 HOLDERNESS—With effect from June 26—Mr. T. W. Holderness, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.
 MARRETT—With effect from June 30—Major J. R. Marrett, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of subordinate judge, 2nd grade.
 FURLOUGHS—Mr. C. J. Sheridan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, on privilege leave for three months, from August 1; Mr. J. Thornhill, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on three months' privilege leave, from July 13.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

KENSINGTON, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, Simla, is appointed an assistant settlement officer, and posted to the Hoshiarpur Settlement.
 MOIR—The services of Mr. E. M'A. Moir, assistant conservator of forests, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N.W.P. and Oudh.
 TROWARD, Mr. T. assistant commissioner, Murree, to officiate temporarily as judicial assistant of Rawul Pindi, vice Mr. R. Clarke, transferred, until the arrival of Mr. C. P. Bird.
 ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, Rupar, to officiate as judicial assistant of Umballa.
 MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, to officiate as judicial assistant of Lahore, and registrar of joint stock companies, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ryall.
 LEWIS, Mr. W., extra assistant commissioner, Ludhiana, to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, vice Mr. Marshall.
 TURNBULL, Mr. D. N., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Karnal District.

Orders confirmed:—

Dera Ismail Khan Station O., July 5, making the following appointment, from 4th inst.:—
 RIVAZ, Major V., officiating wing commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Major A. Scott, V.C., 2nd Sikh Infantry, proceeded on recruiting duty.
 BEGBIE—POLLOCK—1st Sikh Infantry—R.O., July 2, making the following officiating appointments, from July 3:—Capt. F. R. Begbie, wing officer (officiating quartermaster), to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Capt. Begbie.
 WEDDERBURN—O'MEALY—3rd Punjab Infantry—R.O., June 27, making the following temporary appointments:—Lieut. and Quartermaster J. A. C. Wedderburn, to officiate as second in command and wing commander; and Lieut. W. A. D'O. O'Mealy, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.
 FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. J. Ryall, officiating judicial assistant, Lahore, privilege leave for three months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 27.)

BINCK, Mr. David, acting district and sessions judge, North Tanjore, assumed charge of the court July 17.
 SMITH, Mr. G. F. Nepean, acting assistant commissioner of salt revenue, South Arcot District, to officiate in the same capacity in the Tanjore District.
 LEGGATT, Mr. W. C. F., to officiate as assistant commissioner of salt revenue, South Arcot District, as a temporary measure.
 GIBSON—GALTON—Mr. E. Gibson, acting sub secretary, Board of Revenue, assumed charge of the office from Mr. C. A. Galton, the secretary, July 16.
 GROSE—HARDINGE—Mr. J. Grose, collector and magistrate of Nellore, resumed charge of the district from Mr. T. von D. Harbinger, the acting collector, on July 13.
 DURHAM, Rev. R. H., B.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Major H. M. Vibart, R.E., superintendent of works, Presidency, privilege leave for three months.
 EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani; Capt. and Brevet Major F. G. Jackson, her Majesty's 1-21st Foot; Second Lieut. F. H. Yate, her Majesty's 35th Foot, probationer, S.C.; Second Lieut. T. H. Plumer, her Majesty's 48th Foot; Second Lieut. F. W. Dawson, her Majesty's 1-21st Foot; Lance Corp. W. Cork, her Majesty's 44th Foot; Private D.

Evans, her Majesty's 1-21st Foot; Private J. Fox, her Majesty's 48th Foot; Private J. Mellor, her Majesty's 12th Lancers; Private E. H. B. Wilmett, her Majesty's 12th Lancers; Private J. M'Crum, her Majesty's 1-21st Foot; Private W. Bellamy, her Majesty's 48th Foot; Private P. Doyle, her Majesty's 48th Foot; Private C. M'Leod, her Majesty's 1-21st Foot; Gunner G. Edmundson, L-1st Brigade R.A.; Gunner D. Burke, N 6th L-1st Brigade, R.A.; Sergeant W. Hume, 2-8th Brigade R.A.; Sergeant J. Gibson, her Majesty's 1-21st Foot; Store Sergeant W. Franks, Ordnance Department; Sergeant E. Murray, H.M.'s 12 Lancers; 2nd Lieut. G. H. Butcher, H.M.'s. 2-16th Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. C. Tennant, H.M.'s. 2-16th Foot; Surg. H. J. M'Laughlin, M.B., A.M.D.; Assistant Apothecary J. Doyle, subordinate Medical Department; Sergeant R. Harrington, H.M.'s. 2-16th Foot; Surg. J. L. Poynder, I.M.D.

Passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. H. C. Simpson, R.A.; Privates P. Riley, G. Finlayson, P. Coleman, J. Morton, M. Finch, H.M.'s. 2-13th Foot; Garrison Sergeant Major H. Keefe, unattached list, Acting Bombardier T. M'Crowry, R.A., Gunner P. Maher, R.A.

MEDICAL.

NORTH, Surg. John, zillah surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Berhampore, to officiate as zillah surgeon, Salem, during the employment of Dr. Pearse on other duty.
 HOBY, Surg. John, to act as zillah surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Berhampore, relieving Honorary Surgeon J. Hargreaves.
 THOMAS—The services of Surg. W. F. Thomas are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for military duty.
 FAWCETT, Surgeon Edward, from 35th Regt. N.I. to officiate in medical charge of the 4th (P.W.O.) L.C.
 BAIN, Surgeon D. S. E., from doing duty, Ceded Districts, to doing duty headquarters and wing of 25th Regt. N.I., Vellore.
 NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., from wing 7th Regt. N.I., Sumbulpore, to attached 12th Regt. N.I., Cuttack.
 THOMAS, Surgeon W. F., from attached 12th Regt. N.I. to attached wing 7th Regt. N.I., Sumbulpore.

MILITARY.

LILLY—DAKEYNE—Permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, S.C., £456-5-0, £419-6-0, England; Lieut. Col. Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, S.C., £365-0-0, £295-8-0, England.
 Admitted to the M.S.C. and promoted to the rank of lieutenant from dates specified:—

VANSITTART, Sub Lieut. E., H.M.'s 63rd Foot, Sept. 10, 1877.
 BERESFORD, Sub Lieut. J. B. De la Poer, H.M.'s 68th Foot, July 15, 1876.

Appointments with effect from June 21:—Lieut. Col. E. S. Berkeley, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. A. Clark-Kennedy, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Capt. W. Cook, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Capt. W. H. M. Franklyn, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. B. H. M. Gompertz, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. R. C. Sherard, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 13.)

Orders confirmed:—

JAMES—Jan. 7—By the officer commanding Mysore Division, directing Surgeon James to take charge of the 37th Grenadiers, during the absence of Surgeon Elcum.
 CHAMBERS—July 7—By the commandant 19th Regiment Native Infantry, appointing Major C. J. O. Chambers to officiate as adjutant and quartermaster, vice Capt. C. W. Walker.
 SHUTE—July 12—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. A. B. Shute, R.A., to officiate as aide de camp to Major General A. W. Macintire, C.B., commanding.
 LE COCQ, Lieut. Col. M., R.H.A., is transferred from the R.A., Mysore Division, to the R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
 HOOVER—STEVENS—Capt. (Brevet Major) W. W. Hoover, squadron officers, 4th (P.W.O.) Regt. of Light Cavalry, doing duty with detachment of the regiment at Secunderabad, will join headquarters at Bellary; and Lieut. C. Stevens, officiating squadron officer, doing duty with detachment at Trichinopoly, will join the detachment at Secunderabad.
 MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Capt. J. Cuthbert, 89th P.V. Regt., to England for twelve months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 29.)

FORBES, Mr. H. D. E., assistant superintendent Gujarat Revenue Survey, to act as superintendent of surveyors under the Rajasthani Court and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Major G. E. Hancock.
 PAYNE, Major C. D. P., to act as district superintendent of police in the Thana district.

BROWN, Major W. T., to act as superintendent of police, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. He is also appointed to be a deputy commissioner of police in the city of Bombay.

POLLEN, Dr. A. D., to be temporarily joint judge for the Ahmednagar district.

LAMB, Mr. R. A., assistant collector in the district of Puna, to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Poona.

EDGERLEY, Mr. S. W., supernumerary assistant collector in the district of Nasik, to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Nasik.

FERNANDEZ—MADDEN—Mr. J. F. Fernandez and Major J. M. Madden respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad on the 3rd inst.

ELPHINSTON, Mr. J., to be collector and magistrate of the district of Kolaba and district registrar and political agent, Kolaba.

SPRY, Mr. A. H., to revert to his substantive appointment of collector and magistrate of the district of Dharwar and district registrar and political agent, Dharwar.

BLATHWAYT, Mr. C. G., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Sholapur and district registrar and political agent, Sholapur.

MEADE, Lieut. M. J., assistant general superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department, passed an examination in Persian according to the high proficiency test on 27th inst.

RYAN—DAVIES—WHITCOMBE—WEIR—GRANT—Mr. R. P. Ryan, Mr. D. Davies, acting second assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh, and Mr. J. W. Whitcombe, inspector, Akkari Department, passed an examination in Marathi on the 22nd inst. Messrs. T. S. Weir and J. H. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay on the 26th inst.

M'NAIR, Mr. J. W. A., assistant examiner, 1st grade, joined the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, on July 21.

COGHLAN, Mr. J. A., M.I.C.E., to be executive engineer, Begari division (and Desert Canal).

DALLAS, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Kathiawar State Railways, passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani on July 10.

ALCOCK—EDGERLY—Mr. J. B. Alcock delivered over and Mr. S. W. Edgerly received charge of the office of second assistant collector, Nasik, on July 17.

WADDINGTON—FLEET—Messrs. G. Waddington and J. F. Fleet respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector, Belgaum, on July 10.

BIDDULPH, Mr. C. E., probationary assistant settlement officer in Sind, joined his appointment on July 20.

EVEZARD, Mr. H. L., probationary assistant settlement officer in Sind, having been relieved from his duties in the Police Department, re-joined his appointment in the Sind Settlement Department on July 2.

YOUNG WILLAUME—Mr. A. P. Young, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Southern Maratha country, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. F. T. Willaume, assistant superintendent revenue survey, Southern Maratha country, on July 7.

HIGHT—HORNIDGE—Messrs. G. A. Hight, assistant conservator of forests, and S. Hornidge, sub assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the district foreign office, Ahmednagar, July 22.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS—Dr. T. Cooke, principal, Puna College of Science, on leave for three months; Mr. G. Hewett, assistant conservator of forests, Khandesh, privilege leave for three months; Mr. E. H. Moore, assistant collector of Kaira, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

GRAY, Surg. Major V. M.B., I.M.D., to be secretary to the Surgeon General H.M.'s forces in Bombay.

LOWDELL, Surg. C. G. W., I.M.D., to officiate as secretary to the Surgeon General H.M.'s forces in Bombay during the absence of Surg. Major Gray.

MILLER—WILKINS—Surg. Major T. Miller, 8th N.I., is permitted to exchange with Surg. J. S. Wilkins, in charge of garrison staff and details, Asirgarh.

PARKER, Surg. J., acting deputy sanitary commissioner, Northern Deccan registration district, is appointed substantive pro tem. deputy sanitary commissioner of that district.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Second Lieut. C. H. Butler, 17th Lancers; Lieut. H. N. Bunbury, 1st Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. G. Grierson, 2nd Brigade, R.A.; Second Lieuts. R. H. Twigg and H. Mansel, 1-6th Foot; Second Lieut. R. H. Light, 2-11th Foot; Sub Lieut. B. G. Humfrey, 2-17th Foot; Second Lieut. A. E. Aitkin, 29th Foot; Surg. Major H. T. Chapman, A.M.D.; and Store Sergeant C. Arnold, A.D.

MILITARY.

BRIGGS, Lieut. F. C., 2-11th, assumed charge of the commissariat department at Hyderabad from Major Neport on July 10.

LYNCH—The services of Capt. J. De B. Lynch, S.C., 25th N.L.I., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the commissary general, vice Lieut. Davies, 2-11th Foot, required with his regiment. Capt. Lynch joined the Commissariat Department on July 13.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. M. S., wing officer, 3rd N.L.I., is appointed transport officer, Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force.

LAWFORD, Lieut. E. B. M., 1st Madras L.C., was appointed transport officer, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, from October 19, 1879.

RIMINGTON, Major S., S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from July 20.

Promotions and reversions in the Commissariat Department from 23rd inst:—

Major E. S. Ostrehan, assistant commissary general, first class, to be acting deputy commissary general; Major W. T. Keays, acting

deputy commissary general, to revert to acting assistant commissary general, first class; Major C. Swinhoe, acting assistant commissary general, first class, to revert to acting assistant commissary general, second class; Major E. S. Walcott, acting assistant commissary general, second class, to revert to acting deputy assistant commissary general, first class; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Boyd, acting deputy assistant commissary general, first class, to revert to acting deputy assistant commissary general, second class; Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, acting deputy assistant commissary general, second class, to revert to acting sub assistant commissary general, first class.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS—Major A. R. Seton, R.E., executive engineer, Puna district and Sholapur, to Europe for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, July 23.)

GAVIN—3rd Sind Horse—Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Smith, relieved.

FRANCIS—5th N.L.I.—Lieut. J. C. Francis, S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

PEMBERTON—Major C. C., S.C., will command the depot of the 3rd N.L.I., at Sholapur, in addition to the depots of the 5th and 19th N.I.

WITHERS, Major J., officiating brigade major, is posted to the Aden Brigade.

GRANT, Major M. D. V. T., officiating assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Mhow Division.

JOPE, Major J., assistant quartermaster general, Puna Division, is transferred to the Reserve Division Kandahar Field Force.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. R. W. E., has been transferred from No. 15-19th to No. 10-9th R.A.

BEAUCHAMP, Major F., 7th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

TRENCH—HERBERT—WHITBY—Officers obtained certificates as instructors in army signalling:—Major R. J. Le P. Trench, 19th Native Infantry, to be instructor, from June 23, to Kandahar, Lieut. G. C. Herbert, 7th Foot, to be instructor, from June 23, to Kandahar; Lieut. C. G. Whitby, 1st Native Infantry, to be instructor, from June 23, to Kandahar.

THATCHER, Lieut. J. F. C. 20th Native Infantry, has completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and has been awarded 1st class extra certificate.

Orders confirmed:—

MONTEITH—Kandahar Field Force O., June 29, appointing Lieut. J. Monteith, squadron officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to be orderly officer to Brigadier General Nuttall, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, from the 15th idem.

PRENDERGAST—Deesa Brigade O., July 11, directing Capt. W. M. Prendergast, 29th Foot, to officiate as squadron officer, vice Lieut. Hanstock, 2-15th Foot.

WIDDICOMBE—Quetta Station O., July 2, appointing Lieut. W. S. Widdicombe, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, 10th N.I., to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. Bayly, 4th N.I.

BROWNE—Ahmednagar Station O., July 17, appointing Lieut. J. Browne, 2-11th Foot, to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. Anderson, 2-7th Foot.

FAGAN—Sind F.F.O., July 11, appointing Major J. Fagan, officiating second squadron commander, 2nd Light Cavalry, to command the depot of the 30th N.I., vice Lieut. Godfrey, 9th N.I.

ABBOTT—2nd S.H.—R.O., June 28, directing Lieut. F. Abbott, squadron officer, to officiate as second squadron commander.

PENTON—18th N.I.—R.O., July 10, appointing Capt. H. E. Penton, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate temporarily as second in command, vice Major Griffith, appointed to act as deputy quartermaster general.

LYNCH—25th N.L.I.—R.O., July 17, directing Capt. J. De B. Lynch, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Withers, appointed officiating brigadier major, Aden.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 12.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors H. W. Gordon, and B. Cracroft.
To be majors—Capts. R. Beavan and A. C. Toker.
To be captain—Lieut. E. F. J. De Clansy Rennick.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capts. H. P. Kirke and C. W. Bobington.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors W. J. Bell, J. C. Cuning, G. Rowlandson, J. W. C. Henderson, W. L. N. Knyvet, E. S. Berkely, S. W. B. Sherman, B. H. Preston, F. B. Boone, G. Murray.
To be major—Capt. W. P. O. Boulderson, J. S. F. Mackenzie.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors and Brevet Lieut. Cols. H. C. B. Turner, C. M. Griffith, L. G. Brown.
To be majors—Capt. C. M. Erskine, Capt. and Brevet Major De Lacy R. F. Wooldridge.

BOMBAY ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. W. Macnaghten.
To be major—Capt. and Brevet Major C. A. Moore, late 2nd Light Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capts. J. I. Tinling, A. R. T. M'Rae, and E. R. Reay.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major F. H. Thompson, Madras Staff Corps.

To be major—Capt. (now Major) J. H. C. G. Lassalle, in succession to General W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, retired.

AUGUST 17.
ARRIVAL & REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. F. Gartside-Tipping, S.C., Surgeon J. Scully.

Madras Estab.—Major C. M'Inroy, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. J. Lloyd (Uncov.), W. Ward (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—A. C. Burnell (Uncov.), C. W. Burroughs (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. D'A. Jackson, Cav., six months, Lieut. G. A. Collins, S.C., two months, Capt. C. A. Coles, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major G. Thomas, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, S.C., three months, Lieut. Col. P. J. F. Henslowe, Inf., six months, Lieut. C. H. Seddon, S.C., two months, Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce, S.C., four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. R. Redfern, one week, A. H. Haggard, three months, special leave, A. Anley (Uncov.), six months, H. V. S. Baker (Uncov.), four months, extraordinary leave, without pay.

Madras Estab.—R. Sewell, two months, special leave.

Bombay Estab.—R. H. Vincent (Uncov.), two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. P. Egerton, 39th Foot, Lieut. H. M. Temple, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. A. D. Grant, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. C. Sartorius, S.C., Capt. W. C. Morris, Inf., Capt. A. S. W. Connor, S.C., Col. W. T. Chitty, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. L. Dampier, R. J. P. Pinder (Uncov.), A. B. Phelan (Uncov.), H. Leeds (Uncov.), G. M. Robinson (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—D. Duncan (Uncov.).

HOME NEWS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The officers of the Army Medical Department ordered to proceed to India to increase the establishment are Surgeons Major W. Ashon, E. J. Boulton, C. M. Douglas, C. A. Innes, H. M. Macbeth, Thomas Murtagh, and M. L. White; Surgeons A. L. Browne, J. D. Day, C. E. Dwyer, C. R. Egan, Richard Exham, S. J. Flood, W. C. Grant, W. R. Henderson, David Leekie, Robert H. Robinson, O. S. Ward, James Watson, and D. Williams.

OBITUARY.—Major General Vincent John Shortland, late of the Madras Staff Corps, and formerly of the 19th and 24th Madras Native Infantry, whose death occurred a few days ago, obtained his first commission June 19, 1842, and became lieutenant April 16, 1847. He served in the Burmese war in 1852 and 1853, and was present at the capture of Pegu. He also commanded the detachment of Sappers and Miners which accompanied the land column under Major General Steel from Martaban to Tonghoo, and was present at minor affairs on the frontier beyond Tonghoo and elsewhere. He received the medal, with clasp, for Pegu. He attained the rank of brevet captain June 19, 1857; became captain Jan. 1, 1862; brevet major, June 19, 1862; major, Sept. 12, 1866; lieutenant colonel, June 19, 1868; brevet colonel, June 19, 1873; and major general on retired full pay, Nov. 30, 1878.—Major General John Singleton, formerly of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, who died after a long illness and much suffering at his residence, Quinville Abbey, Clare, Ireland, a few days ago, in his 54th year, obtained his commission as second lieutenant in 1845. He served in the eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26, 1854; and for his services was rewarded the brevet of major, the medal with four clasps, knighthood of the Legion of Honour, the fifth class of the Meejidie, and the Turkish medal. He served in India in 1858, and commanded the artillery in the repulse of the mutinous sepoys at Mooltan on March 31 in that year.—Major General Charles Osbaldiston Lukin, on the retired list of the Madras Army, who died at Henley-on-Thames on Wednesday, at the age of 59, was the third son of the late Mr. Robert Lukin, of the War-office. He entered the service of the Honourable East India Company in 1838, and served in China in 1843-4; but on the amalgamation of the East India army with that of the Queen he retired from the service on the full pay of a lieutenant colonel of the Madras Infantry and became a retired major general in 1874.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS AND RELIEFS.—The *Himalaya* sailed for Bombay on Aug. 14, with the 77th Regiment, consisting of twenty-three officers and 880 men. The women and children are left at home in view of the danger of the Red

Sea passage. The following officers accompanied the battalion:—Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bengough, Major Hoskins, Captains Gatacre, Tickell, Foote, Marryatt, Rogers, Thornton, Dawson, and Graham; Lieutenants Lumley, Law, Barnardiston, Lempriere, Savill, Singleton, and Morton; Second Lieutenant Oliver, Adjutant Schuyler, Inspector of Musketry Foley, Quartermaster Hope, and Paymaster Haldane. The individual officers who go out are Surg. Majors Douglas, V.C., MacBeth, White, Murtagh, and Ashton, and Surgs. J. Watson, Henderson, Wood, Dwyer, Egan, Day, Webb, Grant, and Flood, of the Army Medical Department; Majors Mertelli, James, and Colquhoun, Capts. Alleyn, and Georges, and Lieut. Kellie, Royal Artillery; Capt. Nutall, 63rd Foot; Lieut. Murray, 1st West Indian Regiment; 2nd Lieut. Fuller, 34th Foot; 2nd Lieut. Meason, 2-4th Foot; 2nd Lieut. Maasy, 62nd Foot, and Lieut. M'Mullem, 99th Foot. There were no other troops on board. Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar* sailed on Monday evening from Portsmouth with 1-23rd Fusiliers, consisting of twenty-five officers and 880 non-commissioned officers and men. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presented new colours to the regiment and afterwards went on board the *Malabar*, and on her getting under weigh, led the farewell cheers from the Royal yacht *Osborne*. The officers were Lieut. Col. C. Elgee; Majors J. Tilley, J. Williamson, J. H. Tulloch; Captains L. E. W. Hadden, A. R. Hutchinson, A. Taylor, R. T. Webber, E. G. A. Mayhew; Lieuts. H. E. Baker, A. S. Chapman, Sir R. A. W. Colleton, J. H. K. Griffiths, G. F. W. Walker, R. H. W. Dunn, O. De B. Carey Evans Morris; Second Lieuts. W. H. R. Beresford, E. C. Lysons, Lyle Knight; Lieut. and Adjutant R. B. Mainwaring, Quartermaster P. M'Cormick, Paymaster G. Bampffield. In addition to the officers already mentioned the following received orders to embark at Portsmouth:—Capt. Rowbotham, 64th Foot; Major Trevor, 16th Bombay Native Infantry; Major Phillips, 1st Sind Horse; Capt. J. Grant, 27th Bombay Native Infantry; and Surgeons Dymott, Henderson, Divecha, Adams, C. M. Thompson, Rundle, Evans, and Leonard, of the Indian Medical Department. As several of them received only twenty-four hours' notice, the result was that Capt. Rowbotham was just enabled to board the ship at Spithead, while Major Trevor, Capt. Grant, and Surgeons Henderson and Rundle failed to arrive in time, and were left behind. The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade embarked on board the *Yumna*, Capt. Parsons, on Saturday for India. The following is the correct list of officers that embarked with the battalion:—Lieut. Col. Lord E. W. P. Clinton, commanding; Major C. T. Bunbury, Brevet Major Edward J. Fryer; Capts. C. Vernon Eccles, the Hon. Thomas Charles Scott, Edward A. P. Burnell, James W. Lord Torphichen, Villiers S. Bagot, C. Hawtrej, B. Norcott, and the Hon. Cospatrick D. Home; Lieuts. H. Pelham Burn (instructor of musketry), Arthur Henry W. Hervey, J. F. Wegg-Prosser, Charles T. E. Metcalfe (adjutant), Charles A. Lamb, William Percy Drummond, and Bertram F. Astley; Second Lieuts. Charles Roderick Hunter, William James Lascelles, the Hon. Richard Baillie-Hamilton, Leonard G. Russell, P. A. Vans Agnew, and the Hon. A. C. E. Somerset; Paymaster W. H. Mitchell; and Quartermaster J. Markland. The following officers will embark for India next month to join the battalion—viz., Major Henry C. G. Dugdale, Capt. Maurice FitzGerald, and Lieut. Thomas Lord Ribblesdale. The depot of the battalion will proceed to Winchester to join the Rifle Brigade Depot at that station. The *Yumna* also takes out a draft of the E Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Knox and Lieutenant Cunningham, and the following individual officers:—Captain W. J. Tydd, R.A.; Surgeon H. Martin, A.M.D.; Second Lieutenant Cox, 77th Foot; Lieutenant Macmullen, 99th Foot; Surgeon Majors E. J. Boulton, R. H. Robinson, D. Williams, A.M.D.; Major Deeds, Captain W. Stratford, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant W. H. Burn, 14th Hussars; Second Lieutenant Usher, 80th Foot; Second Lieutenant A. Thomson, 13th Hussars; Captain Tilden and Second Lieutenant Eaton, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant T. A. Steele, 17th Lancers; Lieutenant Hamilton, 99th Foot; Second Lieutenant Kinloch, 4th Battalion 60th Foot; Captain Sargent, 78th Foot; Captain W. Taylor, R.A.; Surgeons C. B. Hill, G. W. Robinson, Dorman, Inman, Cooker, Myles, and Moffatt, of the Army Medical Department; Veterinary Surgeons J. Rowe, R. Day, E. Moore, H. A. Woodroffe, H. T. W. Mann, and F. J. Short, of the Veterinary Department.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 28,69,000, at an average rate of 18. 8-2d.; to Bombay, Rs. 1,11,000, at an average rate of 18. 8-187d.; and to Madras Rs. 20,000, at an average rate of 18. 8-187d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18. 8-3-16d. will receive about 74 per cent., all above that price in full. This result shows a slight falling off from last week's allotment price. Next week thirty lakhs are again to be offered.

SHIPS BURNED AT SEA.—A Lloyd's telegram states that the captain, second mate, and eleven hands of the *Dundee* (British barque), 1,269 tons, of and from Dundee for Bombay with coal, arrived at Rio Janeiro on July 24 in the first lifeboat. They reported that fire broke out in the cargo on the morning of July 13. All airholes were immediately filled up, the hatches well battened down, and all sail was set, and the vessel put about for Rio Janeiro. The fire,

however, became so serious the next day that preparations were made for abandoning the vessel, and on July 15 at eleven a.m. she was abandoned in lat. 25 long. 32 W. The captain, second mate, and eleven hands took the first lifeboat, and the first mate and eight hands took the second lifeboat, provided with compass, chart, &c., and well provisioned. It was agreed to make for Rio Janeiro, and the boats kept company for two days, but the second boat was lost sight of on the following evening.—Another Lloyd's telegram states that the *Carlsburn*, from Dundee, May 28, for Bombay, has been burnt in the Mozambique Channel; crew saved. The *Carlsburn* was an iron ship built in Greenock, 1868, and owned by Messrs. R. Shankland and Co., Greenock. Her register tonnage was 1,312 gross; her dimensions were—length 220ft. 2in.; breadth, 35ft. 2in.; and depth, 22ft. 5in.; her class at Lloyd's star double A1.

PACK SADDLES FOR INDIA.—The War Department is transmitting from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to the British forces in Afghanistan, at the charge of the Government of India, a fresh supply of pack saddles of the most recent pattern. These saddles, samples of which are displayed in the Ordnance storehouses on dummy mules, loaded with light field guns, gun carriages, ammunition boxes, field forges, artificers' tools, entrenching implements, litters, and panniers for sick and wounded men, and all other necessities for transit through a difficult and mountainous country, have been the objects of many improvements of late years, and are very much superior to those used in former campaigns.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The following, in order of merit, and with the total number of marks gained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have been the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—Samuel Page Herschel Dyson, 3,073 marks; Henry Robert Hackman, 2,967; Adolphe Ernest Orr, 2,624; Henry Etienne Pellereau, 2,118; Cyril Edward Arengo Jones, 2,095; Thomas Herbert Clowes, 1,890; Edward Herbert Scott Napier, 1,691; Henry Matthew John Bacon, 1,686; John Netterville Albert Eaton, 1,475; Henry Hennis Green, 1,451; Fredric James Robinson, 1,411; James M'Cord Jamieson, 1,393; Thomas Temple Bonhote, 1,374; Alfred Rowland, 1,371; George Walton Appleby, 1,370; Cyril Vernon Joakim, 1,168; Benjamin Douglas, 1,145; Thomas Robert John Ward, 831; Henry Sydney Jones, 790 marks.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

(Continued from Page 796.)

the people of that country, and have not always sufficiently considered the habits and customs of the people, but these subjects were at this moment under the consideration of some of the ablest servants of the Indian Government. They had not occupied so much the attention of the Indian Government itself during the last few years as they should have done, as during a period of war the Government had little time to consider questions affecting the well-being and prosperity of the country.

Mr. OTWAY moved as an amendment, "That the public expenditure in India and the charges on the Indian revenues defrayed in England are excessive, and that in the interests of the people of India it is desirable to effect a prompt and large diminution of such expenditure." He expressed his surprise that the late Government could have believed that the war in Afghanistan could be carried on for the sum originally stated. He urged a large reduction in expenditure in India, especially by abolishing the useless Governments of Madras and Bombay, as well as the Commander in Chief of those Presidencies. He pressed the necessity of a reduction in the armies of the native provinces and a larger employment of natives in the public service.

Mr. E. STANHOPE said that the statement of the noble lord would be the more reassuring from the moderate terms in which it was expressed. It proved that, putting aside the extraordinary expenditure on the Afghan war, the general condition of the finances of India was prosperous. It had frequently been said by persons who ought to know better that the late Government had plunged the finances of India into irretrievable confusion, but he hoped that, after the statement of the noble lord, they would be able to consider this matter without prejudice. It became his duty, as the representative of the Government of India in this House, to explain and defend certain estimates that were put forward by the Government of India as representing the cost of the Afghan war. These estimates were not only utterly inadequate, but so completely out of proportion to the real expenditure as to make it difficult to understand how on any system so gigantic a blunder could have occurred. He would not apportion the blame, but it appeared to him that the root of the evil lay in the difficulty which the Indian Government experienced in knowing the actual condition of its cash balances. They had in this way more than once led the home Government into difficulty. There was no man in this country who was more pained at the mistake which had occurred than Lord Lytton. He and his Government had undoubtedly been the means of misleading the people of this country, but it was fair to re-

member that the noble lord and his Government were equally misled themselves. He (Mr. Stanhope) could not but deeply sympathise with one who, at the close of a career in which he had rendered brilliant financial services to India, which the calmer judgment of the country would yet recognise, had been startled by the discovery of a mistake for which he and his Government were responsible, but which came upon them as a complete surprise. He had seen it suggested that there was something suspicious in the time at which the Indian Budget was brought forward, in February last, and that it had some reference to the dissolution. Neither the Viceroy nor any member of his Government knew anything more about the immediate prospects of a dissolution than any member of that House. This was proved by the fact that the information was given by the Indian Government that the financial statement would be made earlier than usual to the Government in England six months before the statement was actually made. It was not generally known that the financial control of India was not vested in the hands of the Secretary of State, but in the Financial Committee of the Council which drafted the answers to all letters and telegrams, and suggested any inquiries or orders thought necessary. Therefore to talk of the Secretary of State keeping back financial information for political purposes was to show an imperfect conception of the manner in which the business was conducted. War expenditure meant, not the normal cost of troops, but the excess of cost, which was very difficult to estimate. These charges could not be estimated in this country, and the India-office were obliged to rely upon those who were appointed to deal with the finance. The first estimate of the cost of the war received in December last was superseded by the annual Budget statement in February, which showed a considerable improvement in the financial condition of the country, and contained what professed to be a careful estimate of the cost of the Afghan war. The first Afghan war had cost £2,676,000, and it was estimated that the second would cost £3,306,000. In March, 1879, the annual budget statement for the year was received, and it then appeared that the cost for 1878-9 was taken at £670,000, but the Budget statement in this present year showed that the cost was £676,000, showing a singular approximation to the estimate. The estimate for 1879-80 was £2,000,000 for the portion of the war which would fall into the accounts of the year and in the Indian financial statement for the present year. The Finance Minister said that if the war had ended with the Treaty of Gandamak the estimates would not have been exceeded. The noble lord had noticed some disposition on the part of the late Government to underestimate the magnitude of the Afghan war, but when last year it was proposed to pass a vote of thanks to those who had been engaged in the war, there was no disposition in hon. members opposite to magnify the extent of the operations. They had been asked why warning had not been taken from the specific statements of the present Prime Minister. What were those statements? The second referred to the completion of stores in the arsenals, but the first charge was against the authorities in India of having deliberately cooked the military accounts in order to conceal the cost of the Afghan war. The right hon. gentleman gave that as a statement which had been made. It was put forward in the month of November last, it was known in India before Christmas, and was capable of examination in India, but all the evidence which the Government possessed was in direct contradiction of it, and in a speech the Viceroy himself went into the matter and indignantly repelled the accusation. He (Mr. Stanhope), knowing that it was being used for party purposes—he would not say improperly—seized the opportunity in March of again denying it. It was true that in March the Government of India requested, as a matter of convenience, that the drawings from home should be reduced until the autumn; but no suggestion was ever made that the reduction had any connection with the cost of the Afghan war. He was glad that a minute which he had made on this question shortly before he left office was included in the papers before the House, but he regretted that there was no minute from the Financial Department of the India-office as to the views which they took of the despatches and the telegrams. He would come now to the cost of the Afghan war, and see in the first place how it could be met by India alone. The expenditure on the war was estimated altogether at £18,000,000, and it was also estimated that during the three years of the war there had been borrowed as nearly as possible £18,000,000. Out of that sum £12,000,000 had been borrowed for reproductive works and for loans to native Governments. The net amount borrowed for the Afghan war was £6,000,000, and he was not sure whether from that there ought not to be deducted the cost of the frontier railway, which would have had to be made in any case. The noble lord told them that the Imperial funds were to contribute a solid and substantial amount towards the cost. The late Government had to deal with an estimate of £6,000,000 for the cost of the war, and, looking to all the circumstances, they thought they ought to hesitate before departing from those sound principles of finance which had always been observed as between England and India. The noble lord said that this was an Imperial question; but if the argument had anything in it it meant that England ought to pay the whole cost of the war. He did not, however, think the noble lord was unreasonable in asking for time until further information and the opinion of Lord Ripon had been received before stating the pro-

portion that should be borne by this country; but waiting indefinitely was very much like giving a blank cheque to the Government of India, and might increase rather than diminish the expense of the war. He had heard with great satisfaction the time had come for extending the license tax to the official and professional classes. He thought the noble lord had somewhat misrepresented the object and intention of the famine insurance fund. It was intended to provide a surplus of income over expenditure which would be sufficiently in excess to meet the charges of a famine year, but it was announced from the beginning that circumstances might apply this to general purposes. Surely war was one of these unexpected circumstances, and he did not think that in applying the fund in the way they had that the Government of India could be very severely blamed. It was not difficult to show that there had been a steady increment in revenue in recent years. He should have been surprised at any other result after all the security our rule had given to the country, and the development supplied to its trade by the extensive system of public works. There had been this steady increase in the revenue, independently of the additional taxation, to the annual average of about £400,000. But if the revenue had increased so had the expenditure, though not in the same proportion. This increase, however, was caused by the famines and the loss on the exchanges, but if allowance was made for these exceptions, it would be found that it was maintained at a tolerably steady rate. The hon. member for Rochester had referred to the extravagant manner in which the Five per Cent. Loan was converted into a Four per Cent. Loan. It was perhaps unfortunate that the India-office did not take the hon. gentleman's advice, but the people they did not consult were the highest authorities on the Stock Exchange. Since it was performed the India-office had received nothing but congratulations on the way in which that dangerous and difficult operation had been brought about. The noble lord had disappointed him by the discouraging terms in which he had spoken of the possibility of a reduction in expenditure. When the reductions were brought about by the late Government he (Mr. Stanhope) took care to explain that it was impossible to promise that any specific reduction would be made in the then current financial year, but he did hope that they would soon begin to show themselves. He quite understood that the noble lord required consideration before he could give effect to that report of the committee which had been appointed on the subject, but the account he had given was of a somewhat discouraging character. He thought sufficient mention had not been made of what was to be done in regard to public works. He gathered that he was in favour of increasing the amount to be expended on productive works. The amount asked on the present year for the purpose was not excessive, but he trusted the noble lord would give very careful consideration to any proposals for an increase. The success of the recent gold loan in India was most encouraging, and, in his opinion, gave them some idea of how the charge for remittances from home could in the future be reduced. He thought some amendment was required in the form of keeping the accounts, in order that a greater facility might be given for making comparisons. The statement of the figures in rupees instead of pounds sterling would have the double advantage of making the assets more clear, and, at the same time, of reducing the rupee debt.

Sir D. WEDDERBURN seconded the amendment and advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire in India into the administration of the country since the transfer of the Government to the Crown, and, on the motion of Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, the debate was adjourned.

At the evening sitting, the debate on the Indian Budget was resumed by Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, who proposed to discuss the relations of Russia and England in Asia until stopped by the Speaker, and proceeded then to recommend the occupation of Afghanistan as the most effectual and lasting mode of stopping the Russian advance.

Mr. J. K. CROSS repeated his strictures on the mode of raising loans in India, on the reductions in the Public Works Department, and also in the exaggerated stress laid on the losses from exchange, and referred in detail to the telegrams, which, he contended, ought to have made the late Government aware that the war expenses had been underestimated.

Mr. ONSLOW declined to attribute the fault to the system, and insisted that the members of the Government, from the Viceroy downwards, were responsible.

Mr. FAWCETT maintained that if the expenditure could exceed the estimates by 180 per cent. for a year and a half without anybody finding it out, some radical change in the present system of divided responsibility must be urgently needed. He urged, therefore, the appointment of a strong committee to overhaul the working of the Act of 1858, and especially the financial control of the council at home. Discussing the salient features of the Budget, he expressed his approval of Lord Hartington's declaration with regard to the contribution to be given to India, enforced the necessity for economy, and predicted confidently that, among other measures, a complete reorganisation of the Indian military system, dissociating it from the short-service system, would be needed.

Lord G. HAMILTON attributed the mistake which had occurred to the difficulty the Indian Government always found in ascertaining its cash balances. There were always telegrams passing on this

subject, and that was the reason why the Home Government did not take alarm at the telegrams of March. He recommended the despatch of a small commission to India to inquire into the causes of the error. The discussion was continued by Sir G. Campbell and Mr. O'Donnell, and the debate was then adjourned, Lord Hartington remarking that it was not possible at present to fix any day for resuming it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

THE KANDAHAR REINFORCEMENTS.

Sir H. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India if he could now confirm the statement which he made a few days ago that one regiment, if not two, had arrived at Kandahar.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: No, Sir. I believe the fact is that the headquarters and a wing of one native regiment have actually arrived at Kandahar, and that the others were on their march when the defeat of General Burrows took place. It was not possible afterwards to advance towards Kandahar unless the force was strong enough to resist any attack that might be made upon it.

THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

Sir J. HAY asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress was being made in establishing lights in the Straits of Malacca, and whether the first-class light on the north west point of Penang, and the second class light at the fort at the harbour, and the second-class light on Palo Remo were likely soon to be completed, and whether the floating light off the Formosa Bank and that at Outer Waters Island would soon be in position and lighted.

Mr. GRANT DUFF: replied that certain recommendations made in the month of May by the Board of Trade and the Trinity House were now under the consideration of the Straits Government. The lightship for the Formosa Bank was being built at Singapore, and the lantern in hand in England, as also the light for the Outer Waters Island.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.

THE BEHAR PROVINCE.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY asked her Majesty's Government to disallow, or at least to delay till further inquiry, the carrying out next year of an order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal enjoining the substitution of the Nagri character for the Persian character in the courts of justice in the Behar province.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK said this was not a matter of legislation, but a matter which by law was left with the local Government. The change to which his noble friend objected was made in the interests of the natives of Behar, who understood the Nagri better than the Persian characters. He would lay on the table the resolution of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, which gave the fullest information on the subject.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN rose to call attention to a petition of the British Indian Association praying for an inquiry into the system of administration which has been in force in India since 1858, in conformity with the periodical parliamentary inquiries on each renewal of the charter of the East India Company; and also praying for certain reforms and a representation of the Indian people in the councils of the empire. Under ordinary circumstances he should have invited attention to the details of the petition, as the subject was of a most important character; but recently the noble marquis now the Secretary of State for India had made an important statement, in the course of which he touched in detail on almost all the questions mentioned in the petition. The noble lord stated that decentralisation and the increased employment of natives were, in his opinion, about the only effectual means of promoting true economy. With regard to public works, he stated it as his opinion that, however useful they might be in themselves, they should not be carried out at such a rate as to outstrip the financial capacities of the country. With regard to the expense of the Afghan war, the noble lord made a statement which was most just, and could not but give satisfaction to the petitioners, for he said that the Imperial Government were prepared to bear a portion of the cost, and that as a matter not of charity, but of justice. As an individual he received the statement with the greatest gratification, for the Afghan war was not undertaken solely from an Indian point of view, and if the cost had been borne solely by the Indian Exchequer this country would have had entailed upon it everlasting disgrace. He could not believe that the taxpayers of this country would disapprove in the slightest degree of the proposal made by the Government. Another member of the Government, Mr. Fawcett, whose interest on all subjects relating to India, and whose services to India were so much appreciated, speaking as an individual, said that, in his opinion, the time had come when the Act of 1858 required to be thoroughly overhauled. The Secretary of State, in reply to a deputation, had observed with regard to the Vernacular Press Act and some elective representation of the Indian people on the Supreme and the Provincial Councils and other subjects—speaking in a general way and without binding himself or fettering his future discretion—that these important subjects were under his careful consideration; and the deputation felt that they might infer that the views of the noble marquis were in harmony with their own. Under these circumstances he would content himself with bringing the matter under the attention of the Government and moving that

the petition do lie upon the table. It was drawn up in such a loyal spirit that it furnished a valuable indication of the wishes and desires of their fellow-subjects in India.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.

THE NATIVE REPRESENTATIVE AT CABUL.

Sir H. TYLER asked the Secretary of State for India whether arrangements had been made with Abdul Rahman for the reception of the native representative whom her Majesty's Government proposed to maintain at Cabul, and what escort and protection would be afforded to him, so as to avoid the risk of a fresh massacre and the expense of another advance upon Cabul to avenge it.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had not received any information as to the arrangements which have been made with respect to the native representative at Cabul. The details of the arrangements which had been made with Abdul Rahman had not yet been received, but it was not proposed that a regular representative should be appointed there on the present occasion.

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON KANDAHAR.

Sir W. BARTELOT asked the noble lord whether any news had been received confirming the account of an attack by Ayoub Khan on the Shikarpur gate of Kandahar.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: No confirmation of that intelligence has been received by us.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CREIGHTON—August 4, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Robert Fitzgerald Creighton, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, prematurely, a daughter.

FLYTER—August 15, at Bayswater, London, the wife of J. A. Flyter, Opium Department, India, twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

BAZELY—BOOTHBY—August 6, at Crown-court National Scotch Church, London, the Rev. H. C. B. Bazely, B.C.L., to Louisa, daughter of the late G. W. Boothby, of Cuttack, Bengal.

FROST—WADGE—August 14, at the Swedish Church, London, Axel R. Frost, to Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of the late James L. Wadge, of Bombay.

IREDELL—OSTREHAN—August 12, at All Saints, Lambeth, the Rev. H. S. Iredell, to Anne Seliana Isabel, daughter of Major E. S. Ostrehan, Bombay S.C.

KEITH—MORTIMER—August 12, at St. Paul's, Wilton-place, George E. Keith, son of the late Lieut. Col. Keith, deputy adjutant general Bombay Army, to Emma Annie, daughter of A. Mortimer.

PEARSON—HARRISON—August 12, at Cottingham, Yorkshire, Henry Pearson, lieutenant Royal Navy, son of J. E. S. Pearson, late Bengal C.S., to Caroline Blanche, daughter of J. W. Harrison.

STRETTEL—MORTIMORE—August 14, at St. Luke's, Westbourne-park, Anthony Charles John, son of Charles C. Strettel, late captain 11th Regiment Bombay Army, and grandson of Col. D. Strettel, late 20th Regiment Madras Army, to Kate Ellen, daughter of John Mortimore, of Buenos Ayres.

TODD—SCOTT—August 14, at Tombland, Norwich, Octavus Todd, M.B. and C.M., surgeon A.M.D., of Landour, Himalayas, India, to Kathlem Mary, daughter of the late Robert B. Scott.

VOWELL—VOWELL—August 14, at Dublin, Christopher Henry Vowell, Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth Richards, daughter of Richard Prendergast Vowell.

WALLACE—MOULTRIE—August 11, at Southleigh, Oxfordshire, Walter Edward, son of the late Major General J. D. C. Wallace, Madras Retired List, to Eleanor May, daughter of the Rev. Gerard Moultrie, M.A., vicar of Southleigh.

DEATHS.

BUSHBY—August 11, at Brighton, Lucy Ann Maria, daughter of the late Henry Turner Bushby, of the Madras Civil Service, aged 58.

COX—August 11, at Kunicote Rectory, Harry Abbott, infant son of Thomas A. Cox, of Umballa, India, aged 10 months.

DALE—August 12, at Great Bedwyn, Wilts, Louisa Annie, daughter of the late John Dale, H.E.I.C.S.

CANTON—August 11, at Hackney, Frederick J. Canton, son of the late W. L. Canton, H.E.I.C.S., aged 61.

HAINES—August 13, at Cheltenham, Mary Haines, widow of Major W. C. P. Haines, M.S.C., and daughter of Major General George Nott, Madras Army (retired).

LYONS—August 16, at Belfast, Leonard Thomas Lyons, son of R. J. Lyons, late of Calcutta.

LUKIN—August 18, at Henley-on-Thames, Major General Charles O. Lukin, retired list Madras Army, son of the late Robert Lukin, of the War-office, aged 59.

MARTINNANT—June 19, at Wimbledon, Edward James Martinant, Esq., late of Bombay.

MAYNARD—July 7, at Upper Holloway, Daisy, the infant daughter of S. B. Maynard, aged 12½ months.

SHORTLAND—August 8, at 1, St. Charles's-square, London, Major General J. Shortland, retired, Madras Army.

WEBB—August 13, Sarah Maxwell Webb, of 6, Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, W.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRAY—July 20, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Bray, chaplain, St. John's, a daughter.

BEGBIE—July 12, at Abbottabad, the wife of Capt. F. R. Begbie, 1st Sikhs, a son.

COOPER—July 25, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of C. P. Cooper, Esq., chief presidency magistrate, a daughter.

FAULKNER—July 13, at Cuttack, Bengal, the wife of G. W. Faulkner, C.E., P.W.D., a daughter.

FORBES—July 22, at Meerut, the wife of T. T. Forbes, Esq., barrister at law, a son.

GWATKIN—July 3, at Maskellya, Ceylon, the wife of A. G. S. Gwatkin, a son.

HADOW—July 22, at Dehra Dun, the wife of R. C. Hadow, lieutenant 15th Sikhs, a son (prematurely).

JOHNSON—July 18, at Attock, Punjab, the wife of Henry Johnson, executive engineer, Attock Bridge, a daughter.

LE GEYT—July 26, at Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, the wife of Willoughby Le Geyt, a daughter.

LE QUESNE—July 26, at Puna, the wife of W. H. Le Quesne, C.E., a son.

MARTEN—July 17, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. H. Marten, deputy examiner, Public Works Accounts, a daughter.

NORRIE—July 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert Norrie, Champdany Jute Works, a daughter.

PRENDERGAST—July 15, at Madras, the wife of H. G. Prendergast, Madras Police, a son.

RABAN—July 18, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of W. F. Raban, Esq., Gotoong, of twins (prematurely).

SCOTT—July 26, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. W. Scott, chaplain, a son.

STORY—July 24, at Oak Bush, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. Col. Story, commander 1st Goorkha L.I., a son, which only lived six hours.

THACKER—July 5, at Bombay, the wife of Walter Thacker, a daughter.

WHYMPER—July 19, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. W. Whympers, a daughter.

WYNNE—July 22, at Madras, the wife of Frank Alex. Wynne, Auxiliary Medical School, Madras, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BYNG—LAMB—June 10, at Mozufferpore, Francis Russell, son of the late Major the Hon. Robert Byng, to Emily Mary, daughter of the late James Lamb.

FOORD—CUNNINGHAM—July 17, at Hongkhe, N.W.P., Major W. O. Foord, M.S.C., to Annie, daughter of Major General P. S. Cunningham, late commandant 3rd Regiment P.L.I.

FORBES—DE BERRY—July 10, at Kimpier, Central Provinces, Edward E. Forbes, lieutenant and adjutant 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to Frederica Maude, daughter of Brigadier General De Berry, commanding Nagpore Forces.

HUGHES—DUPEYROW—July 10, at Calcutta, Frederick Reginald Purcell, son of A. W. Hughes, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., F.R.S., to Ida Isabella, daughter of L. E. Dupuyrow, Esq.

JACOBS—FLOOD—July 14, at Lucknow, Robert Beatson Jacobs, Esq., Mohpani Coal Mines, Central Province, to Agnes Jane, daughter of J. Flood, Esq., chief engineer's office, Lucknow.

MCLOUGHIN—O'BRIEN—July 26, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Vennable Archdeacon F. J. Sharpin, J. J. M. Cloughin, to Mary Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph O'Brien.

ROLLO—TONNDORF—July 17, at Jamalpor, Andrew Duncan Rollo, to Lilly Violet, daughter of F. T. R. Tonndorf, Esq.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT—July 20, at Calcutta, Mary, the wife of G. W. Bartlett, aged 62.

BEGBIE—July 13, at Simla, Capt. A. P. Begbie, Retired List.

BELL—August 15, at Calcutta, John David Bell, aged 56.

BURGES—July 23, at Meerut, Surgeon William Armstrong Burges, Army Medical Department.

COLLIS—July 22, at Allahabad, Ella Annie, daughter of Alexander Collis, aged 5.

EVILLE—July 23, at Calcutta, Mr. Edward Irving Eville, aged 45.

HIGGINSON—July 11, at Lahore, Mary Amelia Primrose Higginson, aged 25.

JOLLY—July 23, at Kasauli, the wife of W. Jolly, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, Punjab, aged 25.

KEITH—July 18, at Murree, Mary, infant daughter of James Keith, captain R.H.A.

KING—July 23, at Ahmednuggur, after two days' illness, Mabel Margaret, youngest daughter J. King, Esq., C.S., aged three years and two months.

MAIDMENT—July 24, at Mazagon, Rachel, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Maidment, aged one month.

MANLEY—July 11, at Puna, Bombay, Jane, wife of J. S. E. Manley, and daughter of the late Major General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B., and R.H.

MAXWELL—July 19, at Ahmednagar, Gerard Charles, infant son of Lieut. F. J. Maxwell, R.E.

SAMUELLS—July 7, at Rawul Pindi, Alexander Pringle Samuells, captain 32nd Punjab Pioneers, aged 36.

SIMPSON—June 29, at Secunderabad, Deccan, James M'Pherson Simpson, coachmaker, jeweller, and ice manufacturer, aged 38.

SHORT—July 20, at Madras, Octavius Holwell Hunter, son of Captain E. H. Short, aged 16.

SMITH—July 26, at Sufed Sang, Afghanistan, Frederick E. C. Smith, lieutenant R.A., aged 19.

TOPE—July 16, at Mooltan, Emma, the wife of T. B. Tope, sergeant master tailor, H.M.'s 88th Connaught Rangers.

WALTON—July 2, Sarah Ellen, the wife of G. T. Walton, Esq., N.B. State Railway, Julpauri, aged 22.

WHITLEY—July 7, at Allahabad, of cholera, Ethel Josephine, the beloved daughter of James John and Ellen Mary Whitley, aged 5 years 11 months and 17 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 12. Anchises (s), Shanghai; Malabar (s), Hankow; Fitzroy (s), Bombay.—14. Swift, Krageroe; London and Hoop, Worcum; Prins Hendrik, Batavia; Tibre (s), Hankow; Manora (s), Calcutta.—15. African (s), Cape; Spartan, Taganrog; Rosario and Edina, Trinidad; Jubilee (s), Pomaron.—16. Mertola, Induna (s), and Windoe (s), Pomaron; Birget, Krageroe; Cobanin (s), Bombay.—17. Lady Rowena, Drobak; Glenavon (s), Pomaron; Mira (s), Calcutta.—18. Munroe (s), Pomaron; Betsy and Arnold, Samarang; Rex, Krageroe; Potaro (s), Barbadoes; Balmoral Castle, Cape Town.—19. Courland (s), Cape Town; Liguri, Akyab; Khedive (s), Calcutta; Anglesey, Rangoon.—20. Electra (s), Foochow and Hong Kong; Lireure, Akyab.—21. Ambrose, Akyab; Ekueria, Hong Kong; Carland and Louisa, Pomaron; Senator, Rangoon; City of London, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—July 20. City of Edinburgh (s) and Argus, Liverpool; Futtel Barry, Jeddah.—21. City of Mecca (s) Glasgow; Mecca (s), Moulmein.—22. Scindia (s), Bombay; North, London.—23. Eastern Monarch (s), London; Chyebassa (s), London; British Nation, London.—24. City of Shanghai, Cardiff; Udston, Liverpool.—25. Mahratta, Penang; Rajpootan (s), Madras.—26. Mercedes (s), Bombay; Cedric the Faxon and Hindostan, Liverpool; Pharo, Bourbon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 17.—Ellora (s), London; Bhotan (s), Liverpool.—18. Palawan (s) and City of Agra (s), Liverpool.—20. Cuba (s), Bombay; Orissa (s), London.

BOMBAY.—July 23. Gulf of Suez (s), London.—24. Umballa (s), Karachi; Chanda (s), Calcutta; Memo (s), Trieste.—25. Maritime Union, Newport; Ellora (s), Karachi.—26. Gitana (s), London; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; Khiva (s), London; W. G. Russell, Moulmein; Chilka (s), Rangoon; Coconada (s), Bussorah.—28. Shahzada (s), Moulmein.—30. Hezara (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 14.—Sidonia (s), Glasgow.—17. Zambesi (s), Venice.—18. India (s), Marseilles.—20. Lennox, Clyde; Dunalistair, Dundee; Orissa (s), London.—21. Trentham Hall (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—July 22. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Reigate, Cardiff.—24. Deccan (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 13. Mikado, Yokohama.—14. C. E. Spooner and Annie Wheaton, Natal; Lictor, Batavia; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Italia (s), Bombay; Statesman (s), Barbadoes; Gwalior (s), Calcutta.—15. Peshawur (s), Calcutta; Glenartney, China; Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Balcarres (s), Demerara; Barcelona (s), Singapore; Urania, Hong Kong; Pampero, Batavia; Endymion, Shanghai; Fanny Scholfield, Singapore; Colombo (s), Bombay.—17. Leading Star, Port Natal; Warwick Castle, Cape; Pallion (s), Bombay; Diomed (s), Penang.—18. Cyprus (s), Bombay; East Lothian (s), Calcutta; Koningin Emma, Batavia; Albert Rumann, Demerara.—19. John Nicholson, Hong Kong; Ginia, Table Bay; Bat, Natal; Haddon Hall (s), Bombay; H. Printzenberg, Batavia.—20. Appendix, Coconada.—21. Carnarvonshire (s), Singapore; Afghan, Aden; Foyle (s) and Legislator (s), Calcutta.—22. Clan Lamont (s) and Weston Hall (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—July 20. Maharani (s), Malda (s), and John Davis.—21. Deccan (s), Curlew (s), and Ooria (s).—22. Charlotte Croom and a steamer (numbers indistinguishable).—23. City of Venice (s), Kilwa (s), City of Perth, and Monmouthshire.—24. Mabel and St. Monan.—25. Madras (s) and Meinam (s).

BOMBAY.—July 24. C. M. Davis, Moulmein; Calcutta (s) and Hispania (s), Karachi; Khedive (s), Southampton; Chupra (s), Karachi.—26. Riversdale, Calcutta; Queen of the Age, Mauritius; Cross Hill, Calcutta; Ellora (s), Karachi.—27. Lady Ruthven, Calcutta; Cartvale and Berengaria, Amsterdam; China (s), China; Henzada (s), Madras; Socotra (s), Zanzibar; Umballa (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—28. Macedon, Calcutta.—29. Cyprus, Calcutta; Madura (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—30. Bangalore, Australia, &c.; Hougomont, Moulmein; Khiva (s), China, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 14.—City of Mecca (s), London.
MADRAS.—July 22. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Chinsura (s), Bombay.—24. Deccan (s), Southampton.—27. Australia (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, August 4.—From Bombay: Mr. A. Smith, Mr. L. Porter, Mr. Buston, Mr. Stent, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. G. Tipping, Mr. Vincent, Major Henderson, Mr. C. Vowell, Mr. Grierson, Mr. de Saone, and Mr. Casser. At Venice: Mr. Schumacher. From Port Said: Mr. Money and Mr. E. Malu.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nepaul*, August 8.—From Calcutta: Major E. Wynch, Mrs. Mackenzie, and Hon. S. S. Jackson. From Madras: Mrs. Liston and children, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Franck, Mr. and Mrs. Garthwaite, Miss Griffith, Mr. de Mornay, Mr. Fullerton, and Col. and Mrs. Taylor and child. From Bombay: Major E. A. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, Mr. Royle, Mr. H. Bell, Surgeon Davy, Major Chatfield, Major and Mrs. Le Grice, Gen. H. R. Browne, Surg. Major Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. Hope, Dr. H. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and child, and Mr. A. Conroy. From Aden: Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Flyher and children, Mrs. McLaughlin and children, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey and child, Rev. — and Mrs. Sibree and children, Lieut. Lloyd, Mrs. John and child, and Dr. Mackenzie. From Port Said: Mrs. Shakoor. From Malta: Lieut. Carew, Miss Crick, Mrs. Cafe, and Mr. and Mrs. Coffin. For Singapore: Rev. J. A. Dougherty. From Gibraltar: Mr. Birt, Major and Mrs. Haslett, Mr. Woolcott, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Corburn and children, Mr. Bland, and Mr. and Miss Glassford.

AT GRAVESEND.—Per *Mira*, August 2.—From Calcutta: Mr. H.

Andrew, Mrs. Comrie and child, Mrs. de St. Croix and infant, Mr. Eddis, Mr. Robert Hart, Mr. Hyde, Mr. B. Landale, Mr. J. Oates, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rutherford and European servant, Mr. C. White, and Mr. W. P. Wright. From Colombo: Mr. E. F. Hopkins, Mr. H. Bevan, Mr. G. A. de Lambert, Mr. A. B. Braine, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. W. H. Sprott, Mr. H. E. M'Mahon, Mr. H. W. Layard, Mrs. Chamberlain, two children, and ayah, and Miss Smith.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Gwalior*, August 14.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cox and Mrs. J. B. Norton. From Madras: Dr. A. C. Burnell, Rev. A. W. and Mr. Poole, and Major M'Inroy. From Galle: Mr. J. Robertson. From Bombay: Rev. G. H. Weber, Mr. Weber, Col. Ashburnham, Mr. Ward, and Major Boyle. From Malta: Mr. Roselli, Mr. Johnson and child, Mrs. Powis, and Mr. Dyer. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hogg, and Mrs. Caulfield.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Khiva*, July 26.—From Southampton: Mrs. Robertson and four children, Mrs. L. O. Smith, Col. and Mrs. C. G. Anderson, Mrs. Pilcher, Mrs. Montague, Major Walker, Mrs. Allan, Mr. G. B. Pearce, Col. F. T. Humphrey, and Major G. E. Roy. From Venice: Col. Elder and Mr. P. N. Bose. From Brindisi: Dr. M'Laren, Major Gore, Mr. Glass, Capt. Garwood, Mr. G. Hubbard, Mr. H. R. Cook, Mr. J. M. Grant, Mr. Cotgrave, Mr. A. M. Nash, Col. Justice, Mr. G. Gordon, and Mr. R. G. E. Westbrook. From Suez: Diogay M. Vay. From Aden: Mrs. Stuart and infant, Mr. Meobaruck, and Mr. T. Samuel, wife, three children, and two infants.

AT SUEZ.—Per *Venetia*, August 15.—From Bombay for Brindisi: Dr. Channer, Major S. D. N. Vibart, Mr. C. Pearson, Col. E. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. J. H. Farson, Major A. M. Vibart, R.E., Mr. G. C. Kibly, and Mr. J. N. Boyson.

AT VENICE.—Per *Venetia*, August 23.—From Bombay: Major R. W. Smith.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Venetia*.—From Bombay: Capt. E. F. Woodhouse, Miss M. Trebitte, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Arbuthnot and two infants, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. Richards, Miss A. M'Gowan, and Mr. E. B. Stacey.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Thibet*, August 4.—For Hong Kong: Surg. M'Yer. For Ceylon: Mr. Walker and Mr. J. B. Smith. For Bombay: Mr. W. Kemble and Mr. and Mrs. Leman. For Aden: Mr. John Hall. For Port Said: Mr. King-bury. For Malta: Col. Blackett. For Gibraltar: Lieut. Porcelli, Mr. Can Glycer and child, Mrs. and Miss Farache, Master Francia, Messrs. Larois, Mr. J. Dickson, Mr. Huggins, Mr. Cuby, and Mr. Hogg.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Surat*, August 13.—For Calcutta: Mr. Paul Jordan. For Bombay: Mr. L. H. Bayley. From Brindisi: Col. Powys Lane and Mr. Gubby. For Penang from Brindisi: Mr. D. Logan. For Alexandria from Brindisi: Captain Chitty and Captain Gordon.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Almora*, August 7.—For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. F. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bevan, Messrs. Cox, and Mr. Basil White. For Madras: Mr. G. P. Carless, Mr. J. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. King, two children, and ayah. For Calcutta: Mr. Hart, Capt. Ballingall, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and family. For Rangoon: Mrs. Proud and two children.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Indus*, August 11.—For Bombay: Major Newberry, Mr. G. T. Taylor, Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Galpine. For Malta: Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Sabin, Master Rogers, and Mrs. Burr. For Gibraltar: Mr. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. A. Carara, Miss Roberts, and Mr. Jones.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, July 31.—For Brindisi: Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Major H. M. Vibart, R.E., Major E. D. H. Vibart, S.C., Dr. Channer, Mr. G. C. Kibly, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. J. A. Boyson, and Col. C. G. Arbuthnot. For Venice: Major R. W. Smith. For Southampton: Mrs. Arbuthnot and two infants, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brennan, Mrs. Stacey, Mr. R. Trend, Sergt. Major and Mrs. Webster, child, and infant, Capt. E. F. Woodhouse, Mrs. Richards, Miss A. M'Gowan, Mr. W. Scott, Miss M. Turbette, and Mr. Bristowe and two children. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on July 24:—For Southampton: Commander C. S. P. Woodruffe, and Mr. A. Hunter. For Brindisi: Mr. C. X. Cordeiro.

CASUALTIES.

The Farnley (s), of Newcastle, arrived in the Tyne from Bombay, reports that during the voyage she experienced high seas, which washed away some of the hatches, and, while endeavouring to replace them, one of the crew, named James Thompson, was washed overboard and drowned. Life buoys were thrown to him, but were of no avail, and, owing to the lifeboat being stove in, and to the high sea running, no further assistance could be rendered.

A telegram from Bassein, August 14, reports that the Birchvale (British barque), which sailed from Samarang for Sourabaya June 20, had gone ashore on Alguada Reef, and will become a total wreck.

The Golden Fleece (ship), from Liverpool, is reported from Calcutta to have got ashore at Budge-Budge, in the river, and remains.

The Mahratta, British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, from Burmah for Calcutta, is reported, July 21, to be hard aground above the mouth of the Chittagong River, she being thus imperilled in rendering assistance to a brig, also aground, laden with salt, in the same vicinity.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Salvatore Accame, from Rangoon, May 27, 28 S., 7 E.; Walter Siegfried, for Foo-chow, July 8, 11 N., 28 W.; Hinda, from Cape-town, June 23, 10 N., 29 W.; City of New York, for Calcutta, July 26, 49 N., 13 W.; Cynosure, from Manila, July 6, 30 N., 37 W., all well; Lady Cairns, from Akyab, June 27, 27 S., 10 E.; Penshaw, for Anjer, June 15, 7 N., 28 W.; Dunalistair, for Bombay, June 20, 12 N., 28 W.; Inchkeith, for Bombay, June 27, 12 S., 27 W.; Tecumseh, New York to Anjer, April 19, 27 S., 31 W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104%
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	700
Bank of Bengal	500	750
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	510	112
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	106
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	675x pth
Frere	150	36
Mazagon	2,000	30xFTB
Port Canning	1,400	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,030
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,700	1175
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	345
Bellary	1,000	570
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	135
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	625
Chollera Ginning	300	190
East India	1,000	1,010
Fort	8,500	1,770
French	500	440
Sind	750	540
Mofussil	400	265
Prince of Wales	1,500	120
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1240
Sassoon	500	375
Volkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	81
Alfred Manufacturing	500	520 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,845
Blownuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	945 xd
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	690
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Cooria Mills	1,000	675
D. Spinning	2,000	385
Hindustan	1,000	1,065
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Khandeish	1,000	690
Madras	1,250	540
Madras United	1,000	1,380
Manchester Spinning	50	4 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	115
National Spinning	1,000	925
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,035
Oriental	625	645
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	230
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Shiolorpe Mills	1,000	1,070
Victoria Mills	1,000	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-7	50
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	127 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	390
Treacher and Co.	500	720
Thacker and Co.	100	126

CALCUTTA.—July 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96	2 to 96 4
4% of 1870 (1885)	101	0 to 101 2
4% of 1871 (1885)	96	0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104	7 to 104 9
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104	7 to 104 9
Debentures of 1867	105	8 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105	0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	105	4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105	8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106	0 to 107 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108	0 to 108 8
6 of 1874 (1892)	108	8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	104	0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	110	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	125	165 to 150
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	112½	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	110	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	110	50 to 60
Benga Coal	1000	1630 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	1630	to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	284 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	56 to 57
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	75 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	90 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	225 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	134 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	114 to 115
Darjiling Steam Tramway	3	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	77 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway	120	to —
East Indian Railway	120	to —
Equitable Coal	250	235 to 240
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	24 to 25
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore	100	60 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	67 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1290 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	60 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	365 to —
Nanthore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	109 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	110	to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Rankestown Press	100	93 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	90 to 91
Riverside Press	90	97 to 98
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	120	to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	42 to 43
Strand Bank Press	100	110 to 112
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to 109

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	55 to —
Assam (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	120	550 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Do. contributory	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	206 to 210
Do. contributory	100	103 to 105
Borelli (Assam)	110	160 to 165
Borsillan (Assam)	100	60 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	45 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheella (Cachar)	100	50 to 70
Cutlacheera (Cachar)	100	170 to 112
Darjiling	100	345 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
Eas Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling)	110	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam)	500	2 to 10
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmarie (Assam)	100	103 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalacheria (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to —
Do. contributory	200	45 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Loobah	110	115 to 120
Lower Assam	166	25 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	110	120 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Do. contributory	90	35 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	110	to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	110	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	110	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 70
Singel (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springdale (Darjiling)	100	88 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	110	30 to —

MADRAS.—July 28.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1870	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 1½ dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	23 to 24 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	—	1s. 8 9-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 3-16d.	—	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 2-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8½d.
Cred. 6mo. sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6mo sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 11-16d.	1s. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8½d.	—

LONDON.—August 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1888	104 to 104½
4	India Encased Paper	80½ to 81½
4½	Do. do. 1885	to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 88
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	40 to 45pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	40 to 45pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
6	Do. 1895-96	114 to 117
4½	Do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125½ to 126½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	22 to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	124 to 125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	124½ to 125½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	103 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	107 to 109

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	105 to 107
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	103 to 106
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb. Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	24½ to 25½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11½
Delhi and London	25	to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22½ to 23½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22½ to 23½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	38½ to 39½

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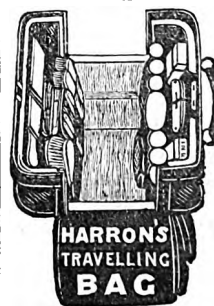
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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

THE RED SEA NAVIGATION.

Sir J. HAY asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would inform the House whether any progress had been made this year in completing the lights necessary for safe navigation of the Red Sea and its approaches, especially Cape Guardafui, Ras Hafoon, Socotra, Ailkel, and The Brothers.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said that the Board of Trade were in communication with the India-office and Admiralty, and also with the Foreign-office, who state that negotiations are proceeding with both the Turkish and Egyptian Governments on the subject. The whole question involved considerable care, in consequence of the difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements for the care and permanency of the lights.

THE MARCH OF GENERAL ROBERTS.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the Secretary of State for India what arrangements had been made by her Majesty's Government to obtain accurate information from day to day regarding the march of General Roberts from Cabul to Kandahar. The hon. member also asked whether arrangements had been made for supplying General Roberts with food and forage on his march.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that General Roberts would, in his march from Cabul, send as full information as possible by means of special messengers; but he would hardly find it possible during the whole of his march to keep up communication with India. He could not give any detailed statement as to the arrangements for the supply of food and forage to General Roberts's force, but he had been informed that Generals Stewart and Roberts had made all the arrangements that they considered necessary. No reply had been received to a request that General Stewart would furnish more detailed information on the subject. The march of General Roberts was perfectly well known to General Stewart, and at this time of year there would be no difficulty in procuring supplies on the line of march.

Sir H. TYLER asked the Secretary of State for India whether Sir Frederick Roberts, marching on Kandahar, was under the orders of Sir Donald Stewart, retiring on Gandamak, as would be implied from his reply to a previous question; or whether Sir Frederick Roberts, being cut off from communication with Sir Donald Stewart, as stated in another recent reply, exercised an independent command.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON replied that Sir Frederick Roberts, in his march on Kandahar, would be in independent command of his force. Up to the time of the commencement of the march he was under the orders of General Stewart.

Sir H. TYLER asked whether, being in independent command, Sir Frederick Roberts had expressed any opinion as to the wisdom of the course which Sir Donald Stewart had taken regarded in the light of a military operation.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had no reason to suppose that Sir Frederick Roberts is in the slightest degree indisposed to undertake the duties which have been assigned to him.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.

Sir H. TYLER asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to maintain a representative at the Court of the new Ameer of Cabul, Abdur Rahman.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had already informed the House that Abdur Rahman had been told he would not be required to receive a British Resident at Cabul; but for the sake of maintaining friendly relations between his Government and that of India, it would be desirable to have the Government of India represented at his Court by a native agent.

CAPTAIN CHATTERTON.

Captain AYLMER, in the absence of Mr. Grantham, asked the Secretary of State for India, whether he would inquire of the proper authorities in India, and report to the House early next session, whether, by the report of a medical board dated September 5, 1868, signed by Surgeon Major Peckett, Surgeons Lowdell and Condon, and Assistant Surgeon Walsh, at Nynee Tal, Captain Chatterton was not recommended to take twelve months' leave of absence for the purpose of returning to England to undergo an operation—viz., the division of the left *tendon Achillis*—on the ground that it was not safe to perform the operation in India; whether Surgeon Major Powell, acting as garrison surgeon in Fort William, Calcutta, did not afterwards, in April, 1869, confirm the above recommendation on the same ground; whether the only report on which the despatch of January 5, 1869, ordering the compulsory retirement of Captain Chatterton, was founded, and which practically alleged that he was shamming, was not that made in November or December, 1868, by Assistant Surgeon M'Dermott, who was shortly afterwards removed from the medical charge of that and other cases previously under his care; and how it was that Captain Chatterton was dismissed the army in April, 1869, on the report of an assistant surgeon, when Captain Chatterton was acting on the reports of more eminent surgeons made both before and after the report of the assistant surgeon.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had no objection to make the inquiry suggested by the hon. and gallant gentleman, but he must repeat what he had said some time ago, that the case of Captain

Chatterton had been repeatedly under the consideration of several Viceroys of India and of successive Secretaries of State at home, and, therefore, he could not hold out any hope that the decision come to would be reversed.

THE MARCH OF GENERAL ROBERTS.

Sir W. PALLISER asked whether her Majesty's Government will allow Sir D. Stewart to have a discretionary power to move a strong force upon Ghazni, or some other suitable point, with the view of forming a depot and base of operations, and of acting as a support for General Sir F. Roberts during his advance upon Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON understood and appreciated the anxiety felt as to the march which is being conducted by General Sir F. Roberts by hon. members as well as by the Government, but he could not conceive anything more unwise or more calculated to prejudice the operations now in progress than attempt at home to control operations adopted on the advice and recommendation of experienced military officers on the spot, in whom we have confidence. General Roberts's advance upon Khelat-i-Ghilzai had been ordered by the Commander in Chief in India on the recommendation and with the assent of General Sir D. Stewart himself. He could not consent to send out directions or even a discretionary power such as had been suggested, because such directions from the home Government would imply a doubt and difference of opinion upon the propriety of the movement which has been ordered by the advice of Sir D. Stewart.

Replying to Lord R. Churchill, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the march of General Roberts to Kandahar would probably take twenty-eight to thirty days; but he hoped to receive information as to the progress of the force soon. Replying to Mr. Onslow, he said that General Roberts would be in command of all troops at Kandahar.

Sir A. GORDON hoped the noble lord would answer no more of these questions, a remark which was deservedly cheered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

AFGHANISTAN.

Sir H. D. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the dates at which orders were given for the advance of General Burrows's force and the consequent order for reinforcements from Sind, together with the respective dates of the revolt of the troops of the Wali, the defeat of General Burrows, and the orders for General Phayre to advance on Kandahar; and whether he could inform the House if any explanation had been received at the India-office from the Governor General of the omission to order the advance of reinforcements to Kandahar on the receipt of the intelligence of the revolt of the Wali's troops, which formed more than one-half of the force at the disposal of General Burrows, and about three-sevenths of the troops under the united command of Generals Burrows and Primrose, and of the reasons which induced the delaying of such orders until intelligence had been received of the disaster to General Burrows.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the date at which orders were given for the advance of General Burrows's force and the consequent order for reinforcements from Sind was July 1. The revolt of the troops of the Wali occurred on July 14. The defeat of General Burrows happened on July 27, and orders were given to General Phayre on July 28 to the effect that he was to advance when he could do so with security. He expected to be able to do so on August 15 or 20. He had already stated from the best information that the Wali's troops never formed part of the force of General Primrose or of General Burrows. He was not aware that any orders for reinforcements were issued on the receipt of the intelligence of the mutiny of the Wali's troops, because a battery of artillery, the 15th Foot, the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, and the 9th and the 24th Native Infantry had been ordered up from Sind ten days previously, while two regiments of Native Infantry on the line of communications were under orders for Kandahar, the headquarters, one of which reached Kandahar on the 13th of July. As there had been some misapprehension as to the Kandahar force, he might state that, including the troops at Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and on the line of communications, there was a force of no less than 11,000 men. He did not wish to make any imputation on the late Viceroy, but the House would recollect that the orders as to the forces deemed necessary for Kandahar were not made by Lord Ripon, but were made by the late Viceroy, and within a fortnight after the arrival of Lord Ripon in India the first authentic intelligence was received of the march to Kandahar. In further answer to Sir H. D. Wolff, the Marquis of Hartington said that when General Burrows advanced to the Helmund orders were given by the Government of India to send reinforcements to Kandahar, which were all that were deemed necessary by the Commander in Chief, and which were more than were asked for by General Primrose.

CIVIL SERVICE (INDIA).

In answer to Mr. Gibson, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said only one covenanted civil servant (North and West Provinces and Oudh) retired up to March 31, 1877, under the graduated scheme of pensions sanctioned by Lord Salisbury in 1877. But, in all, seventeen serving under the Government of India, and thirteen under that of Bombay, retired under that scheme; because, owing to the pressure of work arising from the famine, the limit of time originally assigned for the retirements was extended to 1878, and in

one exceptional case (that of a gentleman selected for a high appointment in the India-office) to 1879. Other measures were adopted to remedy the block of these promotions, and these were—the grant of a bonus on retirement to every military officer of a certain standing in civil employ, and to uncovenanted officers holding appointments in the non-regulation provinces. Besides these measures to aid promotion, the condition of civil servants was further improved by the grant to many of them of personal allowances for a limited number of years. Lord Salisbury's despatch of July 13, 1876 (No. 70), referred only to the civilians in the North West Provinces, but the rules laid down in it were subsequently extended to all parts of British India except the Presidency of Madras.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S MARCH.

In reply to Mr. Gorst, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said the Government did not think it necessary to undertake that Parliament should not be prorogued until the result of General Roberts's march had been ascertained.

In answer to Sir W. Barttelot, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had sent the last account of the losses he had received to the newspapers. He thought they showed that the losses first reported were exaggerated.

In answer to Mr. Cowen, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said he believed it was improbable that any understanding existed at this moment between Abdur Rahman and Ayoub Khan, whatever understanding might have existed between them at a former period. He did not feel any great confidence in the trustworthiness of Afghan chiefs, but he thought it must be evident that as the interests of Abdur Rahman and Ayoub Khan were perfectly divergent at this moment, it was not likely that any understanding existed between them.

In answer to Mr. S. Leighton, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the warlike stores of the late Shere Ali included Armstrong guns. He believed that part of them, at all events, were manufactured at Cabul.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN rose to ask her Majesty's Government whether in their opinion it was necessary for the good government of Madras to maintain a governor and council in that Presidency, and whether, in view of the large financial saving which would accrue to India by the substitution of a lieutenant governor or officer of similar rank, it was not desirable to abstain from appointing a governor on the retirement of the Duke of Buckingham until a final decision should have been arrived at on the subject. India had not repaired the loss caused by the famine of 1876 and 1877, and it had been determined that a famine insurance fund should be established, at a cost of £1,500,000 a-year. Economy in the Indian expenditure was necessary, and there was no use in trying to effect that by a reduction here and there of the number of sepoys. The salary of the Governor of Madras was £13,000, and the salaries of the civil members of his council amounted to £25,000 per annum, while Bengal was governed by a lieutenant governor whose salary was £12,000 a year, and who had no council. There seemed to be no good reason for maintaining the arrangement of the three Presidencies as it was 200 years ago when there were no railways nor telegraphs. He had heard it stated that the Governor of Madras was used as a check on the Viceroy. There lordships knew there had been differences of opinion between those two high officials; but he doubted whether his noble friend (Earl Northbrook) thought that the Governor of Madras was of any use as a check on the Viceroy. The Viceroyalty of India was a despotism limited only by control from at home. Neither the Governor of Bombay nor the Governor of Madras could do much good, but in some instances they had done much harm with respect to the Viceroy. The Army Commission had recommended that the armies of Madras and Bombay should be placed under the command of lieutenant generals who should be under the Commander in Chief of India. He might be answered that the Governor of Madras was appointed under statute, but a temporary appointment might be made to bridge over the time between the retirement of the Duke of Buckingham and the repeal of the statute. Their lordships might depend on it that the natives considered these matters, and the more we studied economy in their favour the higher would they appreciate our rule.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY thought that some economy might be effected by the diminution of salaries; that the disadvantages arising from the abolition of the office of Governor of Madras would be more commensurate with its advantages. The province of Bengal was inhabited by a homogeneous people, while in Madras there was a large number of castes and of people who spoke different languages.

Earl NORTHBROOK need not assure his noble friend that her Majesty's Government were as anxious as he could be to make any proper reduction in the charges on India. In some observations he had recommended the abolition of the office of First Minister to the Viceroy, and that the recommendation had been carried out, at a saving of £8,000 a year. He himself was of opinion that the question of a reduction of our expenditure on the Governorship of Madras and Bombay was well worthy of consideration; but what the result of that consideration ought to be he should be sorry to anticipate. But the question whether the Government would be better conducted by an officer brought up from his earliest career

in the Indian service and acting without a council or by a statesman sent out from this country acting with a council was a more serious one. A lieutenant governor without a council could, perhaps, act with more vigour; but, on the other hand, a council was a check against precipitate or unadvisable action on the part of an individual. He thought it premature to express an opinion now as to which form of government was best suited to Madras. The lieutenant governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces and the Punjab had, on the whole, administered their provinces with great ability and success; but the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were more distant from the central Government than Bengal and the North Western Provinces, where the Governor General spent a great portion of the year, a circumstance which limited the amount of official correspondence. As to the present state of affairs, the late Government a few months ago appointed Sir James Fergusson to be Governor of Bombay, and her Majesty's Government did not think it would be right to leave the Government of Madras in a state of uncertainty during the consideration of the question; and therefore they did not intend to suspend the appointment of a successor to the Duke of Buckingham until it had been considered. At the same time it was a question on which her Majesty's Government would be glad to receive the opinion of the present Viceroy. As to the remark that the Viceroyalty was a despotism tempered with control from home, he wished to point out that the Government of India was the Government of the Governor General in Council. His Council had power to record their opinion. He thought it absolutely necessary that there should be a Council attached to the Government of India, who gave their advice, and who occasionally offered objections to the course which the Governor General proposed to take; and he had never found the powers of the Council used in any manner detrimental to the public service. There was a statutory power given to the Viceroy to overrule the majority of the Council in case he thought the interests and safety of the Empire were at stake. His noble friend had alluded to the recommendation of the Commission on the Organisation of the Army of India that the armies of Madras and Bombay should be placed under the command of lieutenant generals, who should be under the Commander in Chief in India. He had not had an opportunity of perusing the report of the commission, but his opinion was, and he believed the opinion of some of the wisest statesmen was, that it would not be well to take any step which would diminish the *esprit de corps* existing in the armies of Madras and Bombay.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH remarked that the systems of the three armies of India were distinct and separate; and having served in the three Presidencies, he begged to express his opinion that the Madras system was best. He believed its superiority was owing to the pensions in the Madras army. Some alteration might perhaps be made in the Government of Madras with a view to economy; but he concurred with the noble earl in thinking that the question required careful consideration before any determination was come to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

PETITION.

A petition was presented by Mr. Peddie, from Samuel Jardine Wyndowe, M.D., surgeon major Indian Medical Department, that steps be taken for the investigation of facts and redress of grievances set forth in petition.

JEDDAH.

Mr. A. ARNOLD asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the frequent loss of life outside the port of Jeddah, and of the fact that half the expense of the Consulate at Jeddah was borne by India with reference to obtaining protection for her Majesty's Indian subjects resorting to that port as Mahomedan pilgrims, and that heavy duties were levied upon Indian imports at Jeddah, the Government would press upon the Porte the obligation of reducing, as far as possible, the great dangers which beset the navigation of that part of the Red Sea.

Sir C. DILKE stated that the question was one under the consideration of the Government. It involved a matter of extreme importance, and was surrounded by great difficulties.

LAND LAW ADMINISTRATION OF BEHAR.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to a telegraphic summary of a speech by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the *Times* of the 16th inst., in which a recent letter on the alleged abuses of land law administration in Behar was spoken of as the work of a "very inexperienced" officer; whether it was not the fact that the officer in question had spent several years of service in the districts referred to, and was the author of three volumes of reports on Behar in the official "Statistical Account of Bengal;" and whether he could inform the House that a thorough and searching investigation had been ordered into the land law administration of Behar.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that his attention had been called to the telegraphic summary of a speech by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the *Times* of the 16th inst. It would not be possible for a considerable time to receive a full report of that speech, and, therefore, he could not give the hon. member a full answer to-day. It was a fact that the officer referred to in that speech had spent several years of service in the districts alluded to, and it was also the fact that he had been employed in collecting materials for a statistical account of Bengal in the same capacity as

other officers in the districts to which they were attached. He had already stated that the subject of land law administration of Behar had been undergoing a thorough examination, and that a bill was in course of preparation as the result of the report of the commissioners appointed for that object. That bill related to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Bengal, and embraced, he believed, the leading provisions referred to in the question.

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Secretary of State for India, in reference to the East India home accounts, page 20, whether the loan of £13,000 to the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh was made in pursuance of any, and, if any, what treaty or engagement; whether there was any correspondence as to the conditions upon which the said loan of £13,000 had been made, and as to the eventual repayment thereof, and as to any security for such repayment; and whether there was any objection to lay such correspondence upon the table of this House.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reply to Mr. Bradlaugh, said that the loan of £13,000 to the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh had not been made in pursuance of any treaty or engagement. The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh had been for some time in embarrassed circumstances, and much correspondence had passed between himself and the India-office with regard to his financial position. That correspondence was still continuing with the object especially of securing the effectual repayment of the loans which have been made to him; but until the negotiations were completed it was not desirable to lay that correspondence upon the table.

INDIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

Lord ELCHO asked the Secretary of State for War what had been and what was proposed to be done as regards certain retired officers of the late Indian Ordnance Corps, whose petitions for inquiry into their claims against the Army Purchase Commission had lately been presented to Parliament.

Mr. CHILDERS replied that the retired officers to whom he refers had no representations to the War-office. He had communicated with the commissioners, and saw no valid ground for disturbing their award.

Lord ELCHO said a petition on that subject had been presented to the House.

Mr. CHILDERS said it was a most inconvenient practice for officers having grievances to present petitions relating to them to that House, instead of to the department. If they applied in the first instance to the department and were dissatisfied with the answers they received they should then have recourse to Parliament.

THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL BURROWS.

In reply to Sir H. Wolff, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the advance of General Burrows on the Helmund was ordered upon the responsibility of the present Viceroy. When the order was given the forces of the Wali were supposed to be friendly to British interests, but no great reliance was placed upon the assistance which it would be in the power of the Wali to give to the British troops. The hon. baronet asked "whether at that time it was known to the Viceroy that in case of a disaster the forces at Quetta were not in a state of preparation immediately to advance to the relief of a small garrison of 1,700 men which was left in Kandahar." He could not state what was known as to the state of preparation of the force in Quetta, nor how many reinforcements had reached the line of communications. The hon. baronet further asked "if there was any reason against ordering General Phayre to march towards Kandahar when it became known to the Viceroy that the troops of the Wali had mutinied and become enemies instead of friends." It was necessary for General Phayre, being in command of the forces, to maintain the communications with Kandahar and not to despatch such a body of troops as might unduly weaken that line of communications. As the reinforcements arrived from Sind it was the duty of General Phayre to send them on to Kandahar. That was done, and probably two had already arrived at Kandahar.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On the order of the day for considering the East Indian revenue accounts, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that he was in a peculiar position, as presenting accounts and estimates for which he was not responsible, as vibrated by a policy which he had condemned. Nor was he certain as to the extent of the inaccuracy nor the adequacy of the corrections made in the estimates. As he did not wish to take too strong a view of Indian finance, he presented the accounts and estimates separate from the war charges. The audited accounts for 1878-79 showed the estimated surplus of about £2,000,000, the final accounts for the year showing a revenue of £65,199,000, against an expenditure of £63,165,000. These accounts showed the uncertainty of Indian finance. The figures on each side of the account exceeded by £2,000,000 in the audited accounts the sum estimated in the Budget of two years before. Only £676,000 was estimated for the extraordinary contingencies of the war, and, but for the unexpected improvement in the revenue, the receipts would only have given about £700,000

instead of £2,000,000 anticipated of this surplus. £1,150,000 was an increase on the estimate of £8,250,000 of the opium revenue, or an increase of 14 per cent. This was an unreliable source of revenue, on which an estimate could not be based. After deducting the charge for the war, which was credited to the accounts 1878-79, the result would have been a surplus of £2,700,000. For the year 1879-80 the Budget estimate framed in 1879 was an estimate of revenue £64,562,000, against an expenditure of £65,916,000, showing a deficit of £1,354,000. According to the regular estimate, framed in February of the present year, the revenue was £67,650,000, while the expenditure was estimated at £67,285,000, showing a surplus of £330,000, instead of a deficit. These figures again showed the uncertain character of Indian finance. The revenue in 1879-80 had increased by £3,050,000 over the estimate. The chief source of this increase from the opium revenue, which shows an increase of £1,459,000 in the receipts on an estimate of £9,000,000, or 16 per cent, while the charges in connection with the revenue were reduced from an estimate of £2,500,000 to £2,059,000, or a reduction of £441,003, giving altogether an improvement in the net revenue of £1,900,000 on an estimate of £6,500,000, or 29 per cent. In the regular estimates as to public works there had been an improvement, as compared with the Budget estimate, of about a million and a half. Nearly half a million was due to the reduction of expenditure on ordinary public works such as railways and canals, but one million was due to an increase of revenue derived from productive works. Excluding charges due to the war this year, which gave £3,208,000, and £1,304,000 for the frontier railway, there would have been a surplus but for the war of revenue over expenditure of £4,552,000. Taking the Budget estimate for 1880-81 as compared with the regular estimate of the present year, the revenue was estimated at £66,746,000 as compared with the other estimate of £67,615,000; while the expenditure was estimated at £66,329,000 as compared with £67,285,000. The principal alterations on the reverse side were the productive works, estimated at an increase of £899,000; the salt duties, £194,000; the provincial rates, £55,000; while the land revenue had decreased by £370,000, owing to the suspension of the collection of the famine arrears. The assessed taxes were less by £247,000, the customs by £59,000; while the opium revenue had been prudently estimated at £1,150,000 below the amount taken for the preceding year. On the expenditure side there was a diminished charge of £358,000 for the frontier railway; for the army (excluding the war), £556,500; the provincial balances £381,000; while it was estimated that the exchange will cost £310,000 more; ordinary public works, £45,000; and miscellaneous items, £278,000. Referring to the statement made last year by the Under Secretary as to the proposed reduction of expenditure on public works and otherwise, Lord Hartington did not think that these reductions had been possible, as the saving on public works one year would be balanced by additional expenditure in another. The other economies would amount to only £70,000; nor did it seem possible to make any great reduction in the normal expenditure of the Government of India apart from local economies. With regard to the army commission, its recommendation could not be considered at present, nor could there be any large measure of economy intended as regarded the Indian army, especially the native army, which, after the severe strain put upon it by the war in Afghanistan, would require very considerate and generous treatment. He gave full credit to the late Government for a sincere desire to enforce economy and to effect a reduction of expenditure; but these economies could be pushed to any great extent, and any considerable reduction must be through changes which can only be of gradual operation, such as decentralisation and giving of increased employment to the natives of India. Some progress has been made, and will be continued, in that policy; but the immediate economy effected by it will be but small, and the policy can only be brought into operation. Summing up the anticipated results for the year 1880-81, the estimated charge for the war for the year 1880-1 was £2,090,000; the cost in respect of frontier railways was £2,040,000; and the total was £4,130,000. Making the necessary deductions the net result was £3,830,000. Without reckoning the charge for the war it was estimated that there would be a surplus of £4,247,000. The actual surplus was thus £417,000. In the years 1878-9, 1879-80, and 1880-1 there would have been surpluses respectively amounting to £2,700,000, £4,232,000, and £4,247,000, amounting in all to the sum of £11,179,000. Those surpluses had been in part realised by the taxes, imposed new for the purpose of creating what was called a famine insurance surplus. These produced for the year 1877-78, £1,228,000; for 1878-79, £1,184,000; and the amount estimated for 1880-1 was £982,000; the total amounting to £3,394,000. Supposing the original purpose of the Government had been carried out, and the sum of one and a half millions had been annually devoted to this purpose or to the construction of works, which were supposed to be of an especially protective character against the recurrence of these famines, there would have been realised a sum of £4,500,000. If this sum had been devoted to purposes of that kind, and the surplus had been realised which was anticipated for 1877, the Government would have had at its disposal a sum of £6,679,000. He would not discuss the policy of "famine insurance fund, of which the principle was a sound one, viz., to provide a nominal surplus of one and a half millions." But the promises and engagements made ought to be fulfilled. Sir John

Strachey thought the famine insurance policy had succeeded, and the taxes imposed had been received, and without them the financial portion would have been worse. But during the three years there had been no annual surplus, but an increased deficiency. Many of the natives of India demanded the removal of the license tax, but he could not anticipate the Budget estimates of next year, nor indicate any intentions of remitting that tax, which ought to be extended to official and professional incomes. With regard to the sums expended upon productive works which had been raised by borrowed money. For the three years beginning in 1878, and ending in 1880-81, the total amount was £11,258,000. The time was almost if not already, arrived at when these works would be a source of revenue. The capital expenditure on the East Indian railways, including the estimate of the present year had been £31,690,000, on the guaranteed lines £67,198,000, and on the State lines £26,712,000, showing a total of £125,602,000. On irrigation works there had been expended, on State works £13,000,000, on the Madras Irrigation Company £999,000, or a total on both of about £14,000,000. Thus the total capital expenditure on what are called productive works had been £139,000,000. For the present year the receipts from the railways, including the net traffic receipts of the guaranteed lines, and the gross earnings of the State lines were estimated at £7,152,000; the charges, inclusive of interest and surplus profit on the guaranteed lines, and the working charges on the State lines are £7,604,000, showing a deficiency of £92,490; and the receipts from the irrigation works were estimated at £1,383,000, the charges for maintenance at £443,000, and the interest and expenditure on State works at £569,000, showing a total of £1,012,000, or a net result on the irrigation works of a surplus of £370,145, or on the whole of the productive works a surplus of £277,655. In the surplus on the irrigation works are included a sum of £700,000 transferred from the land revenue. He was inclined to believe that if the accounts were accurately adjusted between the land revenue and the irrigation works, the land revenue might be found to give a still greater amount than is here estimated to the irrigation expenditure. In 1868-9 the net charge on the revenues of India for interest and other charges in connection with the guaranteed companies and the State railways was £6,859,000; while for 1880-1 the same charge was estimated at £3,301,000, while there had been a capital expenditure on State works of £37,000,000 down to March, 1880, in thirteen years the charge for interest on debt had increased by £482,000, against which the receipts from the guaranteed and State railways and other productive works had increased by £40,040,000, showing a net improvement of £3,557,000; deducting £703,000 the net improvement would be about £2,855,000. The committee which sat last year adopted the view which had already been adopted by the home Government in prescribing a limit of two and a half millions as that which might properly be laid out each year from borrowed money on productive or public works. It had been held that sum should be exclusive of the capital required for the East Indian Railway. The Government had also been allowed to reallocate in the coming year any expenditure which was sanctioned last year and not expended, so as to secure on the whole an average expenditure year by year. To the general assignment of two and a half millions was this year to be added £630,000 for the East Indian Railway, and £182,000, the unspent balances of 1879-80, bringing the total up to £3,312,000. The hon. member for Mid Lincolnshire referred last year to a reduction on the public works establishments. Consequent on this 243 civil engineers and 149 subordinate officers of the subordinate branch had retired, which should produce a yearly saving of £247,500, but pensions amounting to £59,700 had to be granted, and an expenditure of £266,100 had been incurred in the commutation of pensions. On the whole, the surplus of £11,000,000 over the ordinary expenditure did not show an unsatisfactory state of things in India. Turning to the war expenditure, Lord Hartington showed that the estimate had been framed on the audited accounts of 1878-79 and, as far as known, of 1879-80, and not on actual expenditure. In 1878-9 the estimated charge was £676,000, the actual charge £2,926,000, the addition to be made £2,250,000. In 1879-80 the estimated charge was £3,216,000, the actual charge was £6,466,000. In 1880-1 the estimated charge was £2,090,000, the actual charge £5,590,000, and the addition to be made £3,500,000. The total estimated charge for the war for the last three years was £5,982,000, the actual charge was £14,982,000, the total addition that had to be made being £9,000,000. If the true war expenditure had been known in each year, the year 1878-9, instead of closing with an apparent surplus of two millions, would have closed with an equilibrium, or a slight deficit; the year 1879-80, instead of closing with an apparent small surplus, would have closed with a deficit of nearly three millions; and the year 1880-1, instead of closing with an apparent small surplus, would have closed with a deficit of about five millions. But for the war a surplus of £11,179,000 would have been obtained in the three years. Taking the gross cost of the war during those years roughly at £14,000,000, after allowing £1,000,000 for the increased revenues from the railways and the telegraphs, and adding £4,000,000, the cost of the frontier railway, the total war expenditure was £18,184,426. Deducting £11,179,000, the amount of the surplus, we had a deficit for the three years of £7,005,000. After quoting Sir John Strachey's minutes, which laid the blame on the system of military accounts, Lord Hartington said that he could not acquit

the members of the Indian Government of responsibility, and he charged them with negligence of a trustworthy basis of calculation and blindness as to the necessary outlay on the military operations. He imputed no political motives, and repudiated the idea of charging any wilful miscalculation, both on the grounds of honour and expediency. But he thought that the magnitude of the war had been all along underrated by a reckless, if not deliberate, determination, and neither in pecuniary provision nor reserves for the forces had due preparation been made. Lord Lytton's resignation had been followed by that of Sir J. Strachey, and the present Viceroy having informed Sir Edwin Johnson that the present Government could not help visiting upon him some part of the responsibility, he had resigned his appointment in the Council. With regard to the ways and means of the present year, of the £9,000,000 of excess estimated £5,500,000 was said to have been paid, though that excess over estimated expenditure would have decreased the estimated balances. But the balance in India on March 31, 1880, estimated in February at 14 crores and 19 lakhs of rupees, was only actually reduced to 13 crores and 18 lakhs. But the late Government of India still maintained that their statement is an accurate one. If so, all that remained to be provided for the present year—supposing the estimate of the charge for the present year would be adequate—about £3,350,000 over the excess of £2,090,000. If the loan was sanctioned for productive public works it would produce three crores and 13 lakhs of rupees, and that, with the reduction of the drawings upon London by the Government of India, through the Secretary of State, from £16,900,000 to £15,000,000, would give a relief of two crores and 28 lakhs of rupees, and raise the balance in India by five crores and 41 lakhs, and raise the balance estimated for March 31, 1881, from 11 crores and 44 lakhs to something over 12 crores and 30 lakhs. By the loans for public works and the reduction of the Secretary of State's bills, the Indian Government would, notwithstanding the additional expenditure expected on the war, be at the end of the present financial year in a slightly better position with regard to its balances than it was at the beginning of the year. If the war should cost more than is actually estimated, it would be necessary to provide additional funds, but the Indian Government would have to raise an additional loan in India. The estimated balance at home for March 31, 1881, was £1,085,000. The reduction of the drawings by the amount mentioned will absorb that balance, and assistance of some kind or other will be necessary; but the Government at home has power, if necessary, to raise £5,000,000 by loan, and, looking at the intended relief granted by the Imperial Government, it was not intended to make any permanent addition to the Indian debt, and any assistance that may be required for the present year would be of a temporary character. The Government could not at present state the form or amount of the contribution in aid of the Indian revenue which would be given, but it was a matter of justice to bear a part of the expense of a war which was entered into for the furtherance of an Imperial policy. The import trade of India showed a revival in 1879-80 from the depression of the previous year. The total imports of all kinds into England in 1878-79 were valued at £44,000,000; and those in 1879-80 at £52,000,000; while the exports had increased from £64,000,000 in 1878-9 to £69,000,000 in 1879-80. He saw ground for satisfaction in the large surplus of revenue over expenditure as apart from the expenses of the war. The increase in the productiveness of the public works showed not only the strength of the financial position of India, but also that its industrial position was being improved. It was unsatisfactory to consider the yearly increasing amount of the home charges. In 1870-71 the amount required by the home Treasury was £9,500,000, and in 1879-80 it was £17,290,000, and in the present year it was estimated at £16,900,000. However necessary may have been the objects for which this expenditure was incurred, a drain of this magnitude from the resources of India—not like a national debt, the interest of which is paid to the inhabitants of the country, but rather resembling a foreign tribute—could but inspire any one who is responsible for the finances of India with anxiety. But the increasing amount of these charges was continually producing a disturbing effect on the revenues and on the trade of the country. He had no panacea to propose as a remedy for this unsatisfactory condition of Indian finance. The lesson to be learned was that he should spare no effort while the revenue is prosperous of procuring a substantial surplus, and avoid all unnecessary sources of expenditure. He did not doubt for a moment the ability of India to defend herself in times to come, as she has done in times past, against all dangers, external or internal, with which she may be threatened; but he thought India ought not to be called upon to do more than provide for her own security. If India is to take part in great schemes of Imperial policy, Parliament and this country ought distinctly to understand, whatever assistance India may render in men and material resources, that upon this country sooner or later the financial burden of the war must fall. He was aware that there were many of those in office in India whose minds were not so completely absorbed as may be supposed with the routine of their official duties as to keep them from studying these important foreign questions. It might be that we had made changes in the laws and tenure of property in India which had gone somewhat beyond the wants and interests and customs of

(Continued on another page).

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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 18:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physio—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cocker's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKER'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA.

Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 7; Madras and Allahabad, August 5; Calcutta, August 4.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 27 state that there has been general, and for the most part moderate, rain during the week; but the want of rain is still felt in parts of the Deccan and of Berar, and in the Peshawur district of the Punjab. In some of the Central India States, also in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Mysor, and in the Prome and Tharrawaddy districts of British Burma, the rainfall has as yet proved insufficient. In the Central Provinces a beneficial break has occurred. General prospects continue fairly good on the whole.

The health reports for the same week are:—Bombay: Measles in Karachi, fever in Hyderabad and Surat, and prevalent in Dharwar. Bengal: Public health generally good; cholera in Chittagong; some fever in Satkhira and Rungpore; some cholera in Patna, N.W.P., and Oudh. Allahabad: Cholera much less in interior, forty-seven deaths; severe in city, twenty-six deaths. Meerut: Fever in places. Sitapur: Cholera slight. Punjab: Health generally good. Central Provinces: Small-pox still prevalent in some parts. British Burma: A few cases of small-pox, but health generally good. Assam: Healthy. Mysor and Coorg: Health good. Central India States and Rajputana: Health generally good.

We have received the following from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 24.—Following from St. John, Kandahar, 21st:—Sortie took place, 16th, against village on east face of city; has secured us from further molestation on that side, but loss very heavy. Brigadier General Brooke, Capt. Cruickshank, R.E., Col. Newport, 28th, Major Trench and Lieut. Stevenson, 19th, Lieuts. Marsh and Wood, Fusiliers, and Rev. Mr. Gordon, killed. Wounded—Col. Nimmo, 28th, Major Vandeleur, 7th, and Lieut. Wood, Transport, all severely; Cols. Malcolmson and Shewell. Casualties among men about 180. Lieut. MacLaine, Royal Horse Artillery, reported missing after Maiwand, prisoner in Ayoub's hands, but well treated. Enemy throws a few shells into city occasionally, and keeps up fire on ramparts from sharp-shooters, but does little harm. Investment entirely trusted to Kandahar troops and Ghazis, the Cabulis being encamped round Ayoub three miles off on Herat road." A letter, dated 20th, from Col. Tanner, commanding Kelat-i-Ghilzai, received at Chaman, August 24, begins:—"I have heard from Roberts to-day. He is four marches off and will be here 24th. We are all well. Collecting supplies for Roberts and on Kandahar road. Well off for supplies here. Roberts expects to be near Kandahar on 29th."

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 26.—Letter received at Killa Abdulla, from General Primrose, says:—On 16th we attacked village Deh Khwajee, and got through it, but, finding it strongly occupied and reinforced by contingents from villages, had to retire to fortress. Enemy's loss heavy; our cavalry made two charges and cut up good many. Ayoub's main position faces east, and is between high hills on west and Argandab, covered by canals in front; some regular infantry in villages east and south of city, supported by large contingents of Ghazis."

A BOMBAY telegram states that a great sensation has been produced by the news that General Stewart has been ordered to halt his troops at Jellalabad owing to the defection of the Ameer's troops, and a great demonstration of Yakoub's party against him. The cholera is raging in Peshawur.

A CHAMAN telegram, dated yesterday, is as follows:—

"A messenger has just arrived from Kandahar. All was well there on the 23rd, the day on which he left. The messenger reports that he had great difficulty in making his way from Kandahar owing to the numerous gatherings of tribesmen on the road. Forage is terribly scarce here, and the cavalry are now being sent forward to collect it in the country in front. From the rear we have bad news. The Khan of Kelat's troops have mutinied, and in consequence of the

rising a wing of the 78th Highlanders has been detached from our column and ordered to Kelat to assist the Khan. The mutineers are reported to be several thousand strong, and it is greatly feared that they will be joined by some of the tribes, especially those in the direction of Shorawak. We have now authentic information that the reported gathering of the Suleiman Khel Kakars on the Toba plateau, which lies on the right flank of the Khojak Pass, has really taken place. A force is moving out to disperse them. It is reported that Ayoub has sent to Herat for more ammunition, and that he has a force of six thousand men as a reserve at Farrah."

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphs from Thayetmyo as follows:—"Reports from Mandalay state that an attempt has been made to assassinate King Theebaw. A Phoongyee entered the palace and made his way to the King's apartments without exciting observation. There, however, he was stopped and questioned as to his business. Failing to give any satisfactory account of himself, he was seized and removed by force. In the struggle a short dagger dropped from his garments. It is stated that he had twelve associates, one being his nephew. The Phoongyee and his nephew have both been put to death."

WITHOUT the least desire to impute any bad faith to a West of England contemporary, the *Examiner* must say "that we should very much like to see the original of the telegram which appeared on Thursday morning, and was thought important enough for reproduction by some of the evening papers in London on that day. Afghanistan is a large address, and, when we find that there is absolutely nothing in the wordy despatch which might not have been imagined by anyone having at his disposal the maps recently issued by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's office, we naturally proceed to analyse a few of the details, and we want to know how it could possibly have been known in England on Thursday that Gen. Roberts was at Kelat-i-Ghilzai, except from Col. Tanner's anticipations to that effect; and, still more, how it could have been known that Ayoub Khan's cavalry preceded Roberts on the march from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar. Thursday, it must be remembered, was the 26th, and the telegram, therefore, must have left 'Afghanistan' on the 25th. The nearest wires are at Killa Abdulla, as we know, three days by express messenger from Kelat-i-Ghilzai; therefore the news must have left there or Kandahar on the 22nd at latest. But Roberts was not expected by Col. Tanner to reach Kelat-i-Ghilzai until the 24th, 'which is absurd,' as mathematicians have it. We fear the *Western Morning News* has been hoaxed by some adventurous person, and we shall know in a few days how far its despatch 'from its correspondent in Afghanistan' has been corroborated by official and other news."

REFERRING to the action of Khushk-i-Nakhud the Indian papers state that General Burrows is said to have behaved with great gallantry, doing his best to rally the infantry when the formation was lost.

THE contribution from India to the Princess Alice Memorial Fund is equal in amount to the collection made in all other parts of her Majesty's dominions.

THE gold medal of the United Service Institution has been awarded to Lieut. E. G. Barrow, 7th Bengal Native Infantry, for an essay on "A Transport Service for Asiatic Warfare." The subject for next year's essay is "Military Deductions to be Drawn from the late Campaigns in Afghanistan," the conditions for which are published in the journal of the United Service Institution.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES's Petroleum Bill is published in the *Gazette of India*. If the Act is passed the provisions relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first and second class petroleum will apply to the whole of British India; the rest of the Act applying only to such areas as local governments may from time to time direct. Any person who, in contravention of the Act or of any rules made under it, imports, possesses, or transports petroleum, "shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with a fine

extending to Rs.1,000, or with both." Section 10 of the bill enacts that all petroleum which is kept, transported or sold, or exposed for sale, shall be contained in vessels which bear an indelible label stating what kind of petroleum it is. The penalty for offending against this section is a fine extending to Rs.100. Should this section become law a good many Indian households will be liable to the fine. But the *Pioneer* thinks a fine is, of course, a lesser nuisance than an explosion.

WE notice elsewhere the extension of poppy cultivation ordered by the Government in the North West Provinces. Commenting on the anti-opium deputation, and their frivolous objections, the *Pioneer* says that "there can be no doubt whatever as to the extreme popularity of the industry with all classes of cultivators, great and small. The accounts from the various districts all agree on this point; so far from the people showing any reluctance to grow opium for the Government market, it is becoming every year less possible to comply with all the applications for licenses. It appears rather that the real difficulty the opium agency has to contend with does not lie in securing cultivators, but in endeavouring to comply with all the applications for permission to cultivate. In other words, the general disposition of the industry is to spread, and not to shrink."

THE Department of Finance and Commerce have issued samples of stamped newspaper wrappers, manufactured of coarse strong paper at a cost admitting of their being sold wholesale at the price of the half-anna stamp only. Mr. Lawson, of the *Madras Mail*, has calculated that the demand would amount to twelve million wrappers per annum, or an abnormal value of Rs.3,75,000. The Bombay journals recommend the issue of overland wrappers also at the value of 1 anna 6 pies.

EXTENSIVE reform is contemplated by the Indian Postal Department. It is stated that the designation of inspectors is to be done away with, and that of superintendents to be substituted in its stead. There will be some sixteen superintendents of postal accounts in all India, to be selected from the superior grades of the present inspectors, on a salary of Rs.500 each per mensem, and a travelling allowance of Rs.5 per diem, or 8 annas per mile. A number of inspecting officers, to be designated divisional superintendents, and selected from all classes of the present inspectors, on the same pay that they now draw, are also to be appointed. Mr. J. Owens, the present supernumerary inspector of the Presidency division, is to be personal assistant to the Postmaster General of Bengal.

AN up-country paper bears "on excellent authority" that one of the first acts of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty was his lordship's review of our several military positions in Afghanistan, and that foremost among the many sensible remarks recorded in his minute will be found a strong expression of his views on the insufficiency of the force, as he found it, in the neighbourhood of Kandahar.

IT has been notified to the troops at Cabul that six months' batta and compensation will be given to native cavalry for their losses on service.

SOME notes on the Afghan tribes from Kandahar were recently contributed to the journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, by Lieut. R. C. Temple, of the 1st Goorkhas, from which we find that nearly all the Afghans living in the Kandahar district are Duranis of the Populzai and Barakzai sections. The Populzais, for the most part, occupy the valley of the Tarnak River as far as Shah-i-Saffa, and the Barakzais the whole valley of the Arghasan up to Meruf. Beyond Shah-i-Saffa, as far as Jaldak, the Alikozai section of the Duranis are found, the Ghilzais not being met with till the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai is reached.

IMPROVEMENTS in the matter of cultivation are being gradually introduced amongst the native farmers. In a recent report on the work of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm, Mr. Wright, of the Department of Agriculture and

Commerce, N.W.P. and Oudh, states that the superior results of "ploughing" in the European method to "grubbing" with the native implement have been proved beyond a fear of question. Numbers of applications for as well as inquiries about the "Kaiser" plough (an implement used on the Cawnpore Farm) are received by the department, and its use is extending gradually over the whole province. The farmers, too, are showing their desire to take advantage of other improvements which various kinds of agricultural machinery in common use in Europe would afford them. For instance, applications for winnowers are often made to Mr. Wright's department, and threshing machines, also, are inquired about, but the cost of the latter is too great to allow of the department as yet taking any steps towards their introduction.

THE efforts to improve the British Burma police force have not borne any very satisfactory fruit so far. During 1879 the number of policemen was increased, and the pay of the lower grades was raised with a view to securing a better class of men. But the report on the police administration of the province for the year shows that the proportion of dismissals was even higher than in the previous twelve months, and the departmental punishments continued very numerous. It does not appear that the fault lies with the lower grades only, as we read that "the proportion of officers punished was still much higher than that of men." There is no lack of police work in the province, to judge from the statistics contained in the report just to hand. During 1879 there were ninety-nine murders investigated. The motive in the majority of cases was plunder, and the next most prolific cause was jealousy. Of attempted murder there were eighteen cases, and of culpable homicide fifteen. Dacoities found work for the police in twenty-five instances; robberies in 103; house-breaking (evidently a favourite form of crime with the Burmese), 586; cattle thefts (another much affected pastime), 741; and "ordinary thefts," 7,920. And a point repeatedly insisted on is that "detection was not good."

The accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first three months of the current financial year, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs.11,53,59,008 as against Rs.8,44,04,430, and that of merchandise exported Rs.20,46,96,474 as against Rs.17,13,48,637. The value of treasure imported was Rs.2,92,23,272 as against Rs.3,24,93,950, and that of treasure exported Rs.35,31,592 as against Rs.1,09,38,861. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs.96,16,981, as against Rs.92,49,875, and that of export duty collected Rs.17,59,650 as against Rs.16,69,561.

DURING the week ending July 24 there were 161 deaths in Calcutta, being a death-rate of 19.5 per 1,000 per annum. During the same week deaths in Madras numbered 256, a death-rate of 33.4 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending 27th ultimo, there were 359 deaths, a death-rate of 27.27 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Lieut. A. E. Dobson, R.E., Afghanistan; Lieut. H. H. S. Spoor, 25th Regiment, Afghanistan; Dr. Watson, 13th Bengal Lancers, Peiwar Kotal, Afghanistan; Surgeon Noad, A.M.D., of cholera, at Allahabad; Mr. Alfred Pengelly, deputy conservator of forests, Punjab; Mrs. Greaves, wife of Major General Greaves, adjutant general; Mr. C. Grant, Darjiling; Mr. G. E. Cornelius, Allahabad; Mr. S. Bagram, Madras; Mr. W. H. Jackson, Dharmasala.

THE OFFICERS KILLED IN THE SORTIE.

Brigadier General Henry Francis Brooke, late 109th Foot, received his commission on June 6, 1854; became a lieutenant May 15, 1855; captain September 4, 1858; major February 15, 1861; lieutenant colonel December 29, 1871; colonel February 3, 1877. He was field adjutant general, Bombay, with local rank of brigadier general. He landed with the 48th Regiment in the Crimea on April 21, 1855, and served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal, with clasp, and Turkish medal). He served throughout the campaign of 1860 in China as aide de camp to Sir Robert Napier, and was present at the actions of

Sinho and Tangku, the assault of the Taku forts (several wounded), and the final advance on and surrender of Pekin (brevet of major, medal, with two clasps). Captain George Macdonald Cruickshank, of the Royal Engineers (late Bombay Engineers), received his commission as first lieutenant on June 8, 1860, and became a captain on September 1, 1871. He was executive engineer, 3rd grade, D.P.W., Satara. Lieut. Col. William Henry Newport, Bombay S.C., of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, received his commission on December 7, 1855; became a lieutenant October 4, 1857; a captain December 7, 1867; brevet major December 8, 1867; major December 7, 1875; and brevet lieutenant colonel December 16, 1876. He became second in command and wing commander of the 28th on June 1, 1878. He served in the Indian mutiny campaign, and was present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, action at Baroda, relief of Saugur, capture of Garrakota, forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, siege and storm of Jhansi, battle of the Betwa, storm of Lohari (severely wounded), actions at Koonch, Muttra, Galowlee, capture of Calpee, battle and capture of Gwalior (medal, with clasp, and brevet of major). Major Richard John Le Poer Trench, of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, and of the General List of Bombay Infantry officers, became an ensign September 3, 1859; lieutenant January 1, 1862; captain October 31, 1869; and major Sept. 3, 1879. He was appointed wing officer and quartermaster of the 19th, July 6, 1875. He was officiating second in command and wing commander. Lieut. Francis Charles Stayner, Bombay S.C., also of the 19th, late of the 5th Foot, received his commission February 12, 1877. He was officiating wing officer and adjutant of the 19th. The telegram from the Viceroy gives among the officers killed the name of Lieut. Francis Stevenson instead of that of Lieut. F. C. Stayner, as reported by the *Times* correspondent and by Reuter. Lieut. Francis Stevenson, Bombay S.C., also of the 19th, late of the 105th Foot, received his commission Feb. 8, 1870, and became a lieutenant Oct. 28, 1871. He became wing officer and adjutant of the 19th, March 2, 1878. He was officiating wing commander in the regiment. Second Lieut. Frederic Philip Foster Wood, of the 7th (Royal Fusiliers), received his commission Jan. 30, 1878. Second Lieut. Edward Swaine Marsh, also of the Fusiliers, received his commission Jan. 22, 1879. The Rev. George Maxwell Gordon was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1861, and M.A. in 1864. He was ordained a deacon in 1862, a priest in 1863. He became a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in 1866; was chaplain at Madras from 1866 to 1871; and in 1871 was moved to North India, and stationed at Pind Dadun Khan, Punjab.

THE LATE GENERAL BROOKE.

THE *Kandahar News* of July 22 says:—"Yesterday morning, as General Brooke and Major Adam, assistant quartermaster general, with eight troopers of the Puna Horse, were returning from the Argandab up the Moorcha Kotul, they were fired upon by some men from behind the rocks above. The general, Major Adams, and half the men dismounted, and, taking each a carbine, slowly ascended the pass, returning the fire of their assailants and thus forced their way through the Kotul, driving the enemy up the hill-side. A trooper was now sent off to camp to fetch some infantry, and ere long a company of the 4th Rifles arrived, and climbing up the sides of the hill, searched everywhere for the ruffians, but without success, owing to the numerous caves about, and the precipitous nature of the mountain at its summit, which is quite inaccessible to any one but mountaineers. Only four men were seen at any one time, but, judging from the rapidity of their fire, there must have been many more—probably the band who stole into camp on Sunday night last and fired into the cavalry patrol. One horse, belonging to the escort of Puna Horse, was killed, the men of which worked admirably; two of them accompanying Major Adam as near the summit of the mountain as the precipices would allow. It was the firing at Moorcha Kotul which produced the scare in the city yesterday, everybody thinking that Ayoub Khan had arrived and was forcing his way into Kandahar."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MAJOR WHITE, military secretary to the Viceroy, has left Simla to rejoin his old regiment, the 92nd Highlanders, and two other members of his Excellency's staff, Captain Barrington Foote and Captain Muir, have volunteered and been accepted for service. The 5-8th R.A. Mountain Battery, which has been under orders for the front some time, left Kirkee for Sibi on Aug. 1 by rail, and another brigade of troops was despatched from Bombay *via* Karachi on Aug. 9. The Bombay Brigade will consist of the 78th Highlanders, the 13th N.I., and the 15th N.I. One battery of artillery, two regiments of British infantry (2-2nd and 63rd), one regiment of native cavalry, and four regiments of native infantry, Bengal and the Punjab, have received orders to be in immediate readiness for active service. The *Pioneer* says that the reinforcements for Kandahar include from Bengal H.I. R.A. Mooltan; 15th Hussars, Meerut; 63rd Foot, Umballa; 3rd Bengal N.I., Dinapore; 4th Bengal N.I. and 8th Bengal Cavalry, Mooltan. General Phayre's command will

include 2-11th Foot, 2-15th Foot, D-B R.H.A., F-2 R.A., 5-8th R.A., No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, 2nd Sind Horse, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, 3 companies Sappers, and 5th, 10th, and 16th, 8th, 9th, and 27th Bombay N.I. These will remain on the line, and at Quetta 23rd and 24th Bombay N.I., 4-9th R.A., and 1st Sind Horse.

THE PRINCESS ALICE MEMORIAL FUND.

ON this subject the following letter has been addressed to the private secretary to the Viceroy by Admiral Horton, treasurer to the London Committee:—"Dear Sir,—I write to acknowledge the receipt of a letter with enclosure from you by the last mail, dated Simla, May 31. On behalf of the London Committee of the Alice Memorial Fund I take the first opportunity of expressing the high sense of obligation under which the zealous efforts of those who have co-operated with us in India have placed us, and to offer you our best thanks, as well as to all concerned in making the collection, which will have been duly acknowledged by Messrs. Coutts and Company. I will only add the remark that the contribution from India is equal in amount to the collection made in all other parts of her Majesty's dominions, completes the amount sought for the purpose in view, and will enable the trustees, with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, to place the Alice Hospital on a permanent basis. Other charities founded by the late Princess Alice have also received the support which was required to ensure their continuance in memory of her Royal Highness."

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1878 who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination:—

I. CANDIDATES SELECTED AT EASTER, 1878.

Order of merit.	Names.	Presidency or division of presidency to which assigned.
1 ...	John Denman	N. W. Provinces.
2 ...	Paul Gregory Melitus	Lower Provinces.
3 ...	Thomas John Kennedy	N. W. Provinces.
4 ...	Ramsay Douglas Broadfoot	Madras.
5 ...	James Richard Holt	N. W. Provinces.
6 ...	Arthur Stephen Moriarty	Bombay.
7 ...	Leslie Melville Thornton	N. W. Provinces.
8 ...	Henry Moberly	Madras.
9 ...	William Robert Bright	Lower Provinces.
10 ...	Edward James Harry Ormond Gleson	Bombay.
11 ...	Thomas Inglis	Lower Provinces.
12 ...	Francis Angelo Theodore Phillips	N. W. Provinces.
13 ...	Francis Edward Keir Wedderburn	Madras.

II. CANDIDATES SELECTED IN JULY, 1878.

1 ...	Edward Creswell Rawson	Madras.
2 ...	Bannatyne Macleod	Madras.
3 ...	James Edgeworth Innes	N. W. Provinces.
4 ...	Charles Wynter Payne	N. W. Provinces.
5 ...	Charles G. Bayne	Lower Provinces.
6 ...	John Samuel Champion Davis	N. W. Provinces.
7 ...	John Hewetson	Madras.
8 ...	Robert Warrand Carlyle	Lower Provinces.
9 ...	William George Sack	N. W. Provinces.
10 ...	John De Courcy Atkins	Bombay.
11 ...	Kenworthy Brown	Lower Provinces.

THE ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

IN his report on the operations of this department for the year 1878-79 Mr. Waterfield states that the net profit for the year amounted to Rs.18,76,585-8-10, against Rs.19,64,654-12-10 in the previous year, showing a decrease this year of Rs.88,069-4. But another indirect profit derived by the State from the management of the currency balances became important in the year under review, and has been still more so in 1879-80. It may be safely assumed that the circulation is not likely again to fall to eleven crores, which it last surmounted in June, 1876, while only six crores of the value can by law be invested. The remaining five crores and upwards sufficed to provide for the perfect convertibility of the notes, in addition to purchasing the enormous amounts of bullion imported in 1877-78. When there is no such abnormal strain upon the reserve there is a very large sum which cannot be really wanted until the head commissioner has had ample warning of an approaching pressure, and time to strengthen the threatened post. Until then the reserve, provided it is kept intact and solely under the orders of the currency officers, may safely remain in any part of India that happens to be convenient. This is made useful in two ways: first, passively, as, for instance, the revenues of the Madras East Coast come in after the crops are harvested and purchased; the silver is not required on the spot until next year, nor can it be removed except at considerable cost; but Government cannot afford to let the balance lie idle—it is therefore paid into the Cocanada Currency office, and the head commissioner, on being advised of the credit, pays a corresponding amount into the Calcutta Treasury. When silver is again wanted by the Madras merchants, they pay the Madras Currency Commissioner, who

gives them bills on the Cocanada Sub-Circle, or, if the silver is not needed on the spot, the Comptroller General can pay money into the Calcutta Currency-office, and obtain an order for Cocanada to ship silver for Rangoon, where it can be sold at a profit which will cover the cost of freight. Again, the Behar revenues, collected from the cold weather crops, will be wanted on the spot in spring for opium payments. They must therefore lie there idle, or bear the expense of carriage to Calcutta and back again. They are paid into the Behar Currency chests, and the Calcutta Treasury gets the use of an equivalent from the head commissioner, repaying the Currency Department when the opium season comes round, upon which the head commissioner can give an assignment on one of his branch chests. The second mode of assisting the revenues is active. The head commissioner despatches a large portion of his surplus to any province in which he expects large expenditure, such as Sind or the Punjab. When money is needed, the Accountant General telegraphs his wants. The Comptroller General pays a corresponding sum into the Calcutta Currency, and the head commissioner telegraphs to his deputy to issue the sums required. This arrangement is amply safe if carefully managed, for almost all the offices are connected by railways, and money can, on any emergency, be called in and concentrated; while, but for this assistance, the Treasury business of the State could not have been carried on this year without a far larger cash balance than would have been easily provided.—*Gazette of India*.

REPORT ON THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

KARACHI, AUGUST 6.—The following details regarding the disposition of our troops on this side of Kandahar have been received by the Commissioner of Sind:—A convoy was attacked while returning from Killa Abdulla to Quetta very early on the 3rd instant. A large number of tribesmen assembled near Dinar Karez, when the havildar of the 10th Native Infantry, who was in command of the escort, showed much skill in resisting the attack. They lost one naigue, two sepoy, and three cartmen, who were killed. Sixty Beluch Guides and 100 infantry under Capt. Mosby marched from Quetta on the 3rd to punish marauders near Gazabund Pass on the 4th. A skirmish took place near Chaman, and twenty of the enemy were killed. We had three men wounded and five horses killed. At the entrance to the Khojak Pass on the south side the tribes have built strong sanghars. Major Westmacott while en route to Killa Abdulla was attacked, but beat the assailants. At Gulistan Karez the field telegraph is now at work. Col. James has proceeded to the Khojak Pass with 100 men of the 2-11th Regiment and 200 of the 10th Native Infantry. Two hundred rifles 10th Native Infantry and fifty sabres 2nd Sind Horse under Major Blowers reached Killa Abdulla on August 4, and proceeded to the crest of the Khojak Pass. Two thousand five hundred transport bullocks reached Sibi safely via the Murrree Hills. The Karachi *Civil and Military Gazette* states that from Shorewak supplies are going freely to Gulistan. The Chaman post has been made strong. Colonel Lindsay had reached Killa Abdulla, and the crest of the Khojak is already occupied by 200 men of the 11th, 300 of the 9th Native Infantry, and two mountain guns. There are 200 of the 10th at Gulistan, the headquarters of which are at Quetta. The two small posts at Nasik and Shor have been withdrawn. Near Poongi the Nasik party was attacked by eighty Pathans. Of these two or three were killed, and one sowar on our side. A convoy near Spentangi was also attacked, but the attacking party was beaten with eighty killed. Lieut. Tobin, 23rd Native Infantry, has received the thanks of the general for his admirable tact and management. The Madras Cavalry left on 5th for Kushdil Khan. On the 6th it was reported from Quetta that all was going on well, and that the excitement among the tribes had abated. Between Killa Abdulla and Shaman skirmishing took place in the Khojak Pass, Major Morse, 9th Native Infantry, being slightly wounded. The enemy were easily driven out from their sanghars by our mountain guns. Everything has been stopped on the railway line between Sibi and Quetta. A new extension to the Bolan is being constructed by Storey, executive engineer. Armstrong builds the bridge over Narford, and Monk does the platelaying.—*Times of India Supplement*.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—The annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay was held on August 4, under the presidency of Mr. J. Thorburn, who, in moving the reception and adoption of the report, spoke hopefully of the condition of the bank. He remarked that although the past season had not been what he would call a money-making one for the bank, the average rate of interest throughout the year on short loans on Government paper not having exceeded 5½ per cent., the reported increase in both their exports and imports indicated that the Presidency was rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the famine years, and he thought, favoured with a succession of good average seasons, they might look forward with some degree of confidence to more prosperous times. Mr. Dinshaw Manesjee Petit seconded the motion. In reply to Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoojee, the chairman, stated that the suggestions made by Mr. Payne at the last annual meeting of the bank had

been fully considered; and the remarks he then made forwarded to Government, but no reply had yet been received. The motion for the reception and adoption of the report was carried unanimously, and after several formal motions had been put and carried, the meeting separated.—At the annual meeting of the Bank of Madras the other day the president explained that the dividend was comparatively small because low rates of interest prevailed last year. He considered it a matter of congratulation that the gross profits were well sustained.—*Times of India*.

THE HARBOUR OF KARACHI.—In his recent speech at the meeting of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, Sir Richard Temple said that if Karachi only had a first-rate harbour, like Bombay or Calcutta, it would become one of the greatest ports in all Asia, for it was the port for the communication—military, political, and commercial—between England and Upper India and India and the Afghan frontier. The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue) says "there is no occasion for Sir Richard to take a despondent view of this port. The influx of tonnage into it, both square-rigged and native craft, has been greater this year than it was last year, and there has not been a single casualty among them. There are men among us whose prejudices carry them to the extreme of obstinate scepticism, and induce them, in spite of their convictions, to look at the black side of the picture, and to ignore altogether the existence of the bright one. Can anything more conclusive than the recent reports of the harbour engineer be adduced in refutation of the ridiculous idea which seems to have got hold of some people that our harbour is too small for the admission of large ships? We have now a direct channel 500 feet in width, 20 feet deep at low water, and half a mile in length, which is sheltered by the Manora breakwater, and through it vessels with a draught of 22 feet can, as we have repeatedly stated before, pass without the slightest difficulty during the south-west monsoon, and during the fair season up to 24 feet draught, that is, two feet more than her Majesty's Indian troopships."

PERMANENT OCCUPATION OF KANDAHAR.—A memorial for general signature has been issued by the Patriotic Association, urging upon her Majesty's Government the great importance of a permanent military occupation of Kandahar and of such other points in Afghanistan as are strategically important. The retention of such a military centre as Kandahar, the memorial points out, would not overstrain our resources; whilst the advantages that would result to British commerce could not be overestimated. The following signatures have already been obtained:—Duke of Wellington, Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Romney, Lord Blantyre, Lord Waveney, Lord O'Neil, Sir H. Hoare, Sir F. Knowles, Sir J. Gardiner Baird, General Sir C. Reid, Admiral Sir G. Broke Middleton, Lieutenant General Sir G. Lawrence, Major General Sir Henry Green, Colonel Malleon, Mr. H. Trafford, Mr. Basil Fitzherbert, and Mr. W. P. Andrew. The list is open for signature at 46A, Pall-mall.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The returns of accidents on Indian railways for the months of October, November, and December last show, we regret to say, a very considerable increase in the number of deaths, owing chiefly, however, to the alarming catastrophe which occurred to a mail train on the Madras line. Altogether 110 persons, including railway servants, lost their lives, and 160 were injured, against eighty-four killed and 103 injured during the corresponding three months in 1878. Of the thirty-two deaths of passengers, twenty-two are attributed to the Chinnamapet accident, and the remainder are said to have been due to "misconduct or want of caution" on the part of the passengers themselves. In the same way the forty-nine persons who were injured on the Madras Railway were injured "from causes beyond their own control," but the other fifteen were, according to official report, themselves to blame. Seven railway servants were killed from causes beyond their own control, thirty-four from misconduct or want of caution, two persons whilst passing at level crossings—whether from "causes beyond their own control" or from "misconduct or want of caution" the companies concerned do not explain—thirty persons killed were trespassers or suicides; and the remaining five are dismissed as "other persons," no cause as to how they came by their death being assigned. The accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, &c., are placed at 594 against 711, but it is explained that the returns of minor accidents on the East Indian Railway have been eliminated from these returns. Eighteen collisions between passenger and other trains occurred, but they were not attended with any loss of life, and only two persons, railway servants, were injured. Among other "accidents" enumerated are twenty-six collisions between goods trains, seven cases of passenger trains leaving the rails, eighty-nine of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; fourteen of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points—from, we suppose, causes beyond their own control; two of trains running into stations or sidings at too high speed; twelve of bursting of boilers or tubes of engines; forty-seven failures of engine machinery, one of tyres (a similar failure caused a fearful accident in England four years ago), ten of axles, and fifty-four of couplings. There were sixty-four cases of fire in trains; but happily the fires were discovered in time to prevent any loss of life. It should also be mentioned that, besides the list of killed from the working of trains referred to above, eighty-five additional passengers met their deaths either in carriages or at railway stations.—*Times of India*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

DISPUTED POINTS OF INDIAN FINANCE.*

THE pamphlet which has been published by Mr. Cunningham can certainly claim to be a most timely one. The occurrence of the singular error in the estimate of the outlay incurred by the Government of India has served in the minds of many half-informed people to confirm the views confidently and loudly expressed as to the imprudent and unskilful handling of the Indian finances, resulting in a sort of bankruptcy, and accompanied by an increasingly intolerable pressure of excessive taxation. Mr. Cunningham disdains the use of needless verbiage, and avoids what he might well be tempted to indulge in—viz., scathing censure of those who wilfully or ignorantly deal in the customary misstatements of the pessimist Indo-maniacs, as the Indian journal elsewhere quoted justly styles them. In the pages of the little work, the size of which bears the same relation to the information contained in it that the bulk of the most compressed form of Kopf and Co.'s food does to the nutriment therein contained, Mr. Cunningham simply presents an array of facts and figures, before which whole articles of sensational monthly writers recoil in confusion and rout. The state of things with which the Finance Minister was called upon to deal after the mutiny is taken as the point of departure, but the degree to which the resources of the Government for forty years previous to the mutiny and during that event, *i.e.*, up to 1860, sufficed to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, is shown in a table which enables the reader to start with a clear idea of the subject. From the year 1860 the relation between revenue and expenditure is clearly shown; the distribution of the items of the public debt of India is made plain, and the large amount expended on productive public works, and on public improvements, the returns from which cannot be estimated in money, but are almost inestimable in material benefit, is patiently and exactly analysed. Mr. Cunningham carries the reader on to the conclusion that Indian finances have, since the establishment of the budget system, succeeded in maintaining an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, that the debt has been increased only for purposes, remunerative to the Government and beneficial to the country, and that the charge for interest does not increase, and that the Government is solvent and in no danger of ceasing to be so. Turning to the question of the incidence of taxation, Mr. Cunningham reviews successively the several items which make up the forty-one millions of revenue which he justly considers, as representing the actual taxes paid by the population of India. The land revenue, taken as a percentage on the estimated gross value of crops, is shown to be 3.9 per cent. in Bengal, a little over 7 per cent. in the North West Provinces and Oudh and in Bombay, while the real comparative lightness of the burden is made evident by comparison of the value of the land. But for those who like simple facts we may quote the statement that, assuming the landowning classes to be 55 per cent. of the population, the incidence of the land revenue and provincial rates is about 4s. per head, while that of the salt tax, computed on the population who pay it, is 7d. per head, and the much-petitioned-against license tax oppresses the trading classes, numbering twenty-eight millions to the effect of 4d. each. We leave to our readers the profitable task of discovering the actual state of the Indian finances as arrived at by the author of this timely and useful work, for which he deserves the thanks of all who wish to know the best and the worst, and prefer facts to sensational fictions.

* "Notes on some Disputed Points in Indian Finance and Taxation." By H. S. CUNNINGHAM, M.A. London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co.

FROM SAMARCAND TO HERAT.*

IN December, 1878, the Foreign-office received information from the British Minister at Teheran relative to the passage of a Russian officer from Tashkend, *via* Balkh and Herat, to Meshed. With curious inaccuracy in details the name of the said officer was described as resembling "Kerdinoff." The actual facts concerning the ride of Col. Grodekoff have been translated from the Russian original of that officer's narrative by Mr. Marvin and presented with instructive comments to that portion of the English public who pay attention to the increasing efforts which Russia is making to assert her influence over the territories bordering upon our Indian Empire. Col. Grodekoff unquestionably deserves all the credit due to the man who undertakes a gallant enterprise whereof the endurance and the hazard fully rival our own Col. Burnaby's ride to Khiva. That his success obtained the recognition it deserved from the Czar is almost a matter of course, just as much as it is that enterprises like that of Col. Burnaby, or Major Butler should meet either with scant acknowledgment, or, as in the case of the latter, with *quasi* punishment. Mr. Marvin deserves credit and thanks for the bright and clear version in which we are enabled to learn so much of the gallant Russian officer's experiences as it

* "Col. Grodekoff's Route from Samarcand to Herat." Translated by CHARLES MARVIN. WM. H. ALLEN and Co.

was thought fit and proper to make public. Nor does he deserve less thanks for the comments which he has added by way of correction to the statement of Col. Grodekoff, that Merv is not the key of Herat. It is instructive to learn that Col. Grodekoff, who makes so little of the importance of Merv, has been attached to the expedition of Gen. Skobelev, after being detained at St. Petersburg for the purpose of consultation. Mr. Marvin remarks that once the Russians obtain possession of Merv it will not be long before the road to Herat undergoes such improvements as will make it fit for the advance of an army in time of war; and, although Col. Grodekoff insists strongly on the insurmountable difficulties of the road from the Murghab, observes, "that the best answer would probably be given by Col. Grodekoff himself were he military governor of Merv, and under orders to capture Herat." The narrative of the journey is instructive, not only on account of the difficulties overcome and the roads traversed, but for the comments which, whether based on actual experience or not, showed the purpose and intention approved by Gen. Kauffmann, who thoroughly approved and offered in every way to assist the adventurous officer. The history, though briefly given, of the recent subjugation of the Khanates which constitute Afghan-Turkestan serves to make more impressive the repeated statements that the Uzbeks are longing for the advent of the Russian deliverer. To be subjects of the Government of Tashkend is represented as the one hope of the subjects of the Ameer. So, again, the misdeeds of the Turkoman marauders are made the most of, not, indeed, that they can be said to be exaggerated. The object, however, is to show that the success of the Russian expedition against the Tekke tribes will be hailed with thanksgiving by the inhabitants of the countries exposed to their predatory incursions. The light thrown upon the opinions and feelings of the Afghan tribes of Turkestan is well illustrated by the conversations held with Khosh Deel Khan, the Lueenaib, or Governor General of Afghan-Turkestan. About this personage there is a controversy going on, or, rather, contradictory statements are made. Some assert that he is at present with Ayub Khan, assisting by his counsels the campaign against Kandahar. Mr. Marvin has elsewhere stated his opinion that Gholam Hyder Khan, who succeeded to the governorship of Afghan-Turkestan after Col. Grodekoff's Lueenaib had been compelled to flee, is the chief who is the connecting link between our newly-appointed Ameer and our chief enemy in Afghanistan. We confess to a certain feeling of Didymus-like disbelief of Col. Grodekoff's statements, both as to their positive and negative value, but they have an unquestionable use in showing us what Gen. Kauffmann wants to be believed, and the concluding remarks of the translator on the future contact and relations of Russia and England in Central Asia receive our thorough approval for showing, on the other hand, what our statesmen ought to believe and carry into practice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PUBLIC WORKS REDUCTIONS.

THE following letter has been addressed to a daily contemporary, and the case detailed can doubtless be taken as a type of many others:—

"Sir,—Lord Hartington, in his speech on the Indian Budget, mentions the retirement of 243 civil engineers from the Public Works. He does not say, as was really the case, that those officers were retired in violation of their covenants, on very inadequate terms, and that the highest pension granted was £160 per annum, with a gratuity of one month's pay for every year's service not exceeding twelve. Thus, officers who were drawing comfortable incomes, varying from £600 to £2,000 per annum, have been dismissed to keep a roof over their heads, feed themselves and families, and educate their children, on rather over £3 a week. Without discussing generalities, however, I will, with your permission, state my own case, which may fairly be taken as one of average hardship. At this time last year I was in the receipt of over £1,200 per annum. I had served Government over ten years. In another five years, according to the terms of my covenant, I should have been entitled to a liberal pension. My health was good, my character irreproachable, my experience large and varied, and further, my qualifications as an engineer had been attested by the Government of India in a special resolution; yet without any warning I find my name, though I was in active employment at the time, gazetted as compulsorily retired on the pittance I have mentioned. I at once appealed to the Governor General in Council. I have every reason to believe that my appeal got no further than a head clerk in the establishment branch of the Public Works Department, though the right of appeal is secured to every officer by Act of Parliament. I appealed a second time with no better result. I then came to England and saw the late Under Secretary for Public Works at the India-office, and showed him my covenant, which stated that I was brought on to the permanent establishment, with all its contingent advantages of pension, leave, &c. This official, after looking at my covenant, was pleased to inform me that when Government

covenanted to place me on the permanent establishment it did not mean what it said—in short, that when permanent was mentioned temporary was intended. I humbly ventured to suggest that whatever might be the interpretation of permanent employment, at all events it was evident that employment was guaranteed me till I had served for pension, provided I was capable of fulfilling the duties of my situation; that I had served ten years out of the fifteen requisite to obtain it; and that thus in any case I was entitled to employment for another five years. I was then told not to argue, and my interview was then closed. I am told that the law is open to my fellow-sufferers and myself, and that our case is so strong that it must go against Government; but how are we to raise the money that is to give us justice? Dismissed in violation of our agreements at a moment's notice, we had to sell our property in India at a great sacrifice, and had to find our way back to England, some from Rangoon, others from the extremity of the Punjab, at our own expense, and every sixpence we have is wanted to purchase food and raiment for our families.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"August 23."

"NUDUS."

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

OFFICERS' REMITTANCES.

MILITARY officers serving in India have as many grievances as the Egyptians laboured under in the plague time. The only difference is that one affliction is not removed before another is imposed; the unfortunate officers have to bear the accumulated pressure of the whole at once. We have heard a good deal lately about the several grievances peculiar to the Staff Corps, which have raised a storm of indignation that threatens to culminate in an organised opposition; and there are numerous other causes of complaint which apply generally to all officers serving in this country. Not the least of these grievances are those arising out of the depraved conduct of the rupee in obstinately refusing to be worth the two shillings to which our schoolbooks confidently assured us the coin ought to be equivalent. The argument that the pay of Government servants should not be allowed to be affected by fluctuations in exchange, but that deficiencies so caused should be made good by Government, meets with less and less sympathy, but where there is an express contract the Government is bound to abide by its terms. A blow which is keenly felt by military men was struck at their privileges, or, to speak more correctly, their rights, when the order was issued putting a stop to the drawing of furlough pay at the rate of two shillings to the rupee, and making it payable at the current rate of exchange only. This step appears to be a deliberate violation of the contract between Government and its officers. In another direction cheese-parings have been going on which are very distasteful to those affected by them. Officers of the Indian Army are allowed to send home a certain proportion of their pay at the Government rate of exchange, which this year is 1s. 8½d. The scale is—in the case of a lieutenant, £70 a year; a captain, £100; a major, £150; a lieutenant colonel, £200; a colonel, £300; and a major general, £400. Such remittances have always been supposed, according to the strict letter of the order sanctioning them, to be made for the use of the families of the officers who send them; but the amounts mentioned, in the case of the junior officers particularly, are so small that it has not been considered a culpable evasion of the rules to take advantage of various little contrivances for transmitting larger sums. Now, however, Government has determined to restrict the privilege to the letter of the order. A notification has just been issued, under the heading "Pay and allowances—family remittances to England and the Colonies," in which it is set forth that the Secretary of State has called the attention of the Government of India to the fact that the rules have been frequently disregarded by remitters. Amongst the means of evasion described as having been adopted are—remitting money to banking or other firms, the remittance being described as for the benefit of the remitter's relations, but actually made with a view to being placed to the credit of the remitter's account or invested for his benefit; remitting sums for the purchase of goods to be sent out to India; and remitting more than the full amount allowed by the regulations, by means of the assistance of brother officers or comrades who have not availed themselves of their full privilege. The notification, after describing the irregularities which it seeks to prevent, goes on to define the relationships recognised by the military authorities as being sufficiently close to warrant the sending of remittances. It is interesting to know that "commissioned and warrant officers and chaplains" are permitted to class as "immediate relatives" their wives, children, grandchildren, parents, grandfathers or grandmothers, father-in-law, or mother-in-law, step-fathers or step-mothers, brothers or sisters, half-brothers or sisters, and brothers-in-law, or sisters-in-law, while "other relatives" such as uncles, nephews, and cousins are excluded. The sting of the new regulation is in the last paragraph, which contains a requirement that remittances must in future be certified by "the responsible officers" to be for the benefit of the persons specified, and not for the payment

of purchases, or of debts, or for the personal benefit or use of the remitters; and further, that the amounts are strictly sent by the remitters named and not on behalf of any other individuals."

INDO-MANIACS.

THE Indo-maniacs at home are giving Lord Hartington a great deal of trouble. Happily he has so far opposed to them a resolute front. They seem to expect that he will at once issue a series of orders overruling, without inquiry or hesitation, the various institutions in this country which the free lances of the Liberal party have employed as fulcra for hoisting the Tories out of office. But the noble marquis, though politician enough to have accepted the help offering itself in the shape of agitation against the Vernacular Press Act, the Afghan war, flogging in Indian gaols, and the opium revenue, is statesman enough to handle these subjects carefully as soon as he comes to power, and to find evasive answers for the excited champions of inconsiderate abolition. The opium crotcheteers have had their innings in Parliament and have not put up any score worth notice. The anti-flogging party, as we see by the papers last received, has been pecking at the Secretary of State in turn, and asking questions as to the precise distinction between flogging as understood in Europe and whipping as known to the Indian law, which the discreet Minister seems to have shrunk, either through modesty or ignorance, from differentiating in the way desired. He could only undertake to consult the Government of India on the subject. Finally, he has boldly thrown over the troublesome allies who concern themselves specially with the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act. He could not agree to any hasty reversal of legislative measures of the former Government, and only admitted that the operation of the Vernacular Press Act must be carefully watched. Lord Ripon himself—he told the deputation—deprecated a hasty repeal of this measure. And the assurance is comforting to the friends of intelligent progress in India. To convert British hobby-riders in a matter of this kind would be a hopeless task; but it has probably been easy for his advisers out here to show a cool-headed Viceroy that the object of the Vernacular Press Act and its effect have not been to cramp the legitimate liberty of the Press, but simply to provide for the growth in this country of an intelligent conception of what liberty of the Press really means—to restrain, meanwhile, the scandalous system of extortion by slander, on which some of the native papers used mainly to subsist, and to guard an ignorant and impressionable people from the poisonous falsehoods concerning the facts and motives of British administration in India which were formerly disseminated with an impunity which roused the righteous indignation of everyone capable of understanding the consequences of what was going on. It would be difficult to imagine, in reference to the minor details of government in this country, a policy which would be more idiotic than one involving the reckless destruction of the careful and moderate safeguards against seditious agitation which the Vernacular Press Act set up. The evil dealt with was bad enough when the Act under discussion was passed; it would spring up with redoubled intensity if, by the abolition of the Act, the mischief-makers, the treason-mongers, and the coiners of false accusations, who have been silenced of late, were formally invited to resume their operations, and invested with the dignity of political martyrs restored to freedom. Almost without the specific application of its penalties, the Vernacular Press Act has sufficed, by the mere force of the warning it conveyed, to cleanse the current literature of the Indian people from some of its worst impurities. A report on the working of the Act, prefaced by a clear account of the evils it was intended to redress, would carry on its face a triumphant refutation of the nonsense to which the Secretary of State was no doubt treated by the recent deputation.—*Pioneer*.

WHIPPING AS A PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

WHILE good-natured philanthropists and politicians in England are disposed to bring about the abolition of whipping as a punishment in India, judges out here generally are alive to a sense of the fact that whipping is the only powerful deterrent of crime in the eyes of hardened offenders in this country. Mr. Justice Kernan, who is now presiding at the High Court sessions, has had considerable experience with the criminal classes of this Presidency and as to the sort of punishment best suited to them. During his seat on the bench of the High Court, extending nearly over ten years, he has tried both imprisonment and transportation as a means of repressing the criminal proclivities of the prisoners standing at the bar before him and the mode of dealing he has adopted at the present sessions shows that his shrewd observation has led him to the conclusion that, after all, whipping is the right form of punishment to be had recourse to, if the real object of punishment is to deter others from crime, or cause a reformation in the criminal himself. In a recent issue we took occasion to contrast the comforts of a criminal in

the gaols with the hardships of a ryot who is honestly endeavouring to earn his daily bread, and out of that earning has to pay for the comforts enjoyed by the criminal. His lordship's sentiments in the matter appear pretty much to agree with the opinion we have expressed, for yesterday, in sentencing a hardened old offender, who had spent nearly ten years of his life in gaol, to receive one hundred lashes, his lordship hoped that the punishment would make the prisoner see the value of honest labour, and that it was not right for him to wish to live on the industry of others. In the magistrates' courts, also, the use of the cat has recently been freely resorted to than formerly, and there can be no doubt that if this mode of punishment is persevered in, notwithstanding the hubbub now and again occasioned by some maudlin philanthropists, the registers of crime will soon show a marked improvement.—*Madras Times*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—News has been received by telegram of the death, in Calcutta, of the Rev. Dr. Wenger, which took place on the 20th inst. Dr. Wenger was one of the oldest and most prominent missionaries in Calcutta, and he had given his special attention to the work of Biblical translation in the Sanskrit and Bengali languages. He was an accomplished Sanskrit scholar, and completed the work commenced by the late Dr. Yates. He translated the historical and prophetic books of the Old Testament and the Gospels and Acts into Sanskrit, putting the poetical parts of the Old Testament into Sanskrit verse. His labours in this department have received high praise from such scholars as Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and the late Professor H. H. Wilson. In Bengali he executed one or two revisions of the translation of the Bible, and parts of it he translated afresh. His version is used by all denominations of Christians in Bengal. Dr. Wenger was a Swiss by birth. He went out to India in 1839, and, with the exception of about three years spent in two visits in Europe, he passed the whole of the intervening period in India. He belonged to the Baptist Missionary Society. Dr. Wenger was in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his decease.—*Daily News*.

THE BENGAL CANALS.—At the end of the financial year 1878-79 the capital expenditure on the three series of works—Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone—had been Rs.4,93,10,013, and the interest due for the year was Rs.21,59,507. The gross receipts for the year were Rs.8,51,133, and the charges for maintenance and working, Rs.8,05,610, so that the net revenue to set off against interest was only Rs.45,523. Distributed over the several series of works, the net results were, exclusive of interest—Orissa, loss, Rs.57,086; Midnapore, profit, Rs.35,487; Sone, profit, Rs.67,122. This does not sound very encouraging, but if we compare the present results with the past there seems good reason for hope. The gross receipts have more than doubled in the last three years, and the irrigated area has more than trebled. The figures are given below:—

		Gross receipts.	Area.
		Rs.	Acres.
1876-77	...	3,29,760	98,882
1877-78	...	4,94,772	360,104
1878-79	...	8,51,133	366,999

This increase seems to point to a permanent growth in canal irrigation, and not to be due to the seasons; for the rainfall of 1878-79 was an average one, while that of the two preceding years was deficient.—*Pioneer*.

EXTENSION OF OPIUM.—The Government of India has ordered the extension of poppy cultivation to the Agra, Muttra, Aligarh, and Moradabad Districts of these Provinces, in addition to an increase in the area in districts where the cultivation at present exists. A considerable increase in the staff of the department, European and native, has also been sanctioned. Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., the opium agent, to whom the necessary measures have been entrusted, is now on tour, arranging, in communication with the local officers, the details of the new scheme.

PATENTS.—There have been received in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government copies of the specifications of the inventions of which the following are brief descriptions:—Mr. Richard Morris, superintendent, oil factory, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, Lahore—"Improvements in the machinery and methods employed to pull punkahs and drive thermantidotes," Messrs. Louis and Josef Bollmann, Penzing, Vienna, Austria—"Improvements in overhead sewing and apparatus for that purpose," Mr. Francis Daniel Taylor, of Aston, Birmingham, county Warwick, England—"Improvements in apparatus for washing or cleansing linen and other fabrics, clothes, and other articles."—*Gazette*.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCIAL STATE RAILWAY.—With regard to the progress of the Provincial State Railways in the North Western Provinces, we learn that the short line, twelve miles long, from Dildarnagar on the East Indian Railway to Ghazipur, will shortly be opened. The Kanpur-Farakabad line is also making strides towards completion. It is eighty-six miles long, and, of this, over sixty miles are now laid with rail, and trains are running. All other structures are completed or near completion, except the large bridges over the Issan and Kali Nadia. These will be some few months longer in hand, but there is every hope that the line will be

open for traffic soon after the rains, or, at any rate, before the close of the present year. The Muttra-Achneyra line is also in progress, and may be expected to be far advanced towards completion by the end of 1880-81.—*Englishman*.

A CAPTAIN DROWNED.—Captain Gibson, the commander of the B.I.S.N. Company's vessel the *Medina*, has unfortunately been drowned by the upsetting of his gig whilst going alongside his vessel in the Rangoon river. Captain Gibson's body was not recovered for four days. This was the unfortunate deceased's first voyage as commander.—*Englishman*.

LITIGATION IN SYLHET.—The deputy commissioner of Sylhet, in his administration report for 1879-80, institutes a comparison between the litigiousness of the people of Sylhet and of other parts of India, from which it appears that, taking the number of suits instituted per 100 persons, Sylhet shows the same result—viz., 6, as is shown by Lower Bengal, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces. But Mymensingh shows slightly, and the 24-Pergunnahs and the Punjab show considerably, greater litigiousness.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE JEWISH MINOR QUESTION.—The question of the custody of the Jewish female minor Rachael Solomon, which formed the subject of a somewhat extraordinary order by the deputy commissioner of Amritsar, has, we hear, been settled by Mr. Harun Joshua Gubboy, the warden of the Calcutta Bethel Synagogue, undertaking the charge of the girl, with the consent of her parents. The Chief Court at Lahore has accepted Mr. Gubboy's offer, and ordered the girl to be made over to him on his furnishing an indemnity for her suitable maintenance.—*Englishman*.

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS ON A STEAMER.—The steamer *Rajpootana*, which left Rangoon for Madras at 8 a.m., did not pass Elephant Point till half-past 4 p.m. We learn that the vessel was stopped at the Hastings at the instigation of the Assistant Quartermaster General, who objected to the large number of deck passengers as detrimental to the comfort of the sick soldiers and sepoys, of whom there were a good number on board. The result of the protest made by this officer was that out of the 650 passengers on board 250 were sent ashore. We are glad to see that the Assistant Quartermaster General took the step he did, for we are in hopes that it may be the means of calling attention once more to this and other evils connected with the passenger traffic on the seas.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

THE SINDIA FLAG.—The old flag of the Sindias was of orange colour, but it has now been changed into a kind of Union Jack, with the figure of a serpent in two patches of orange colour. Sindia has the privilege of having eleven symbols borne in procession in front of him. They are a representation of a crocodile's head, two ostrich's eggs, a representation of the sun, of the moon, of a fish, two representations of an open hand, one of a tiger's head, and two of a crescent adorned with Arabic inscriptions.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS.—It appears that the idea of taking over charge of the Bengal Pilot Service and the Calcutta Port Establishment by the Port Commissioners has been abandoned for the present; but rumours have been heard to the effect that the commissioners contemplate taking over, at no distant period, the management and control of the light vessels and also of the river survey vessels. But to this there are many objections. The Port Commissioners have quite enough to do as it is, and it ought to be ruled, once for all, that they will not be allowed to absorb any Government department.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE CAWNPORE MEMORIAL CHURCH BELLS.—A correspondent writes from Cawnpore:—"A peal of bells for the Memorial Church at Cawnpore arrived in Calcutta in June and were forwarded by rail to Cawnpore. The carriage of the same, which amounted to close on Rs.200, was generously refunded by the E.I.R. Company without any application having been made by the committee of the Memorial Church."—*Pioneer*.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF OUDH.—A matter will shortly come before the Supreme Legislative Council which is of interest to the members of the scattered family of the late King of Oudh. About fifty years ago his Majesty lent the East India Company sikkas Rs.62,40,000 on their agreeing to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to certain persons during life in specified proportions. Among the pensioners was Nawab Taj Mahal, one of the King's wives, whose portion was Rs.6,000 a month. It was stipulated by an article in the treaty that upon the death of any of the pensioners, leaving any heir or heirs, the English Government might continue, as before, the pension to the heir or heirs of the deceased, or to make over to them the principal sum proportionate to the pension in question according to the rate above mentioned. After the King's death Nawab Taj Mahal is said to have re-entered the married state, and to have become the mother of two girls by the second marriage. Of those two daughters one died without children; the other married and had a daughter, who is now living in the neighbourhood of Baghdad. Her grandmother, who migrated thither after the mutiny "in order to pass the remainder of her life near the sacred shrine of Kerbela, died three years ago, and since that period disputes have arisen, and more are expected to arise regarding the right to succeed her. One of the claimants is the granddaughter Begum Ku'sumissa, who, although successful in a suit brought at Lucknow by a person who describes himself as

the brother of Nawab Taj Mahal's, is threatened with further litigation. Other persons have, it seems, come forward, who allege that she is not Nawab Taj Mahal's granddaughter at all. The Government are naturally anxious to settle the question, and with this view Mr. Colvin has obtained leave to introduce a bill directing all persons claiming to have a better right than the young lady of Baghdad to come forward and make good their claims if they can. The hon. gentleman has intimated that Government will at once pay off the principal of its debt if any person can be found competent to give a valid receipt for the money.—*Times of India*.

KILLED BY A BEAR.—News has been received that Mr. Alfred Pengelly, deputy conservator of forests in the Punjab, was killed on the 29th July by a black bear while demarcating forests in the Chamba State.—*Times of India*.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.—Dr. Noad, attached to the 2-22nd Regiment, died on July 21, of cholera. From a local paper we are glad to learn that there is a decided improvement in the health of the regiment. Up to August 4 there had been thirty-two cases of cholera, eighteen of which occurred on July 31. But there were only four cases on the following Sunday, and three on Monday, and none on Tuesday. All the patients are progressing very favourably. A decided improvement is also reported in the city.—*Times of India*.

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF BEHAR.—The memorial to the Bengal Government in favour of the retention of Urdu as the official language of Behar has, it is said, been very extensively signed by the inhabitants of all the districts of the province and by even more Hindus than Mahometans.—*Ibid*.

THE SIMLA EXHIBITION.—It is said that the Native Industrial Art Exhibition, to be held at Simla, seems likely to expand. The Governors and Lieutenant-Governors have been asked to become vice-patrons, and a score or so of corresponding members, all over the country, invited. It is considered not to be unlikely that the exhibition will be held not exclusively at Simla, but at the Presidency towns.—*Ibid*.

DEATH OF A MEDICAL MISSIONARY.—The death is announced at Subathu of Dr. John Newton, a well-known medical missionary of Upper India. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* says the funeral was numerous attended by Europeans and natives. Soldiers, who loved and respected him, carried the coffin from the house to the grave.—*Times of India*.

THE NAGA HILLS.—The following extract from a letter from Assam has been placed at the disposal of the Calcutta papers:—"I have lately heard from a neighbour, whose garden is situated on the road to the Naga Hills station, that the officers he has seen coming from there all talk as if there would be another row with the Nagas this cold weather. They (the Nagas) are very sulky, and are even heard to say that the 'Sahib's shooting season begins in November,' just as at home one speaks of partridge shooting beginning in September. Nagas may raid again. The Nagas won't do anything till their harvest is gathered in, which is about October or the beginning of November.—*Times of India*.

WE are sorry to have to record the death at Mirat, on Thursday last, of Surgeon W. A. Burges, R.A., from a fall while riding in a steeplechase at the local gymkhana, in which he sustained a concussion of the brain and broke one of his legs.—*Englishman*.

THE quantity of Indian tea shipped from Calcutta from May 1 to June 28 has been 4,449,177 lb., as compared with 3,346,037 lb. in the corresponding period of last year.—*Englishman*.

THE MURDER BY A PRIVATE AT NAINI TAL.—We learn from Naini Tal that Private Michael Davey, of her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, was committed by the assistant commissioner to take his trial at the High Court, Allahabad, on the charge of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoner reserved his defence.—*Indian Herald*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 32,603 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed firm at £2 18s. 9d. for wheat, £3 5s. nominal for lin or rape, £3 3s. 9d. to £3 5s. for jute, hides, &c., £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. for tea. The market closed quiet at £2 7s. 6d. for wheat, £2 7s. 6d. for lin, £2 8s. 9d. for rape, £2 10s. for poppy, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. for jute, light freight, &c. Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Little doing. Quotations nominal at £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d., rice or wheat £3 to £3 7s. 6d. for light and measurement goods. Liverpool *via* Cape: Rice at £2 1s. 3d., and linseed at £2 6s. 3d., wheat at £2 2s. 6d.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

THE local Madras rainfall from January 1 to date is now slightly above the average of several years.

ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.—From the statement of the bank's account for the year ended June 30 last it appears that the net profits for the year amount to Rs.4,26,292-12-11, which, added to the balance of Rs.68,250-14-8 brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of Rs.4,94,543-11-7 available for distribution. Out of this sum Rs.3,25,000 have been applied in payment of two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 5 and 8 per cent. per annum respectively; Rs.25,000 have been placed to the reserve fund; Rs.1,09,548-10-5

have been transferred to doubtful bill account; and Rs.34,995-1-2 have been carried forward to next year's account. During the year under review trade has, in most directions, been marked by more activity than characterised the previous year; there was, however, so much money in the market seeking safe investment that rates of interest and discount ruled lower. A comparison of the bank's present statement with that for the previous year will show a decreased figure under the item "mercantile bills discounted," and, as a consequence, a decreased risk now running. This arises from the circumstance that a remunerative business, for many years carried on with a large section of native traders, has been restricted by this and other banks. It is hoped that this restriction will be temporary, and that confidence will soon be restored. The usual careful scrutiny has taken place of all outstandings, and the directors consider that adequate provision has been made for all probable loss in respect of bad or doubtful debts. The business transacted at the branches shows a very satisfactory return upon the funds employed, and with propitious seasons this portion of the bank's field of operations should become year by year more valuable.—*Madras Times*.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—In a note on the progress report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1879, the chief engineer for irrigation observes:—"The actual expenditure and credits during the quarter are shown to have been Rs.16,496-10-5 and Rs.9-47 respectively, and the outlay up to Dec. 31, 1879, Rs.1,14,98,361-02. The charges for establishment during the quarter were general management Rs.965-2-2, and executive establishment Rs.2,261-3-11, equal to 6'04 per cent. and 13'71 per cent. respectively of the outlay upon works, making a total percentage of 19'75 for supervision, which is far below the 33½ per cent. sanctioned for such supervision in G.O., No. 2,072, dated July 30, 1874. This is owing to the Irrigation Company having adopted from Nov. 1 last the principle of charging a certain proportion of establishment to capital, revenue or general directly, and of apportioning the last description to capital and revenue in the ratio of actual outlay under those heads in each month. This arrangement has not been authorised. There has been much correspondence on the subject of the distribution of establishment charges, and the chief engineer and manager has been requested to forward definite proposals for the consideration of Government.—*Ibid*.

REDUCTIONS, MADRAS RAILWAY.—We learn that Mr. Saunders, the agent and manager of the Madras Railway Company, has opposed in very strong terms the measures proposed generally by Government for reductions on the Madras Railway, especially as regards the curtailing of the number of assistant engineers, the removal of the central workshops from Royapuram and the reductions in the traffic department. The matter is to be fully discussed at a meeting to be held as soon as Colonel Shaw-Stewart, R.E., the consulting engineer for railways, now with his Grace the Governor, returns. Opportunity will also be taken to discuss the system of accounts in the stores and audit department at the same time.—*Ibid*.

EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS.—With a view of employing pensioners for garrison or field service, we understand that Sir Neville Chamberlain has recommended that, on the men next presenting themselves to draw pay they should be examined by a combatant and a medical officer appointed for this duty. The Madras Government, falling in with the views of the Commander in Chief, have ordered that steps be taken at Vellore, Madras, and Bangalore for the examination of native military pensioners to ascertain the number fit and unfit for garrison duty and field service.—*Ibid*.

BEYPORE.—We learn that the Wynaad Planters' Association have memorialised Government for the construction of a harbour at Beypore and a line of railway from Beypore to Mysor. The master attendant states, however, that it is not practicable with a reasonable amount of expenditure to construct a harbour at Beypore; but as the Chief Commissioner of Mysor and the Madras Government consider the development of this part of the country by railway communication most desirable, and that such a line of railway will earn a fair revenue, the Government of India have been strongly urged upon for permission for the construction of this line of railway.—*Ibid*.

EMIGRATION.—The report of the administration of the Emigration Department during the year 1879-80 shows that emigration during the year was continued to the Mauritius and Natal; and although it was made lawful to Fiji and Surinam, no local agencies were established, and no emigrants were recruited or sent during the year; 1,598 emigrants proceeded from Madras to the Mauritius, against 2,427 in 1878-79, and 7,043 emigrants proceeded to Natal, against 2,718 in 1878-79. The proportion of females to males was, as in last year, over 40 per cent. to the Mauritius, but slightly less to Natal. 719 emigrants returned during the year from the Mauritius to Madras, of whom nine died during the voyage. No emigrants returned from Natal. The fees collected at Madras and in the districts for licenses, &c., aggregated Rs.4,839, and the charges Rs.3,892, leaving Rs.947 to credit. Emigration to the French colonies of Réunion, Martinique, and Guadeloupe was continued during the year; 1,580 emigrants proceeded to Réunion, 1,389 to Martinique, and 567 to Guadeloupe. The aggregate number of emigrants was 3,589, against 1,089 in 1878-79; 1,879

emigrants returned from Martinique and Réunion to Pondicherry in 1879-80, against 1,862 in 1878-79. The fees realised from emigration to the French colonies, including those levied at Madras and in the districts, aggregated Rs.8,644-8-4 to credit. The British consular agent, Kariakal, mentions in his report that 1,684 passengers proceeded from that port to British Burma and the Straits Settlements, of whom 755 were British subjects and passed by him, and that 4,569 returned from the Straits Settlements.—*Ibid.*

RAMPA NEWS.—The Rampa disturbance is reported to be over; the troops will return immediately to Madras.—*Times of India.*

THE RAILWAY AND HARBOUR FOR COCHIN.—It is pretty well known, says a local paper, that the practical execution of this project is now dependent upon the guarantee of the required interest by the two neighbouring native States of Travancore and Cochin, and that the task of arranging the guarantee has been delegated to the British Resident, Mr. Athol Macgregor, upon whom the public can rely to bring matters to a successful termination. So long as the interest on the capital is guaranteed the capital required will be easily subscribed for at home. It appears that the Cochin Sircar is ready to comply with the requisition of the British Resident to its full extent, while the Travancore Sircar is chary of yielding as much as it has been called upon to do.—*Pioneer.*

ABOLITION OF THE SOUTHERN COMMAND IN MADRAS.—We hear that the Government of India have at length sanctioned the proposal for the permanent withdrawal of British troops from Trichinopoly, and the abolition of the Southern Command in the Madras Presidency, the station duties at Trichinopoly being performed by a station staff officer of the third class. It has also been decided that in future the detachment of British infantry at Maliyapuram shall be relieved from Fort Saint George instead of from Cannanore.—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The 50,000 shares of this company which were reserved for the Indian public have been fully applied for, and the Madras list is therefore closed.

BOMBAY.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—Godra, the town in the Panch Mahals to which the Pali branch of the B.B. and C.I. Railway is to be extended is a place of over 10,000 inhabitants; it is the headquarters of Government in this district and does a large export trade in oil seeds, maize, gram, and mowra. It concentrates all the trade for Pali on the west and Dohad on the east. The cart traffic between Pali and Godra in an average year amounts to over 40,000 tons, and this is a railway must largely develop. The direct benefit, therefore, to Bombay of this short extension will be very large, bringing this port into railway communication with another large grain trade centre. The only difficulty in the construction of the line is the crossing of the river Mbye at Pali; this can be done without great expense by means of a low level girder bridge, which would be submerged for the few days of the year when floods were prevailing. This expedient has received the sanction of the best authorities; the interruption of traffic will be but short while there will be a very great saving in expense over building a high level bridge. The rains fill the gorge only fifteen days in the year, and it certainly seems unnecessary to spend a large sum of money on a bridge at a level fifty feet higher. We trust that there will be no delay at home in giving sanction to this important work, and that the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company may be able to begin its construction immediately after the rains.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY AT BOMBAY.—The public will be pleased to hear that the newest branch of the trade of Bombay continues to maintain a vigorous existence. From the report of the Ice Manufacturing Company for the past half-year we learn that the balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs.40,778, after deducting the proportion of net earnings due to the General Ice Factory Company (Limited), at London, and other charges. The last dividend was at the rate of 5 per cent., but business has been so satisfactory during the past six months that the directors are able to recommend a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., carrying over Rs.22,033,4 to a reserve fund account as a provision for contingencies. In consideration of an allotment of Rs.200 fully paid-up shares of Rs.100 each in the Karachi Ice Company, the right to use Messrs. Siddeley and Mackay's patents in the province of Sind has been sold to that company, and arrangements are now in course of progress for the sale of similar rights to the companies which are about to be formed at Puna and Bhowanuggur. Six hundred shares of Rs.100 each in the Puna company will, we believe, very shortly be offered to the public at par, and no doubt the enterprise will prove as successful there as it has proved in this town and elsewhere. The directors in the report to which we have referred say that they are of opinion that it is more desirable for the shareholders to dispose of these rights than to themselves erect factories.—*Times of India.*

THE PORT TRUST.—The report of the Bombay Port Trust for 1879-80 shows that the trust has acquired the Sassoon Dock, the Colaba Company's Bunders, the Jamsetjee Bunder, the proper-

ties of the Mazagon and Frere Land Companies, and various minor properties at Sewree. These have cost Rs.71,22,730, and, with one or two trifling exceptions, payments have been made in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. The income of the trust was Rs.16,91,329, and the expenditure Rs.17,98,436. Of this outlay, the interest on general account amounted to Rs.8,60,184, and interest on the Prince's Dock Loan—three months, March 31, Rs.80,756. The deficit was thus Rs.1,07,113, but the interest on the Prince's Dock Loan, Rs.80,756, has been charged to capital under the sanction of the Government. This reduces the actual deficit to Rs.26,357.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Bank of Bombay has reduced its official rate of interest and discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

THE RAINFALL.—The total rainfall in Bombay up to Aug. 6 is as follows:—Byculla, 41 inches 3 cents; Fort, 43 inches 96 cents; Colaba, 40 inches 84 cents.

BOMBAY DOCTORS FOR THE FRONT.—We mentioned a few days ago that ten doctors were required immediately from this Presidency to go on service. We are now able to give the names of the medical officers selected, who will, we believe, be at once ordered off to the front. They are Surgeon Major Batty, Surgeon Major Davidson, Surgeons M'Rury, C. Monks, W. K. Hatch, O. H. Channer, H. B. Briggs, A. S. Faulkner, Pheroza Jamsetjee Damania, and another, we believe Surgeon J. W. Clarkson.—*Times of India.*

THE LOYAL PARSEES.—A local paper states that the news of the reverse of General Burrows's column was received with "great disapprobation" by the Parsee community at Puna, and that a few days after prayers "for the British army were offered by a large number of Parsee gentlemen, who were invited by Khan Bahadur Dastoor Noshervanji, high priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, in the city of Fire-temple, Khan Bahadur Professor Hoshang, taking hold of this opportunity, delivered a learned speech, full of loyal sentiments, and quite appropriate to the occasion, on the blessings of British rule."—*Times of India.*

EDUCATION IN BERAR.—The Resident at Hyderabad is desirous of encouraging education in Berar, and with this view he has recently issued a circular to the effect that every State appointment, up to Rs.100 a month, shall be reserved for qualified inhabitants of Berar.—*Ibid.*

HIS Excellency Sir James Fergusson has become a patron and life member of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.—*Ibid.*

INSOLVENTS.—In the last official *Gazette* is published a statement relating to the affairs of persons who have obtained relief in the Bombay Insolvency Court. The liabilities of the debtors as per schedule are set down at Rs.10,81,04,423-15-9. The aggregate amount of the liabilities of 8,070 insolvents without assets, who have obtained their discharges, was Rs.3,68,46,270-7-7.—*Ibid.*

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Captain Allen Russell, of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s service, has obtained the appointment of Prince's Dock superintendent. He was strongly recommended to the trustees by Mr. Mackay as an able shipmaster and an intelligent energetic man, well qualified for the post, and will no doubt fill it to the satisfaction of the Port Trust and the public. There were seventy applications for the appointment.—*Ibid.*

PRIZE ESSAY.—The subject selected by the syndicate of the Bombay University for the Karsandas Mulji Prize Essay of 1881 is "The Effect (present and future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral Condition of the Hindus;" the subject of the Dosabhoj Hormusjee Cama Prize, "Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as Witnessed in Bombay," and that of the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize Essay, "Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queens Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria, stated and compared."—*Ibid.*

THE STAFF CORPS DEFENCE FUND.—"Field Officer" informs a contemporary that Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., Bombay, have agreed to act as bankers to the proposed "Staff Corps Defence Fund." They have suggested "Field Officer's" writing to the secretary, Indian Medical Defence Fund, to ascertain regarding probable expenses in every way. This he promises at once to do and undertakes to [act as secretary "should nothing occur to prevent" his doing so.—*Ibid.*

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY FOR KANDAHAR.—The No. 5 Battery, 8th Brigade, which, before its conversion some months ago into a mountain battery, was stationed at Colaba, left Kirkee by rail on August 2, en route to Kandahar, via Mooltan. Major W. R. Lluellyn is in command, and the other officers doing duty with the battery are Capt. C. E. Brown, Lieut. M. O. Hopkins, Lieut. A. C. Daniell, Lieut. H. H. Champion, Lieut. W. Elliott, and Surgeon Major T. O'Farrell. It is supplied with mules specially procured from Cyprus, and it will be interesting to notice whether the misgivings felt by some military men as to the fitness of these animals for a mountain battery are justified or not. At any rate it may be assumed that the authorities are satisfied with the mules or they would not now be on the way to the front.—*Ibid.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Rifle Volunteers of Bombay have offered their services to Government to garrison Bombay should they be required owing to the withdrawal of so many troops from the Presidency.—*Ibid.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1880.

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR.

WHEN, after the first surprise caused by the news of the defeat inflicted on General Burrows was passed, we learned that Ayub Khan, from whatsoever cause, had hesitated to advance at once upon Kandahar, the probability of a successful defence of that city became greater with each day's delay. We briefly alluded to the uncalled-for and inopportune criticisms of some journalists on the inactivity, amounting to pusillanimity, of General Primrose in not marching out to attack the besieging force. This week's news shows that the criticisms were curiously infelicitous. The chief danger to be apprehended and guarded against by the defenders of the city was an attack by escalade. It would appear that the besiegers had advanced their works on the eastern side of the city to a dangerous proximity, and that General Brooke's brigade was employed to make a sortie on August 16 against a village, presumably Deh Kwaja. The portion of the *enceinte* of the walls between the Bundo-rani and Cabul Gates was that menaced by the entrenched position, which, at the same time, commanded the line of road along which the relieving force will, as we believe, speedily make their approach. On our side we note the brief but satisfactory statement that the object of the sortie was accomplished, and further molestation prevented on that side of the city. The gain, whatever it precisely amounted to, was purchased by a heavy loss, heavy as regards the nature of the operations, and heavier still when the proportion of officers killed and wounded is taken into account. We can only conclude from this that the enemy made a stubborn defence, and it would almost seem that their overwhelming numbers heavily pressed our troops on their return to the city; and, secondly, that the native troops required so much leading that the officers were compelled to expose themselves as if leading a forlorn hope. The brief record that Brigadier General Brooke lost his own life in a gallant attempt to rescue Capt. Cruickshank will be read with sorrowful interest by many. But we as yet

possess no particulars of the fight beyond the statement of its object being attained and the too long list of casualties. The attitude of the enemy evidently marks the growing apprehension on the part of Ayub Khan that his position is rapidly changing from that of the assailant to the attacked. He himself, it seems, remained with the Cabuli troops three miles distant on the Herat road, thus evidently securing an open line of retreat in the event of the arrival of General Roberts's force. The question of complicity between Ayub Khan and the Ameer Abdul Rahman does not receive any further solution from the passing events, but, without imagining anything like conspiracy, we may rest assured that the earliest possible news of the march of the flying column, which, according to the most recent accounts, is successfully pressing forward, would be despatched from Cabul to the headquarters of the Herati army. It is not probable that the fierce fanatics who have thronged into the ranks of Ayub's army will consent to a retreat without fighting. But it will be a difficult problem how to deal with Ayub himself if he resolutely opposes the advance of General Roberts, and thus fights for his own hand against the Power that has established the Ameer upon the throne of Cabul. If Ayub is acting independently, that is, as regarding himself as the independent ruler *de facto* of Herat, and *de jure* of Kandahar, he is endeavouring to subvert the authority of Abdul Rahman. He cannot claim to be a patriotic leader endeavouring to expel the forces of the infidel from his country, his first attempt having been directed against the native ruler of Kandahar, whose authority, conferred in the name of the Empress of India, must be maintained and defended by her generals, unless, indeed, we have arrived at such a condition of Indian policy as readily to repudiate the very name of consistency as well as the substantial benefits of our expenditure of money and brave men's lives. We may almost, without a chance of being charged with being premature, touch upon what is to follow upon the relief of Kandahar. It is true that a Western contemporary, in a communication from its correspondent in Afghanistan, announces that Ayub Khan's cavalry have preceded General Roberts from near Khelat-i-Ghilzai and passed up the "long pass," thus causing a scarcity of fodder, and that the same wonderful communication, wired, it is to be presumed, from Kila Abdulla, sketches the plan of resistance which Ayub Khan has determined on. It is also true that other conjectural information suggests that Ayub will manage to double round by the Argandab and then make for Cabul, presumably to oust Abdul Rahman from his briefly occupied dignity. What is a more real, and, we regret to say, more probable danger to the cause of British prestige and the security of India, is that we have no assurance that our generals are instructed to do more than to relieve the city of Kandahar. We hear already of possible negotiations with Ayub, by which he may be left undisturbed in Herat. But, what is far worse, it is no secret that the foregone conclusion of those who have the ordering of an impolicy, or the disordering of the policy which alone can be successful, is at present to give up any hold on Kandahar, any establishment of a prosperous and thriving state of Southern Afghanistan such as might be constituted to the manifest advantage of that country as well as of India. We hear of deplorable delays in the advance of General Phayre's column, caused by want of the transport and supplies which the whilom energy that ruled in Bombay had provided, only to be

allowed to become wanting by the supreme inaction of the Government of India. But we think that it will be a far worse and a more injurious *laches* on the part of the Administration of India if, when, to all that had been previously accomplished to govern and secure the State of Kandahar, shall be added the losses of our army, incurred in its defence, we shall abandon it to the wasting tyranny, the hostile influences, and the secret dangers which will be the constituent elements of the restored Afghan rule.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 31.)

O'KINEALY, Mr. P., barrister at law, to officiate as reporter for the Indian law reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. A. Pearson.

SNELL—The services of Lieut. F. W. Snell, B.S.C., officiating superintendent of police, Tavoy District, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., assistant locomotive superintendent, 3rd class, superior revenue establishment, is transferred from the I.V.S. Railway to the P.N.S. Railway.

DEASE, Mr. P. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is posted to the Gwalior District.

HOLLAND, Mr. E., to be a 4th grade officer in H.M.'s I.M., on probation, and posted to the I.G.S. *Enterprise*.

HIGGS, Mr. G. A., to be a 3rd class engineer, in H.M.'s I.M., on probation, and posted to the I.G. hulk *Koel*.

TUCK, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the office of engineer in chief to the Attock Bridge Division.

MOLESWORTH, Mr. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division.

PRICKETT, Mr. L. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sohan to the Jhelum Division.

HAWKES, Mr. G. assistant traffic superintendent, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways.

CLARKE—The services of Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan.

PARKES, Mr. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporarily employed under the orders of the Punjab Government, is transferred permanently from the Railway Branch to the Punjab.

Officers of the R.E. serving in the Railway Branch placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service:—

Lieut. Col. J. G. Lindsay, superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank; Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. C. F. Fuller, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Lieut. W. W. Robinson, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Lieut. G. Davidson, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. J. Neville, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. M. Simpson, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for nine months and six days, from July 10; Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, an officiating superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for three months, from July 19; Major H. M. B. Burlton, cantonment magistrate, Mhow, nine days' privilege leave, from August 11; Mr. C. C. Hearsey, acting 1st grade officer, I.G.S. *Patrick Stewart*, eight months' leave to Europe; Mr. F. M. Barwick, 3rd grade officer, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. Col. F. Pocklington, 2-5th Foot; Lieut. Col. J. P. Campbell, 30th Foot; Major F. H. Williamson, 30th Foot; Capt. J. E. Goodwyn, 30th Foot; Capt. F. Clowes, 30th Foot; Capt. H. T. P. Evans, 30th Foot; Capt. G. D. King-Harman, A.D.C., to Lieutenant Governor, N.W.P. and Oudh, 2-2nd Foot; Lieut. E. J. K. J. Priestly, R.A., Lieut. F. S. Dimond, 13th Hussars; Lieut. D. Carey, 30th Foot; Lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson, 59th Foot; Lieut. L. H. Reid, 63rd Foot; Lieut. F. N. Borrow, 81st Foot; Lieut. S. E. Bellingham on probation 12th N.I., 57th Foot; Lieut. C. M. Grenfell, 10th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. C. Bishop, 9th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. F. J. W. Farquhar, 13th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. J. W. Cowley, 1-5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. R. Southey, 1-5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. D. S. Stewart, 2-5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. A. A. Etheridge, 2-5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. A. G. Braithwaite, 2-5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, 2-5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. A. F. Poulton, 1-12th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. Rose, 2-22nd Foot; 2nd Lieut. E. H. F. Finch, 30th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, 54th Foot; 2nd Lieut. W. A. B. Dennys, 62nd Foot; 2nd Lieut. W. Stewart, 65th Foot; 2nd Lieut. E. E. Robertson, 72nd Foot; 2nd Lieut. D. C. Mercer, 73rd Foot; 2nd Lieut. St. G. E. W. Burton,

73rd Foot; 2nd Lieut. B. W. Cracroft, 81st Foot; Surgeon G. W. P. Dennys, I.M.S.; and Surgeon H. O. Stuart, I.M.S.

MEDICAL.

BARNETT—The services of Surg. Major O. Barnett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MACRAE, Surg. Major W., M.B., Madras, to officiate as examiner of medical and fund accounts, Madras.

MILITARY.

MEADE—Admitted to the Bengal S.C. from July 19, 1878:—Lieut. J. de C. D. Meade, 89th Foot, attached to (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force.

PURDON, Lieut. D. W., 106th Foot, candidate for the I.S.C., is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

EVANS, Col. C. R. O., R.A., to the brigade staff of the army, with the rank of brigadier general.

TRISCOTT—No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut. C. P. Triscott, R.A., officiating 3rd subaltern, to be 3rd subaltern.

Placed on the Indian Gradation List:—

ATKINSON—WILSON—LLOYD—Major General F. D. Atkinson, B.L.S.C., on the list of lieutenant generals; Col. T. F. Wilson, C.B., B.L.S.C. (aide de camp to the Queen), on the list of major generals; Major J. H. Lloyd, half pay list, B.C.S., on the list of lieutenant colonels.

CARRUTHERS, Capt. (now Major) J. G. T., B.L.I., to be brevet major from May 25.

HICKS, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. F., B.L.S.C., admitted to the colonel's allowance from July 25.

THELWALL, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. B., C.B., S.C., permitted to retire from the service.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—2nd Lieut. the Hon. G. L. Bellew, 10th Hussars, to England for four months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. C. F. Vyse, 41st N.I., to Mussoorie, from June 28 to December 28, on medical certificate; Lieut. S. S. Parkyn, 1-18th Foot, to England for six months; Surgeon W. L. Gubbins, M.B., A.M.D., to England for six months; Lieut. E. R. N. Walton, 62nd Foot, to England for six months; Surgeons Major W. S. Whylock, M.D., T. Walsh, and S. Flood, to England for six months; Lieut. Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., S.C., wing officer and 2nd in command 16th (the Lucknow) N.I., for one year, on medical certificate; Lieut. J. C. L. Campbell, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., for one year, on medical certificate; Lieut. R. F. Gartside-Tipping, S.C., squadron officer, 1st B.C., for one year, on medical certificate; Surgeon J. Scully, for two years, on medical certificate.

The Quartermaster General in India has issued instructions for the undermentioned troops to be in immediate readiness for active service in Southern Afghanistan:—H-1 R.A., Mooltan; 2-2nd Foot, Bareilly; 63rd Foot, Umballa; 8th Bengal Cavalry, Mooltan; 3rd Regt. N.I., Dinapore; 4th Regt. N.I., Ferozepore; 14th Regt. N.I., Umballa; 38th Regt. N.I., Meerut.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 24.)

MONRO—72nd Regiment—Lieut. S. C. H. Monro, to be adjutant, dated July 4.

FITZ GERALD—15th N.I.—Lieut. H. S. Fitzgerald, 68th Foot, candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated July 16.

Orders confirmed:—

STRICKLAND—Mean Meer Brigade O., June 30, appointing Col. W. G. M. Strickland, commandant, 13th M.N.I., to the charge of the depot 9th N.I.

MOORE—Dated June 30, appointing Major E. Moore, wing officer, 13th M.N.I., to the charge of the 9th N.I.

BLINKINSON—Safed Sung Station O., June 28, appointing Major E. G. Blinkinson, 4th M.N.I., to be station staff officer.

PHILLIPS—1-18th Foot R.O., July 4, appointing Lieut. S. Phillips to officiate as interpreter.

RINGWOOD—BIRCH—70th Foot R.O., April 7, making the following appointments to the half battalion at Umballa:—Lieut. H. Ringwood to be acting adjutant, and Lieut. R. L. C. Birch to be acting paymaster and quartermaster.

CAMPBELL—RENNY—1st Bengal Cavalry R.O., June 30, making the following appointments:—Major C. W. Campbell, officiating squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. A. M'W. Kenny, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

ABBOTT—15th N.I. R.O., June 25, appointing Capt. H. A. Abbott, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander. (Headquarters, Simla, July 26.)

RIVETT-CARNAC—18th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, 85th Foot, candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

VIVIAN—TAYLOR—11th Native Infantry—Lieut. F. G. Vivian, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant; Lieut. E. E. Taylor, wing officer, to be quartermaster.

HUGHES—SWETENHAM—BABINGTON—27th Native Infantry—Lieut. Col. C. J. Hughes, second in command, to be commandant; Capt. R. A. Swetenham, wing commander, to be second in command; and Major C. W. Babington, wing officer, to be wing commander.

WHEATLEY—2nd Goorkhas—Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant.

LYONS—17th Native Infantry—Surg. Major R. Lyons, 35th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the 17th Native Infantry.

EADES—35th N.I.—Surg. Major L. E. Eades, 17th N.I., to the medical charge of the 35th N.I.

GUNNER, Lieut. E., R.H.A. to proceed from Cabul to Umballa, and join I Battery C Brigade R.H.A.

Northern Afghanistan Field Force general orders confirmed:—

CHAPMAN—Dated Cabul, May 20, appointing Lieut. Col. E. F. Chapman to be deputy adjutant and quartermaster general to the Cabul Field Force.

LOCKHART—Transferring Lieut. Col. W. S. A. Lockhart, assistant quartermaster general 1st Division to the 3rd Division.

GASELEE—BISHOP—Directing Capt. A. Gaselee, to revert to his former appointment of deputy assistant quartermaster general, 3rd division: and Capt. Bishop, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, to rejoin his regiment.

KENNEDY—Dated Cabul, May 26, appointing Major R. Kennedy, deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general, 1st Division.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 27.)

ENRIQUEZ—16th N.I.—Lieut. A. D. Enriquez, 83rd Foot, candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

ARBUTHNOT, Col. C. G., C.B., R.A., to proceed from Simla to England.

THELWALL, Col. J. B., Bengal S.C., is posted to Dalhousie for general duty, preparatory to retirement.

Orders confirmed:—

GOODWYN—Khyber Line Force O., July 8, appointing Lieut. H. E. Goodwyn, R.E., assistant field engineer, from June 18.

PURCHAS—Shahjahanpur Station O., July 5, appointing Lieut. J. R. P. Purchas, 40th Foot, to be station staff officer.

HAYWOOD—2-14th Foot—R.O., dated July 10, appointing Capt. W. W. Haywood to officiate as interpreter, from June 25.

BEATSON—62nd Foot—R.O., dated July 13, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant F. C. Beatson to officiate as interpreter.

LEACH—HILL—Sappers and Miners Corps O., dated July 9, making the following appointments:—Lieut. H. P. Leach, R.E., to be doing duty officer; and Lieut. E. S. Hill, R.E., to be officiating doing duty officer.

TRAVERS—2nd Goorknas—R.O., dated July 1, appointing Lieut. E. A. Travers, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

STAINFORTH—21st M.N.I.—R.O., dated July 12, appointing Capt. W. Stainforth, wing officer, to the charge of the depot 19th N.I.

ELLISTON—Deoli Irregular Infantry—R.O., dated June 10, appointing Capt. E. C. Ellison, attached, to officiate as wing officer.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 28.)

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., officiating registrar of the High Court, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, and posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

BARTON, Mr. E. J., officiating magistrate and collector of the Gya District, to act in the 1st grade of magistrate and collector.

WACE, Mr. A. A., officiating magistrate and collector of the Beerbhoom District, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector.

FINTER, the Rev. H., rector of St. James's School, to officiate as chaplain of St. James's Church.

CUNNINGHAM, Surg. Major D. D., professor of physiology, Medical College, to act as superintendent of the botanical gardens and cinchona plantations, and Government quinologist.

LEES, Mr. O. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted sick leave for three months, under Chap. IV., Sec. 23, of the Civil Leave Code, from July 15.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. A. Grierson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy commissioner, in charge of Modhobunnee division of Durbhunga, for three months; Rev. J. J. B. Coles, chaplain of St. James's Church, Calcutta, privilege leave for three months; Surgeon Major G. Kinz, superintendent botanical gardens, cinchona plantations, and Government quinologist, leave for three months; Mr. O. C. Lees, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, north drainage and embankment division, sick leave, for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

CLARKE, Mr. R., officiating judicial assistant, Rawul Pindi, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jullundur, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Beadon.

STEPHEN—The services of Surgeon Major A. Stephen, superintendent of the Central Gaol at Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

Orders confirmed:—

GOWAN—SCOTT—4th Sikh Infantry—R.O., June 7, making the following temporary appointments:—Major B. E. Gowan, wing commander and officiating commandant, to officiate as 2nd in command; Major A. Scott, V.C., wing officer and officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as wing commander.

RIVAZ—CUNLIFFE—Dated July 5, making the following temporary appointments:—Major V. Rivaz, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

Promotions in the Engineer Establishment, from June 1:—

From executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade—Lieut. Col. B. Lovett, R.E., C.S.I., Mr. A. Fenner. From executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade—Mr. W. H. Johnson, Capt. E. Henry, R.E., Capt. S. L. Jacob, R.E., Mr. E. E. Oliver, Mr. T. B. Morris. From executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade—Mr. T. E. Ivens, Mr. D. F. Martin, Mr. A. B. Phelan, Mr. T. I. P. Jeffery, Mr. L. Heath, Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E. From assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade—Mr. A. Grant, Mr. H. V. Baker, Mr. G. S. Bellasis, Mr. E. du Cane Smith, Mr. A. C. L. Learmonth, Mr. C. Tickell, Mr. B. W. Beale, Mr. P. S. M'Gowan.

FURLOUGH.—Lieut. Col. C. Beadon, deputy commissioner, Jullundur, privilege leave for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 17.)

KNOX, Mr. G. E., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be confirmed in that appointment.

BLIGH, Mr. W. G., district engineer, Lucknow, to officiate as executive engineer of the Lucknow Provincial Division.

MALE, Mr. W., executive engineer, to the charge of the Fyzabad district.

JONES, Mr. E. J., executive engineer, to charge of the Jhansi Provincial Division, and to hold charge of the Jhansi District.

M'DOWELL, Mr. G. R., executive engineer, to hold charge of the Hamirpur and Banda Districts.

BELLASIS, Capt. G. M., S.C., to hold charge of the Gorakhpur and Basti Districts.

BENNETT, Mr. W. E. T., assistant engineer, to the charge of the Azimgarh District.

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, to the charge of the Benares District.

GREER, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Agra Canal, during the absence of Mr. M. King.

FURLOUGHS.—Major T. J. Quin, cantonment magistrate, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months; Mr. S. P. Bond, in medical charge of Orai (Jalaan), privilege leave for three months; Mr. W. J. Wilson, assistant engineer, privilege leave for three months.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 24.)

Temporary promotions:—

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. A. E., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

CAMPBELL, Mr. A. C., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

PEET, Capt. H. J., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act as deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

DRIBERG, Mr. J. J. S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act as deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

BAYLEY, C.S., C.S., to officiate as assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, from July 15.

WALKER, Mr. S. N. W., acting assistant district superintendent of police in Bengal, is posted to Shillong.

MUSPRETT, Mr. H., received charge of the office of district and sessions judge of Sylhet and sessions judge of Cachar on July 16.

DRIBERG, Mr. J. J. S., assistant commissioner, received charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner, Darrang, on July 15.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., assistant commissioner, to act as sub registrar of Dibrugarh.

KENNEDY, Mr. C. G. M., extra assistant commissioner in the Sibsagar District, to have the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. G. Young, sub assistant conservator of forests, Cachar, privilege leave for three months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 27.)

MEDICAL.

CHURCHILL, Surg. Major C. F., M.B., A.M.D., from medical charge of detachment 9th Infantry, details, &c., of 10th Regt. N.I., and the wing 39th Regt. N.I., in Madras, to doing duty R.A., Bangalore.

STEWART, Surg. Major W., M.D., A.M.D., from medical charge R.A., Secunderabad, to medical charge R.A., Secunderabad.

COCKBURN, Surg. Major J. B., M.D., A.M.D., from medical charge R.A., Bangalore, to medical charge R.A., Bangalore.

ALLEN, Surg. R. M., from doing duty 4th Regt. N.I., to attached N.I. depot and European Artillery Veteran Company, Palaveram.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service:—

MACLEAN—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) John Norman Maclean, S.C., ordinary pension £365, extra annuity £468. To be paid in England.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major E. A. Brance, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to Europe on medical certificate, for eighteen months; Lieut. Col. F. A. Howes, R.E., to England for twelve months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 20.)

STROVER—PEILE—Lieut. Col. (Col.) H. Strover, and J. H. Peile, R.A., are transferred to the Home establishment.

BROUGHTON—TREVOR—BAGSHAW—June 26. By the Commandant 35th Regt., N.I., making the following appointments:—Major W. B. Broughton to officiate as commandant; Major F. R. Trevor, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command and wing commander; and Major S. L. Bagshaw, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

RAIKES, Major C. L., from officiating wing commander 14th Regt. N.I., to general duty, Madras.

CURRIE, Lieut. J. W., wing officer and acting adjutant, 40th Regt. N.I., is confirmed in the latter appointment.

TRISCOTT, Lieut. C. P., No. 11 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., has been placed upon the Seconded List.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 5.)

- ASTON, Mr. H. F., resumed charge of the office of assistant judge at Nasik, in the Thana District, on July 21.
- COOKE, Mr. Samuel, B.A., L.C.E., to act, in the 2nd grade, as principal of the College of Science, Puna, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Dr. T. Cooke.
- SPRY, Mr. A. H., to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Sholapur, and district registrar and political agent, Sholapur.
- MIDDLETON, Mr. J. R., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Dharwar, and district registrar and political agent, Dharwar.
- BLATHWAYT, Mr. C. G., to act as collector and magistrate and district registrar of Kaldgi.
- WILSON, Mr. G. H. D., pro tem. junior collector, Ratnagiri, to be junior collector at that place.
- EAST, Mr. W. A., acting collector, Khandesh, to be substantive pro tem. junior collector.
- BLACKWELL, Mr. G., to act as superintendent of the botanical garden at Ganesh Khind.
- BIDDULPH, Mr. C. E., assistant settlement officer, Sind settlement survey, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard on 22nd ult.
- GEORGE, Mr. D., is promoted to the rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade, from June 1.
- GRANT, Mr. A., assistant examiner, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts on July 20, on transfer to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts.
- LISTER, Lieut. W. J., Royal Engineers, to act as executive engineer, Jacobabad.
- MAULE—EASUM—The Rev. W. Maule, LL.D., and the Rev. R. Easum, M.A., senior chaplains, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, have been permitted to retire from the service, the former with effect from Feb. 11 and the latter from May 16.
- CROUDACE—CANTOPHER—Mr. C. H. Croudace, executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section (open line), and Mr. B. W. Cantopher, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway, on the completion of the Marmagao-Hubli Railway Survey.
- CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, passed the departmental examination in Hindustani on July 22.
- BROWN—LAWRENCE—Major W. T. Brown delivered over and Mr. E. Lawrence received charge of the office of superintendent of police, Thana, on the 26th ult.
- COOKE, Mr. H. K., received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate of Broach on July 27.
- LAWRENCE—PAYNE—Mr. E. Lawrence delivered over, and Major C. D. P. Payne received charge of the office of superintendent of police, Thana, on July 28.
- STEWART—LAMB—Mr. A. Stewart received charge of the Haveli and Purandhur Talukas of the Puna district from M. R. A. Lamb on the 20th ult.; and of the Sirur and Maval Talukas from Mr. E. Gray on the same day.
- RAMSAY—CANDY—Messrs. W. Ramsay and R. E. Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Nasik, on the 23rd ult.
- SHEARER—BLACKWELL—Messrs. W. Shearer and G. Blackwell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent, botanical gardens, Ganesh Khind, on the 27th ult.
- FLEET—WADDINGTON—Messrs. J. F. Fleet and G. Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector, Belgum, on the 24th ult.

MILITARY.

Orders confirmed:—

- LYNCH—Bombay District O., dated July 12, appointing Capt. J. De B. Lynch (wing officer 25th N.L.I.) to do duty with the Commissariat Department at Bombay, as a temporary measure.
- RADCLIFFE—The services of Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, 14th Regt. Bengal N.I., aide de camp to his Excellency the Governor, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India from Aug. 1.
- SPILSBURY—ST. CLAIR—Officers of the R.E. placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for duty in the field:—Lieut. E. C. Spilsbury and Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair.
- Permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 1:—
- BRUCE, Col. M. R., S.C., ordinary pension £365, capitalised value of annuity £3,874, to be paid in India.
- MOON—WILD—Substantive pro tem promotions in the Commissariat Department, from April 22, vice Deputy Commissary (Hon. Capt.) J. Henderson, seconded:—Assistant Commissary (Hon. Lieut.) J. Moon (acting deputy commissary) to be deputy commissary; Deputy Assistant Commissary (Hon. Lieut.) W. Wild (acting assistant commissary) to be assistant commissary.
- SCORGIE, Mr. J., is permitted to resign his commission as captain in the Puna detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.
- ABBOTT—RADCLIFFE—Staff Corps—To be captains from the date specified:—Lieut. F. Abbott, July 22, and Lieut. G. E. B. Radcliffe, July 23.
- KING—Staff Corps—To be captain from Aug. 1:—Lieut. J. S. King.
- HOUGHTON—Officer of the Staff Corps entitled to the colonel's

allowance from Aug. 2:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. R. Houghton.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon A. Adams, Madras Medical Establishment, to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. J. S. Ashby, 16th N.I., to a hill station in India for six months, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

NOTIFICATIONS.

With a view to check the irregularities sometimes committed by remitters it is notified that under the regulations commissioned and warrant officers and chaplains are only allowed to make through Government remittances to England and the Colonies for the benefit of their families and immediate relatives—i.e., of their wives, children, grandchildren, step or adopted children, parents, grand fathers or mothers, fathers in law or mothers in law, step fathers or step mothers, brothers or sisters, half brothers or half sisters, and brothers in law or sisters in law; but not for the benefit of other relatives as uncles, nephews, cousins, &c., or for their own personal benefit or use. Officers may, however, make the regulated remittance payable to themselves on reaching England if declared to be for the benefit or use of their immediate relatives. These instructions apply generally to European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who may, however, remit for the benefit of friends as well as of relatives.

The following article (63a) of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, as amended by the Royal Warrant of January 10, 1880, is made applicable to the Indian army:—In the event of a general or other officer desiring to change his aide de camp, or of the aide de camp wishing to resign his appointment, it shall not be competent for the general officer to select another officer for the appointment until such time as there shall be a vacancy which will absorb a seconded officer in the regiment or corps to which the aide de camp originally appointed may belong.

It is notified for general information that examinations in the Persian language will be held in Afghanistan on conditions similar to those laid down in Section 22, pars. 1 to 5, Bombay Army Regulations. The text book selected is the Gulistan (chapters 1, 2, 3) omitting Arabic phrases and poetry. The committee may be composed of any officers who have passed the higher standard or high proficiency examinations in Persian as president, and, if officers of similar qualifications cannot be readily obtained to form a quorum of three, two members may be appointed in their stead from Persian-speaking natives of the country or qualified Munshis from the Political Department.

It is announced that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876, on the subject of the leave of officers of the British service holding staff appointments in India, the tenure of which is limited to five years, are applicable also to British officers on the Indian establishments holding such appointments who are not seconded.

MEDICAL OFFICERS WITH GENERAL PRIMROSE'S FORCE.—ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—At Kandahar.—Deputy Surgeon General J. O'Neil, Surgeon Major B. T. Giraud, in charge 2-7th Fusiliers. Surgeon Major J. F. Beattie, Surgeon Major W. R. G. Hinds, and Surgeon J. G. McNeice, with Base Hospital. Surgeon Major H. Waghorn, Surgeon J. Tindlay, with Field Hospital, and Surgeon J. Macnamara, with C-2 R.A. Surgeon E. W. Kelsall, with 5-11th R.A. With the *Girishk Brigade*.—Surgeon Major C. H. Harvey, with E-B R.H.A. Surgeon Major J. D. Edge and Surgeon E. A. H. Roe, with Field Hospital. Surgeon Major A. F. Preston, with 66th Regiment. At *Khelat-i-Ghilzai*.—Surgeon Major J. W. Jackson.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—At Kandahar.—Surgeon Major J. Arnot, with 19th N.I.; Surgeon A. K. Stewart, Puna Horse; Surgeons R. Manset and G. H. Earle, Base Hospital; Surgeon E. Tully, Civil Dispensary. With the *Girishk Brigade*.—Surgeon H. H. C. Dane, 1st N.I.; Surgeon G. E. E. Burroughs, 3rd Sind Horse; Surgeon A. W. F. Strut, 3rd Light Cavalry; and Surgeon W. R. Kirtaker, 30th N.I. At *Khelat-i-Ghilzai*.—Surgeon Major E. Morton.

RELIEF OF KANDAHAR.—THE NEW BOMBAY BRIGADE.—Orders have been issued by the Quartermaster General for the following corps to be equipped and held in readiness for immediate service in Southern Afghanistan, viz.:—78th Highlanders, at Puna, Bombay, and Baroda; 13th Regt. N.I., at Mhow; 15th Regt. N.I., at Ahmedabad. The detachment of the 78th Highlanders, at Bombay, to be relieved by three companies of the 2-4th "King's," from Puna; and the detachment at Baroda by two companies of the 29th Foot from Deesa. The 13th Regt. N.I. to be relieved at Mhow by the wing of the 16th N.I. from Malegaon. The 15th Regt. N.I. to be relieved at Ahmedabad by the headquarters and six companies of the 26th Regt. N.I. from Deesa. The depot of the 78th Highlanders to be formed at Puna; that of the 13th N.I. at Mhow; and that of the 15th N.I. at Ahmedabad. The depot of the 16th Regt. N.I. to be removed from Malegaon to Mhow. Orders have been issued for the 8th Regt. N.I., at Karachi and Hyderabad, to be at once fully equipped for service, and to be substituted for the 3rd Regt. N.L.I. in the Reserve Division. The 3rd N.L.I. to remain in Sind until further orders. The depot of the 8th Regt. N.I. to be established at Puna. H.E. the Commander in Chief has deputed his deputy quartermaster general (Major Colvin) to Sukkur, to superintend and arrange for the onward move of troops to Sibi.

FIELD FORCE ORDERS.—The following is an extract from the Bombay Army Orders issued at Puna on July 30:—The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—No. 2 Mountain Battery, Lieut. E. H. S. Calder, R.A., to officiate as 3rd subaltern. Orders confirmed:—Kandahar Field Force O., dated July 3, directing Lieut. Col. G. F. Beville, deputy judge advocate, to take charge of the field treasure chest, in addition to his own duties, on the departure of Lieut. Col. Griffith, 1st N.I., from Kandahar. Dated July 4, appointing Capt. J. R. Skade, E-B, R.H.A., to be orderly officer to Brigadier General Burrows, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Division. Gwalior Field Force O., dated March 28, appointing Capt. J. K. Watson, quartermaster 16th N.I., to be staff officer to the force, to have charge of the treasure chest, and to con-

duct the duties of the Commissariat Department, in addition to his regimental duties. Girishk Column O., dated July 4, directing Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, officiating second in command 1st N.I., to perform the duties of provost marshal to the column, in addition to his own, with effect from the 5th idem. Sind Field Force O., dated July 16, appointing Major C. W. Yonge, officiating wing commander 3rd N.I., to command the depot of the 30th N.I., vice Major Fagan, 2nd Cavalry, relieved.

ORDER OF MERIT.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of Merit:—*From the 3rd to the 2nd class.*—Jemadar Ganesha Sing and No. 52, Naick Sham Sing, both of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force—for conspicuous gallantry in action at Mir Karez on Dec. 10, 1879, on which occasion they were most forward in the attack on the enemy's position, and set a brilliant example to the men of the regiment. *To the 3rd class.*—No. 5, Havildar Gurdit Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry—for conspicuous gallantry in action near Cabul on Dec. 14, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was retiring from the Conical-hill, near the Aliabad Kotal, he ran back under a heavy fire and rescued a wounded man, who would otherwise have been killed by the enemy. No. 134 Havildar Saiad Gul, 3rd Sikh Infantry—for conspicuous gallantry in action at Mir Karez on Dec. 10, 1879, when, with Jemadar Ganesha Sing and Naick Sham Sing, he was very forward in the attack on the enemy's position, setting the men a brilliant example, and receiving a severe wound in hand-to-hand conflict with the Afghans. No. 232, Sepoy Panjab Sing, 3rd Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht-i-Shah Hill, near Cabul, on Dec. 12, 1879, in proceeding under a heavy fire to the assistance of Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, who was severely wounded, remaining with him, and eventually carrying him out of fire. Second Class Hospital Assistant Nehal Chand, 3rd Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht-i-Shah Hill, near Cabul, on Dec. 12, 1879, in twice proceeding, under a heavy fire, to the assistance of Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, who was severely wounded. The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit No. 148, Private Lall Mir Khan, 29th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kaj-Boz, near Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on May 2, 1880, on which occasion he was very forward in the storming of the position taken up by the enemy, several of whom he killed. The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Gulam Haidar Khan, attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Charasiah on April 25, 1880, on which occasion he continued, under a heavy fire, passing across the open from group to group of the skirmishers, so as to ensure no wounded man remaining long without assistance. In the performance of this duty he himself fell severely wounded.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH, P.W.D.

THE following resolution by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated July 9, 1880, has been published.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following changes in the classification and the distribution of the sanctioned scale of the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from July 1, 1880:—

Present classification.	Revised classification.	Revised scale.
Examiner, 1st class, 1st grade ...	Examiner, 1st class ...	No. 3
Examiner, 1st class, 2nd grade ...	Examiner, 2nd class ...	2
Examiner, 1st class, 3rd grade ...	Examiner, 3rd class ...	2
Examiner, 2nd class, 1st grade ...	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade	7
Examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade ...	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade	6
Examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade ...	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade	6
Deputy examiner, 1st grade ...	Deputy examiner, 1st grade ...	15
Deputy examiner, 2nd grade ...	Deputy examiner, 1st grade ...	10
Assistant examiner, 1st grade ...	Assistant examiner, 1st grade ...	6
Assistant examiner, 2nd grade, and apprentices ...	Assistant examiner, 2nd grade, and apprentices ...	5

But, for the reasons assigned in resolution No. 365 G., dated Feb. 5, 1880, the sanctioned numbers in the first and second classes will for the present be respectively two and three instead of three and two.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 23.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, V. H. Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, R. C. Babington, of the Madras Staff Corps, A. C. Lilly, of the Madras Staff Corps, H. N. Miller, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. L. H. Isaacke, of the Madras Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. H. F. Lakey, of the Madras Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. W. Hicks, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Major A. England, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Surgeon General P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., of the Madras Army.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. Col. H. M. Nepean, of the Madras Staff Corps, Major C. Curtois, of the Madras Infantry.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, W. H. Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, R. C. Babington, of the Madras Staff Corps, A. C. Lilly, of the Madras Staff Corps, H. N. Miller, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be colonels—Lieut. Cols. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, L. H. Isaacke, of the Madras Staff Corps, H. F. Lakey, of the Madras Staff Corps, W. Hicks, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. H. B. Thornhill, from the 5th Foot, dated March 21, 1879, but to rank from April 23, 1873.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieut. G. F. Watson, from the 62nd Foot, dated July 3, 1877, but to rank from Oct. 28, 1876, Sub Lieut. C. E. Sherard from the 5th Foot, dated Oct. 1, 1877, but to rank from Oct. 6, 1877, Sub Lieut. J. M. Clements, from the 14th Foot, dated July 20, 1877, but to rank from May 31, 1878.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieut. W. N. Justice, from the 17th Foot, dated Feb. 27, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876, Sub Lieut. A. W. Forbes, from the 65th Foot, dated August 16, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1877.

The first Christian name of Lieut. Cunliffe, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 6, is "Ernest" and not "Edward."

AUGUST 25.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon J. O'M. McDonnell, six weeks, private affairs, Lieut. L. J. Browne, S.C., six months, medical certificate.

Madras Estab.—Major R. Bullock, S.C., six weeks, medical certificate, Capt. E. A. Fraser, S.C., six months, private affairs.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major H. Potter, M.D., Lieut. W. K. Downes, probationer for Staff Corps, Lieut. St. J. F. Michell, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. D. E. W. Chester, S.C., Surgeon Major C. F. Oldham.

Madras Estab.—Col. E. B. Sladen, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. B. Stopford, R.A., Lieut. L. L. Fenton, S.C.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—AUGUST 24.

8th Hussars—Lieut. G. S. Williams to be captain, vice G. A. de Visme, deceased.

17th Lancers—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut. W. T. S. Kevill-Davies, dated July 5, 1879, is cancelled; Lieut. W. T. S. Kevill-Davies retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

4th Foot—The appointment as adjutant of Lieut. A. Hunter is ante-dated to April 20.

6th Foot—Second Lieut. H. J. S. Landon to rank in the regiment next above Second Lieut. P. R. Mockler.

7th Foot—The appointment as adjutant of Lieut. G. E. Briggs is ante-dated to July 8.

8th Foot—Lieut. R. Oakeley retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. R. W. Orme to be captain, vice J. P. Jones, retired on a pension; Lieut. H. T. Granger to be captain, vice Brevet Major C. B. Brown, retired on a pension; Lieut. L. C. F. Thompson to be captain, vice A. Fawkes, retired on a pension; Supernumerary Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice H. T. Granger.

11th Foot—Second Lieut. A. Phayre to be lieutenant, vice L. H. Vidal, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

13th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel E. L. England to be lieutenant colonel, vice W. E. Brown, retired on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Major I. S. Allfrey to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. E. L. England; Supernumerary Capt. H. H. Parr to be captain, vice Brevet Major I. S. Allfrey; Lieut. R. Levinge to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. F. J. Justice, promoted.

18th Foot—Lieut. P. B. Lindsell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot—Lieut. H. B. Headley to be captain, vice W. S. Baker, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus; Second Lieut. B. Deane-Freeman to be lieutenant, vice H. B. Headley.

21st Foot—Lieut. H. J. Lermite, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant, vice J. D. Baird, who exchanges.

30th Foot—Second Lieut. W. G. Hamilton to be lieutenant, vice A. G. Watson, promoted.

31st Foot—Second Lieut. H. L. Smith, from the 70th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice G. A. Carruthers, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. R. D. C. Davies, from the 70th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice H. Butler, promoted; Second Lieut. H. P. Treeby, to be lieutenant, vice H. L. Smith, transferred to the 70th Foot.

33rd Foot—Lieut. M. Dunnington-Jefferson to be captain, vice G. M. Douglas, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. W. H. D. Rich has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

34th Foot—Lieut. Colonel G. W. Puget retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Captain J. B. T. Newbury, from the 56th Foot, to be captain, vice C. C. Clayton, who exchanges;

Second Lieut. E. C. P. Curzon to be lieutenant, vice J. S. Wood, promoted.

43rd Foot—Supernumerary Sub. Lieut. A. F. Mockler, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be sub lieutenant in succession to Lieut. G. S. Kerrich, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

48th Foot—Second Lieut. D. S. Lewis to be lieutenant, vice T. C. Hood, promoted into the 40th Foot.

51st Foot—Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Second Lieut. J. R. Garrett to be lieutenant, vice R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, promoted; Second Lieut. J. La T. Bateman to be lieutenant, vice W. H. Holbech, promoted; Second Lieut. R. S. Bowen, from the 28th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice J. R. Garrett, promoted; Second Lieut. H. R. Addington, from the 9th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice L. La T. Bateman, promoted.

62nd Foot—Second Lieut. J. S. Gullie, from the 99th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. Wallace, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. F. G. Young, from the 99th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice G. L. T. Denniss, promoted; Second Lieut. C. Le Gendre Justice, from the 99th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. H. Bowhill, promoted; Second Lieut. F. P. Cockburn, from the 99th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. F. Inglis, promoted; Second Lieut. G. H. Loch to be lieutenant, vice S. C. Faulder, resigned; Lieut. G. H. Loch has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

63rd Foot—Second Lieut. D. M'Leod H. Farrington to be lieutenant, vice F. W. P. Angelo, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. G. P. Ranken to be lieutenant, vice J. G. C. Robotham, promoted.

64th Foot—Capt. F. J. E. Green retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; 2nd Lieut. E. H. Randolph, from the 98th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice St. G. L. Steele, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; 2nd Lieut. A. Mackenzie, from the 98th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice E. H. Randolph, transferred to the 98th Foot; 2nd Lieut. R. J. Hunter, from 98th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. Mackenzie, transferred to the 98th Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. P. Campbell, to be lieutenant, vice J. P. Miller, promoted.

66th Foot—The retirement on half pay of Capt. G. W. M. Hall, dated May 31, is cancelled; Capt. G. W. M. Hall retires on a pension with the honorary rank of major.

68th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. C. Mansel, from the 48th Foot, to be 2nd lieutenant, vice C. Hervey-Bathurst, promoted.

70th Foot—R. H. W. H. Harris, to be captain, vice R. S. Riddell, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Lieut. H. L. Smith, from the 31st Foot, to be lieutenant, dated May 28, vice E. H. Rodwell, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps from that date, and not May 7, as stated in the *Gazette* of July 6; Lieut. R. D. C. Davies, from the 31st Foot, to be lieutenant, vice W. A. G. Smith, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieut. S. C. H. Monro, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. R. H. Murray, promoted.

77th Foot—Quartermaster W. Hunt, from the 19th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice G. Hope, who exchanges.

81st Foot—Second Lieut. P. R. S. Churchward to be lieutenant, vice B. A. Satterthwaite, promoted.

83rd Foot—Lieut. J. F. Trant, from the 86th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice G. R. C. Westropp, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

90th Foot—Lieut. S. H. Lomax to be captain, vice G. W. Hinchinson, retired on half pay; Second Lieut. J. Shaw, from the 73rd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice H. de C. Rawlin, promoted.

92nd Foot—Captain R. B. M'Ewen has been placed on half pay; Lieut. C. W. H. Douglas to be captain, vice R. H. Oxley, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

98th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Randolph, from the 64th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice G. A. Chapman, promoted; Lieut. A. Mackenzie, from the 64th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. J. Meynell, promoted into the 83rd Foot; Lieut. R. J. Hunter, from the 64th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. A. Hadfield, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus.

100th Foot—Lieut. J. D. Browne retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Second Lieut. R. C. Broome to be lieutenant, vice A. N. Carr, appointed a probationer, for the Indian Staff Corps.

102nd Foot—Second Lieut. E. H. Goddard to be lieutenant, vice C. Grant, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. H. J. Guyon to be lieutenant, vice G. A. Mills, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. R. H. Nicholl to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. G. Clerk, retired on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Major H. C. G. Dugdale to be major, vice Lieut. Col. C. R. H. Nicholl; Lieut. H. C. Bowles to be captain, vice the Hon. N. G. Lytton, seconded for service as private secretary to the Secretary of State for War; Lieut. the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe to be captain, vice Brevet Major H. C. G. Dugdale, promoted; Lieut. C. D. Sherston to be captain, vice W. Grant, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. C. R. Hunter to be lieutenant, vice H. C. Bowles; Second Lieut. W. J. Lascelles to be lieutenant, vice the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe; Second Lieut. the Hon. R. Baillie-Hamilton to be lieutenant, vice C. D. Sherston; Quartermaster J. S. Richer to be lieutenant, vice W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Richard H. Viscount Boyle, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Brigade Surgeon T. Teeven has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of deputy surgeon general. The promotion to the rank of brigade surgeon of Surgeon Major C. C. Dempster is antedated to Nov. 27, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to March 27, 1880. Surgeon Major L. O. Patterson is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of brigade surgeon. Surgeon Major W. Creagh is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of brigade surgeon. To be brigade surgeons—Surgeon Major J. C. Faught, vice J. P. Cunningham, M.D., promoted; Surgeon Major W.

H. Muschamp, vice J. O'Nial, promoted; Surgeon Major E. J. Hopwood, vice T. S. Hollingsworth, granted retired pay; Surgeon Major S. A. Lithgow, M.D., vice J. Hannan, deceased; Surgeon Major W. G. N. Manley, V.C., vice T. W. Fox, M.B., promoted; Surgeon Major O. Barnett, vice W. Macnamara, M.D., granted retired pay.

HOME NEWS.

AFGHANISTAN AND FREEMASONRY.—Since the last quarterly communication of United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, held on June 2, the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Grand Master, has granted warrants for fifteen new lodges, and among these is a warrant for the Seaforth Lodge, No. 1,866, to be held at Cabul, Afghanistan.

A SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The *Gillinois*, from Demerara, arrived at Plymouth, reports that, in lat. 27 15 N., long. 43 W., sighted the derelict hull of the iron sailing ship *Wastwater*, and found that she had been destroyed by fire; her mast, deck, and all wood work being burned out of her, with only the bowsprit and jibboom remaining, and large quantities of smoke coming from the fore part of her. No name or port register could be discerned on her stern; only the name of *Wastwater* on the head boards. The *Wastwater* sailed from Samarang, on March 17, for Holland. The *Wastwater* was a barque of 793 tons, owned by Messrs. Jackson and Metcalf, of Liverpool.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 28,45,000 at an average rate of 18. 8.149d.; and to Bombay, Rs. 1,55,000, at an average rate of 18. 8.165d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 18. 8½d. will receive about 5 per cent.; all above that price in full. The whole amount offered was sold, and a similar sum is to be tendered for next Wednesday.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Aug. 9. Thirty-six candidates competed for twenty-six appointments; thirty-three were reported qualified:—G. M. J. Giles, 2,385; J. L. Vangeyzel, 2,250; A. R. W. Sedgfield, 2,240; A. F. Ferguson, 2,070; S. Assam, 1,970; H. C. Banerji, 1,945; E. F. H. Dobson, 1,930; H. N. V. Harington, 1,885; W. Deane, 1,845; R. J. Polden, 1,840; F. S. Peck, 1,830; S. C. Nandi, 1,820; K. H. Mistri, 1,815; J. Shearer, 1,795; A. H. Pierson, 1,790; G. M. E. M'Kee, 1,780; H. M. Hakim, 1,755; K. C. Sanjana, 1,725; M. Jelawala, 1,715; G. E. Fooks, 1,700; P. de Conceicao, 1,685; F. J. Doyle, 1,670; J. A. Burton, 1,610; M. P. Kharegat, 1,530; P. H. W. Boon, 1,500; J. W. T. Anderson, 1,460 marks.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following are the candidates who were successful for appointment as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examination in London, on August 9:—S. A. Crick, 2,510 marks; J. R. Dodd, 2,240; A. J. Struthers, 2,230; G. E. Twiss, 2,230; R. T. Adams, 2,225; C. G. P. Mcasse, 2,235; A. B. Cottrell, 2,075; T. Archer, 2,035; S. G. Hamilton, 2,035; H. J. R. Moberley, 1,990; A. P. Hart, 1,955; H. J. Barnes, 1,930; R. W. S. Sawyer, 1,930; W. G. A. Bedford, 1,920; R. Jennings, 1,910; S. C. B. Robinson, 1,880; H. S. Parker, 1,840; T. T. W. Fogarty, 1,825; R. W. Ford, 1,825; G. J. Coutts, 1,820; A. Sharpe, 1,800; C. L. Young, 1,800; C. Reid, 1,780; W. J. Baker, 1,770; A. T. Sloggett, 1,775; R. R. K. Elmes, 1,715; H. K. Allport, 1,700; E. Butt, 1,680; S. Townsend, 1,680; T. R. P. Woodhouse, 1,675; J. Gibson, 1,650; J. H. A. Rhodes, 1,625; A. Kickman, 1,620; T. C. Nugent, 1,620; G. S. Lewis, 1,610; L. W. Swabey, 1,610; R. Haselden, 1,605; R. E. Ricketts-Morse, 1,600; W. J. B. Lyons, 1,590; W. Rowney, 1,590; T. J. R. Lucas, 1,565; C. J. Addison, 1,560; A. G. Kay, 1,560; W. W. Pope, 1,560; R. Porter, 1,560; R. C. K. Laffir, 1,555; C. A. R. Mitchell, 1,555; G. J. Coaks, 1,550; G. W. H. Cook, 1,545; T. B. A. Tuckey, 1,535; F. A. Harris, 1,515; C. B. Lewis, 1,500; T. H. Parke, 1,450; F. A. B. Day, 1,445; A. S. Rose, 1,445; D. L. Porter, 1,430; J. Battersby, 1,425; J. Maconachie, 1,415; A. H. Morgan, 1,405; C. H. Dixon, 1,400; T. Mayniham, 1,373; M. W. O'Keeffe, 1,370; T. J. O'Donnell, 1,360; J. Osborne, 1,355; H. E. R. Wolrige, 1,355; R. P. Hetherington, 1,315; R. C. Johnstone, 1,295; T. A. Dixon, 1,270; W. C. T. Poole, 1,250.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July, 1880, for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—H. W. Laing, C. B. Balfour, E. H. C. Wellesley, W. L. Jones, H. N. C. Heath, R. C. Frith, *G. T. Hamilton, F. de C. Helbert-Helbert, A. G. Davidson, N. W. Cuthbertson, F. W. P. Macdonald, T. Jermyn, L. R. Finch, E. E. Hanbury, G. A. Bulkley, H. C. Copeman, J. S. Ewart, H. Newton, R. P. Warren, R. P. Maxwell, E. M. Woodhouse, T. R. R. Ward, L. S. Gordon-Cumming, A. A. Spottiswoode, E. G. Bayliss, W. H. Scales, A. Nicholls, *J. B. Cowan, T. A. G. Sangster, *D. A. Macfarlane, J. M. Cleland-Henderson, Fitz-James M. Edwards, S. M. Mason, J. A. H. Craufurd, H. L. Rokeby, C. M. Cartwright, F. H. Elliott, P. Holland and A. W. S. Wingate, equal; N. D. Macdonald, A. P. D. Harris, L. St. C. Nicholson, P. A. Rowe, W. H. P. Plomer,

J. H. Gideon, A. B. Tucker, W. G. Hatherell, A. S. Orr, H. T. Brown, J. I. Henderson, H. W. Jackson, F. C. U. Brace, R. G. Chase, B. Holloway, K. M. Drummond, W. C. Bridge, P. W. Forbes, F. Duncan, G. R. C. Paul, E. H. Bernard, E. J. Pryse, C. Turner, *W. Biere, G. G. Cunningham, Hon. O. V. G. A. Lumley, G. C. Russell, E. B. Harrison, W. S. Delamain, G. W. Moloney, H. J. G. Lloyd, B. E. Vonn Munn, W. F. Peel, F. H. T. Alexander, W. S. Sparkes, C. H. Brackenbury, H. N. C. Noble, E. S. D. Goldschmidt, R. L. Macgregor, A. E. O. Congdon, G. H. Ardagh and W. H. M. Lowe, equal; H. G. Burton, H. M. Welstead, L. H. Prioleau, C. C. Reid, H. S. Hamilton, G. F. E. S. S. Power, E. G. Troyte-Bullock, J. G. Pantom, J. M. Stewart, W. M. Carpendale, C. Griffiths, A. Cross, H. Hudson, *C. H. M. Kirkwood, L. J. Matthias, R. S. H. Blair, O. G. Ievers, C. F. N. Macready, R. H. Montgomery, C. H. U. Price, *P. J. Loftus-Tottenham, G. R. B. Patten, D. Webb, E. H. J. Reay, J. S. Hobbs, *E. S. Nixon, *E. Dawson. Candidates marked thus * are eligible for commissions in the West India regiments only. The following, in order of merit, were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of university candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—R. B. Page, H. W. Seton-Karr, J. E. Lindley, A. Lawley, M. Rimington, H. Daly, W. D. Whatman, M. C. Brownlow, F. H. Lehmann, G. Forbes Holland, A. L. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, J. R. K. Birch. The following, in order of merit, Queen's Cadets, Honorary Queen's Cadets, Page of Honour, Queen's India Cadets, and Honorary Queen's India Cadets, have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—Queen's Cadets: C. P. Scudamore, G. Massey, G. R. Crawford, C. L. Hamilton, A. E. Woods. Honorary Queen's Cadets: S. Custance, A. Alison. Page of Honour: Count A. E. Gleichen. Queen's India Cadets: C. R. Ross, L. H. Worden, F. Churchill, G. S. Broome, G. J. C. Hall, E. C. B. Cotgrave, V. E. Russell, G. E. Horne, H. E. Voyle, and W. R. A. Stevenson. Honorary Queen's India Cadet: C. S. Crommelin.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT.—BURRIDGE V. THE GOLD COMPANY OF SOUTHERN INDIA (LIMITED).—The plaintiff, an advertising agent carrying on business in the City, brought an action to recover the sum of £440 os. 6d. for advertisements inserted in the *Daily Telegraph* and other London journals, by order of the secretary, Mr. Wickes. The defendants paid £78 into court, and pleaded as to the remainder never indebted. Plaintiff pleaded the authority of the secretary, who had signed the articles of association to pledge the credit of the company. On the part of the company it was contended that the articles of association, which prohibited the secretary or any officer of the company from pledging the credit of the company, was fatal to the plaintiff's claim beyond the sum paid into court, to which extent the company were prepared to admit their liability. The learned Judge, however, refused to stop the case from going to the jury, and left it to them to say whether they were satisfied that the plaintiff was aware of the terms of the articles of association at the time the orders were given. The jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, less the sum paid into court. Leave was obtained to move the superior courts.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—A meeting of shareholders of this company (in liquidation) was held on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of Captain J. R. Engleby, one of the liquidators. The report of the liquidators expressed their pleasure in informing the shareholders that on the 12th ult. they received letters and remittances from Calcutta, which would enable them to close the liquidation without further delay. Nothing more was likely to be collected here, as the overdue call list had been reduced to a very few names, and was practically exhausted some time since. Before they could close the liquidation the following matters remained to be dealt with:—The distribution of funds now available; the disposition of the balance of unpaid calls, which, although of large nominal amount, having regard to the bankruptcies and circumstances of the debtors, were of little or no practical value; claims on bankrupt estates practically exhausted; the dividends, amounting to about £634, due to shareholders who had not claimed them; the closing the liquidators' accounts, and charge of the books, &c., for five years, as required by Act of Parliament. To facilitate the closing of the liquidation and dissolving the bank, the liquidators could arrange for the transfer of the unsettled accounts in India, and the claims on bankrupt and other estates, for a nominal sum; also for the charge of the books and final winding up of the company for a fixed sum. The accounts showed that the receipts from Dec. 31, 1877, to July 16 last amounted to £12,566, and, after meeting the expenditure during the same period, there was a balance of £8,770. The chairman, in opening the business, said that the objects of the meeting were set out in the circular which had been issued convening it, and he hoped that this would be their last meeting. The liquidators had exhausted all the resources they could in order to recoup the proprietors, and the last item they had to deal with was a mortgage on a property near Chittagong. They had hoped to be able to pay the shareholders 35s. per share instead of 6s. 9d.; but in this they had been disappointed, the Government having sold the property for their rent. In this matter they really had no voice. The Government had remitted them the balance, and they now proposed to pass resolutions with the view of closing the affairs of the company. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts of the liquidators, "and that a

distribution of 6s. 9d. per share upon all shares on which all the calls have been duly paid be made in due course by the liquidators, amounting in the aggregate to £7,270 15s. 3d." The motion having been seconded, a shareholder asked how much the 6s. 9d. per share would absorb of the balance at the Bank of England.—The Chairman replied that the sum was mentioned in the resolution—£7,270. The shareholder pointed out that that was £1,500 less than the amount shown in the circular.—The Chairman said that certain claims had come in since they advertised the winding-up of the affair.—In reply to another shareholder as to when the 6s. 9d. per share would be paid, he said as soon as the dividend warrants could be got out. Mr. R. S. Tomlin, the other liquidator, said they would probably be issued in a fortnight.—A shareholder complained of the delay in the liquidation—fourteen years.—The Chairman spoke of the difficulty in infusing energy into the Bengali mind, and said it had been a most anxious time for the liquidators, two of whom had died.—The resolution was then put and carried, as were other resolutions in accordance with the objects mentioned above, and with the view of closing the liquidation.—Mr. Sangster moved a vote of thanks to the liquidators, who, he said, could have claimed £30,000 instead of £6,000, having regard to the capital of the bank. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.—The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote, said the bank had been a severe lesson to them, and he hoped they would all profit by it. The matter was now, however, closed, and in as satisfactory a manner as they could have expected.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 23.

COOLIES IN RÉUNION.

Mr. A. M'ARTHUR asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had noticed a letter in the *Times* of the 17th inst. describing the manner in which Indian coolies were treated in the island of Réunion; whether it was true that, notwithstanding the coolies arrived as free emigrants, they were sold by auction as slaves and most unjustly and cruelly treated by the planters; and, if these statements were correct, whether her Majesty's Government would endeavour to remedy the evil complained of and prevent a continuance of such a state of things.

Sir C. DILKE: Her Majesty's Government have no information as to the sale of Indian coolies arriving in Réunion. Their attention has, however, been called to the unsatisfactory condition of the coolies in that island; and, in reply to an urgent representation addressed to them in October last, the French Government have just consented to the meeting at Paris of a mixed commission of inquiry, which, it is hoped, will assemble without delay.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in answer to an hon. member, said the discussion on the Indian Budget would be resumed, perhaps, some day very near the end of the session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 26.

KANDAHAR.

Sir H. D. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether, at the time orders were given to General Burrows, the Government of India had received information of the force in men and guns under the command of Ayoub Khan; whether the Government of India was at that time aware that the only force that could reinforce the garrison of Kandahar—viz., that of General Phayre—could not undertake the march to Kandahar, a distance of about 150 miles, without a month's previous preparation; and whether any papers could be laid upon the table on the subject. He also wished to ask the noble lord whether any news had been received that day from Kandahar.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Information as to the approximate force under Ayoub Khan was communicated by Mr. Thompson to the Governor General of India. No despatches have yet been received relating to those events, and we have in our possession up to the present time nothing but extremely meagre telegrams, the substance of which has already been communicated to the House, and to lay them on the table would give no further information. In the absence of further information it is impossible for me to say what was the exact state of the knowledge of the Indian Government at the time the order was issued. All I know is that the despatch of reinforcements from Sind to General Phayre was interrupted by the breaking of the railway at Sibi, and it was impossible in the disturbed state of the country that General Phayre could advance to Kandahar until he was in a position to do so with strength. There is no news to-day from Kandahar.

AFGHANISTAN.

Captain PRICE asked whether the Government still adhered to their determination to withdraw British troops from Northern Afghanistan.

Mr. ONSLOW asked whether the India-office had received any telegram which showed whether the Viceroy had any idea of what was the number of Ayoub Khan's force.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the retirement of the British forces from Northern Afghanistan was in progress, and there was no reason to suppose there was any alteration in the intentions of the Government. With respect to the question of the hon.

member for Guildford, he had to state that all information received from India had been laid before the House or communicated to the Press; at least all which the Government thought it would be advantageous to communicate.

ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN

Mr. GIBSON (on behalf of Mr. E. Stanhope) asked the Secretary of State for India whether the forts and fortifications erected at Sherpur by General Roberts had been demolished, or whether they had been handed over intact to Abdur Rahman, and whether any guns or rifles had been given to him; and, if so, of what description. He also asked the noble lord a question with reference to a statement which had appeared in the *Western Morning News*.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I received a telegram some time ago from the Viceroy stating that General Stewart had determined to leave the forts and fortifications erected round Cabul and not to destroy them when Cabul was occupied by Abdur Rahman Khan. A certain number of guns have been handed over to him. They consist of smooth-bore iron guns and some breechloading field guns, of Afghan manufacture. No rifles or small arms have been made over to Abdur Rahman Khan. I have received private notice from the hon. and gallant member for Devonport of the question which the right hon. gentleman has just put to me. I have just seen the report in reference to the statement in the *Western Morning News*; but we have received from India no confirmation whatever of the statement contained in that report.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—DUNLOP—May 20, at Woolahara, New South Wales, John Messman, son of Major General E. H. Atkinson, late of the 19th Regiment, M.N.I., to Caroline Worsley, daughter of the late D. H. Dunlop.
GORING—DOBIE—June 26, at Auckland, New Zealand, Foster Yelverton, son of Forster Goring, to Bertha Virginia, daughter of the late Major H. M. Dobie, of the Madras Army.

DEATHS.

BARRY—August 19, at Brighton, John B. Barry, of Sydenham-hill and Calcutta, aged 55.
CREWE—August 16, in Paris, Col. Willoughby Crewe, of the Madras Staff Corps.
GOMPertz—August 11, at Thornton-heath, Ellen Harriet, wife of Lieut. Col. S. Gompertz, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 65.
MARSHALL—August 16, at Omeah, county Louth, Margaret Louisa, widow of Lieut. Col. George T. Marshall, Bengal Army, aged 60.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ASHE—July 27, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. B. Ashe, a son.
BROWN—July 23, at Tannah, the wife of Major W. T. Brown, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.
CLARIDGE—July 21, at Puna, the wife of George Claridge, a son.
DAVIS—July 13, at Muzaffargarh, the wife of Mr. C. G. O. Davis, a son.
GRAHAM—July 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Capt. George Graham, late H.M. 33rd Regt., a daughter.
HACKETT—July 29, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, M.A., C.M.S., a daughter.
HEATHCOTE—July 28, at Ferozepore, the wife of O. D. Heathcote, T.S.C., Ordnance Department, a daughter.
HINDS—July 31, at Bellary, the wife of A. S. Gore Hinds, district engineer, a son.
KINGSLEY—July 28, at Madras, the wife of P. W. Kingsley, sub assistant superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Prome, Burma, a daughter.
LOCH—Aug. 22, at the Mayo College, Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Capt. William Loch, a son.
LUND—Aug. 1, at Simla, the wife of Mr. E. Lund, a daughter.
NORDMANN—July 21, at Cuddapah, the wife of Karl F. Nordmann, executive engineer, Department Public Works, a son.
O'CALLAGHAN—July 29, at Murree, the wife of F. L. O'Callaghan, a son.
RIDDETT—July 19, at Mysor, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Riddett, a daughter.
SCOTT—July 29, at Bhandara, the wife of Mr. A. Scott, sub engineer, Department Public Works, a son.
SCUTT—July 30, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Scutt, a son.
SOUNDY—August 6, at Bellasis-road, Byculla, Mrs. A. F. Soundy, a son.
WALLACE—July 30, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. H. W. Wallace, a daughter.
WALTON—August 3, at Puna, the wife of H. Izaak Walton, a son.
WOOD—July 23, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain Manners Wood, 10th Royal Hussars, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUTTON—HOYLE—At Benares, July 26, H. L. Hutton, A.D.S. Police, to Aimée Ethel, daughter of H. C. Hoyle, C.E.
ROBERTS—FRANCES—July 20, at Jaloun, C. H. Roberts, to Nora Frances, of Orie.

DEATHS.

BRAYBROOKE—July 29, at Sultanpur, Bertram William, son of William Braybrooke, Customs Department, aged 6.

BRAYBROOKE—July 29, at Sultanpur, Mabel Daisy, daughter of William Braybrooke, Customs Department, aged 4.
BROWNE—July 24, at Madras, on board the P. and O. steamship *Deccan*, Louisa Fanny Alj., wife of Col. Horace A. Browne, commissioner of Pegu, British Burma.
BEATY—July 30, at Allahabad, Aileen Annie, youngest daughter of F. H. Beaty, aged 10 months.
CORNELIUS—August 2, at Allahabad, Mr. G. E. Cornelius, aged 32.
DOBSON—July 20, in Afghanistan, Alfred Edmund Dobson, lieutenant Royal Engineers, aged 31.
GRANT—July 29, at Calcutta, Charles Grant, of Bannockburn, Darjiling, aged 34.
GREAVES—August 2, at Simla, Ellen, wife of Major General Greaves, adjutant general in India.
HARRISON—August 14, at Calcutta, Egerton G. Harrison, son of Col. Harrison.
JACKSON—July 16, at Dharmasala, Mr. William Henry Jackson, merchant.
LYNCH—July 27, at Madras, Jane Augusta Lynch, wife of Mr. T. C. Lynch, aged 32.
M'HUGH—July 24, at Calcutta, Maria Frances M'Hugh, the wife of Mr. James C. M'Hugh, aged 36.
M'INTOSH—July 15, at Buldara, Berars, P. M'Intosh, supervisor, P.W.D.
NOAD—July 31, at Allahabad, Surgeon Noad, A.M.D., attached to 2-22nd Regiment.
SIMMONS—August 1, at Calcutta, George Nevil Kellenr, son of G. H. Simmons, aged 10 months.
SPOOR—July 31, at Pezwan, Afghanistan, of typhoid fever, Herbert H. Shadforth Spoor, lieut. 25th (King's Own Borderers), only son of the late Capt. N. Appleby Spoor, of the same regiment, of Whitburn, Durham, and Warkworth, Northumberland, aged 23.
SWINDEN—July 27, at Monghyr, Thomas Graham, the child of Thomas and Constance Swinden, aged 7 months.
WATSON—July 25, at Peiwar Kotal, Surgeon G. Watson, M.D., 13th Bengal Lancers, aged 34.
WILLIAMS—August 2, at Calcutta, Robert, son of R. Williams, of Raneengunge Hotel, aged 4.
WORTHY—July 17, at Bombay, Major F. P. Worthy, son of the late Col. Worthy, H.E.I.C.S., aged 40.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 23. Troubadour (s), Kustendje; Commilla (s), Taganrog; Gallotta, Trinidad; May, Pomaron; Blenheim (s), Demerara; Arab (s), Cape of Good Hope.—24. R. F. Hunter and Syra (s), Taganrog; Adela S. Hill, Jamaica; Menelaus, Shanghai; Ellida, Krageroe; Blair (s), Trinidad.—25. Georgetown, Trinidad; Galle of Lorne (s), Hankow; Ida, Cardenas; Tenasserim (s), Rangoon.
CALCUTTA.—July 27. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Abercorn, Liverpool; Otterburn, Liverpool.—28. Arabia (s), Moulmeln.—29. Columbian (s), Jeddah; City of Vienna, Glasgow; Duncan Coupland, Liverpool.—30. Australia (s), London; Discoverer (s), Liverpool; Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Rembrandt, New York; Dawpool and Cingalese, Melbourne.—31. Duke of Sutherland (s), London; Satara (s), Rangoon; Dancow, Mauritius.—August 1. Suez (s) and Arratoon Apar, Hong Kong.—2. Pendragon and Mountaineer, Liverpool; Saint Marnock, London; Duguay Trouir, Pondicherry.—2. Abbie Carver, Liverpool.—3. Busbeer (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 25.—Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.—26. Celestial Empire, Aden.

BOMBAY.—July 31. Punjab (s), Calcutta; Burmah (s), Bussorah; Ash (s), Lundy Island; Albula (s), Karachi.—August 1. Edward Gabrielle, Mauritius.—2. Macedonia (s), Glasgow; Deccan (s), Calcutta; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Siam (s), Sydney; Lombardy (s), Venice.—3. Ellora (s), Karachi.—4. Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah; Governor Wilmot, Cardiff.—5. Malta, Liverpool; Inchmurree (s), Karachi; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 24.—Royal Sovereign, Newport.

MADRAS.—July 28. Blairgowrie, Mauritius; Clymping, Port Natal.—29. Khandalla (s), Bombay.—August 1. Michael Angelo, Algoa Bay.—3. Dorunda (s), London; Henzada (s), Bombay; Navarino (s) and Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 23.—Poonah (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 23. Eslington (s), Brindisi; Queen of India, East London; Light of the Age, Jamaica; Minnie, Cape Town; Milton (s), Bussorah; Vigilant, Krageroe; Glamis Castle, Hong Kong.—24. Maid of Glenover, Natal; Swift, Krageroe; R. Bishop, Singapore; America (s), Bombay.—25. Miako (s), Singapore; Verona (s), Calcutta.—26. Rockland (s), Bombay; Booldana (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—July 28. Curlew (s) and Deveron.—29. Dunselow, Ghazepore, and Janet Cowan.—30. Duke of Devonshire (s), and a steamer (numbers indistinguishable), Tantallon Castle, and Rajmaba.—August 1. Pleiades (s) and Eblana.—2. Mildred, Oriflamme, and Eohilla.

BOMBAY.—July 31. Coconada (s), Karachi; Gulf of Suez (s), Pondicherry; Leo (s), Galle; Venetia (s), Venice, &c.—August 1. Manila (s), Genoa, &c.—2. Lamperts (s), London; Mistley Hall and Cuba, Calcutta; Calder (s), Persian Gulf.—3. Lawrence Delap, Havre; J. N. Gamewell, London; Tursena, Calcutta; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—4. Clara, Rotterdam; Cronstadt, Dunkirk; Shabzada (s) and Glenburn, Calcutta.—5. North Riding, Calcutta; Chanda (s),

Coasts and Calcutta; Memfi (s), Trieste; King Arthur (s), Jeddah.—6. Macedonia (s), Karachi.

MADRAS.—July 28. Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta.—31. Mary Low, Calcutta.—August 1. Lassa, Calcutta.—3. Mo-Milton, Rangoon; Ixopo, London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 24.—Dorunda (s), Calcutta, Colombo, and London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, August 10.—From Manilla: Mr. F. C. Bolton. From Singapore: Mr. L. Henry. From Galle: Mr. C. Rose and Mr. C. Johnson. From Bombay: Dr. J. R. Jackson, Mr. Ryall, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Pellew, Col. Beadon, Major Macdougall, Hon. G. E. Bellew, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. C. E. Sharp, Mr. Cordeiro, and Capt. Searle. At Venice: Rev. J. J. B. Coles, Mr. Connell, Mr. Hynes, and Hon. Gen. Fraser. From Shanghai at Venice: Mr. R. Anderson and Mr. R. Bourke. From Alexandria: Mr. C. Byerle, Mr. Manusardi, and Madame Bauster. At Venice: Gen. A. Litchfield and Mr. Pelazanis.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Lombardy*, August 2.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Beat and two children, Assistant Paymaster Whitfield, Mr. J. R. Bell, Bandmaster Sarter, Mr. Martinez, and Mr. C. Archer. From Venice: Mr. C. Bosack and child, Mr. H. C. Radford, Mr. C. Nissen, Mr. J. S. Calder, and Mr. T. Hindmarsh. From Brindisi: Mr. F. R. Hogg, Mr. P. Cooke, Mr. W. H. Comyn, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Major W. H. Beckett, Col. Waterfield, Mr. J. W. Muir, Capt. Murray, and Mr. S. Mactavish. From Aden: Capt. Doynne and Mr. E. Allen.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Australia*, July 30.—From London: Conductor R. S. Wildey, Mrs. R. S. Wildey, Dr. Kernot's ayah, Dr. W. Arthur, Mrs. Phillip's European female servant, Mrs. Munroe's European female servant, Dr. R. Rivers, Mr. Martin's ayah, Mr. H. Sills, Mr. C. Stephens, Mr. M. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. M. Rogers, Mr. W. Johnstone, four native servants, Mr. R. O. Lees, and native servant, Mr. J. Lynam, and four natives.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, August 23.—From Bombay: Mr. I. Rind, Col. Ogilvie, Mr. A. M. Monteath, Dr. J. J. Wood, Mr. J. A. Cassels, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. W. D. Bruce, Dr. George King, Mr. H. S. Taylor, Col. Beynon, Mr. H. C. Boyce, and Mr. H. S. Reid. From Alexandria: Mr. Joquin, Dr. Farquharson, Lieut. Vienyon, and Dr. Kessel.

AT VENICE.—Per *Surat*, August 25.—From Bombay: Rev. J. S. Beaumont, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Otto Camps, and Mr. R. W. Dowling.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, August 23.—For Bombay: Mr. Scott, Col. Morris, and Mr. W. Gill.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Duke of Argyll*, August 15.—For Colombo: Mr. J. T. Blazé. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore, five children, and European servant, Miss Coleman, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. King.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Deccan*, August 7.—For Brindisi: Mr. A. M. Monteath, Mr. H. Stewart Reed, Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Mr. Sidney Smith, Mr. W. H. M. Hare, Mr. J. W. Quinton, Mr. W. D. Bruce, Col. W. H. Beynon, Mr. H. Scott Taylor, Dr. George King, Mr. L. Rind, Col. Ogilvie, and Dr. J. S. Wood. For Southampton: Mrs. Peile, Mr. H. C. Boyes, Col. Peile, R.A., Mr. Wm. Vaisey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Aitkin, Dr. and Mrs. James Bryen and three children, Col. R. S. and Mrs. Burge, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Courtis, Mr. Courtis, jun., infant son of Col. Maude, Mrs. A. Huggett, Sergeant and Mrs. Hanron, Mr. H. Simpson, Mr. B. Minns, Mr. Squire, Mr. Wm. Platt, and Mrs. A. Ray and infant. For Marseilles: Mr. Birkmyre. For Venice: Mr. C. O. Camps and Rev. Mr. Beaumont.

CASUALTIES.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's royal mail steamer *Ancona* has arrived at Gibraltar with loss of two blades of her screw; she will leave for Southampton in the course of a few days.

The *Fearnought* is reported to have put back to Rangoon, leaky.

The Mary T. Leslie, Capt. Barting, from Rangoon for orders, arrived at Scilly on August 26, with loss of sails, &c.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Henriette Adriana, Rotterdam to Samarang, August 11, off the Goodwin; Hippolyta, for Rangoon, July 26, 32 N., 18 W.; Anglesey, from Rangoon, August 9, 50 N., 13 W.; Glengairn, for Penang, July 20, 50 N., 8 W.

THE END OF TAMON DORA, THE RAMPA REBEL.—The wire has no doubt made you acquainted ere this of the death of Karum Tamon Dora, who has at last paid the penalty of his crimes with his life. Mr. Sweet, the indefatigable assistant superintendent of police, has again brought himself to notice by closing the career of this notorious outlaw. Following doggedly in his track, he came upon him, and firing, struck him on the wrist, when Tamas Dora endeavoured to slip away, but a second bullet was soon lodged in his body, the veritable will-o'-the-wisp disappearing mysteriously and evidently game for a further series of hide and seek. Mr. Sweet, however, tracked him by the blood stains on the ground, and, coming upon him, despatched him with a bullet, judging it prudent not to risk his getting away again. Such is the report that has come to Rajahmundry and rejoiced the hearts of sepoys and policemen alike, who are quite exultant in consequence. Airy castles are being built of an end to camp life and jungle duty, and a speedy return to homes and children. There are two others yet to be

caught or disposed of, but it is considered that the whole thing will now be quickly stamped out. Whatever else has to be done, I dare say Mr. Sweet is still game for. He has retrieved the reputation of the police, although the credit of the capture rests entirely with himself. Beyond the rewards for Amal Reddy's and Tamon Dora's captures, Mr. Sweet seems deserving of special notice. A step in the departmental ladder will not be too much, and as his Grace is about to bid good-bye to this presidency he might mete out something more than a money reward to the officer who was, above all others, instrumental in crushing out that rebellion with which his Grace's name will always be associated. It would be a graceful acknowledgment of persevering and meritorious service performed under difficulties of a trying nature. Like a beast of the forest Tamon Dora has been hunted from lair to lair and shot down without compunction. The deluded man has met the just reward his bloody deeds have merited, and it is to be hoped the latter days of his life and his death will be a warning to others.—Correspondent *Madras Times*.

THE "MAHABLESHWUR"—No rescue party has ever been more successful than that which sailed in the *Ash* twelve days since and returned to Bombay on July 31. The whole of the crew belonging to the *Mahableschwur* have now been saved. The five men left by the mate on the island of Bingaroo were found comfortably ensconced in the jungle. So far from expecting a rescue they were engaged in picking cocoanuts. They had, we are told, a comfortable hut well stocked with liquor, beer, madeira, porter, corn flour, butter, and oatmeal, though by way of animal food they had nothing but wild cats, cockles, and winkles. The *Ash* had then to cruise about until she heard tidings of the captain and his boat's crew, who were discovered on an inhabited island, to which they had been guided while in distress by the natives. The way in which the sailors on parting with the natives gave away their knives and other small possessions proves the feelings of friendship that had sprung up between them and their protectors, in spite of having sometimes to sing and dance for their food. Captain Creah, who directed the expedition on behalf of Government, is to be warmly congratulated on the efficient manner in which he carried out a very risky duty. The following is a list of the rescued men:—Capt. McKinnon; Richard Estanco, second mate; William Saunders, steward; Adolfe Bolde, cook; Peter Farrar, sailmaker; Mathew Abrahamson, A.B.; Charles Brasse, A.B.; Henry Harrison, A.B.; Charles Zutlen, A.B.; Ferdinand Enevoldson, A.B.; Carl Anderson, A.B.; R. Ellison, ordinary seaman; Wm. Haigh, ordinary seaman; and Wm. Mudge, boy.—*Times of India*.

THE MAIL-DAY QUESTION.—The Calcutta papers publish the memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on this subject, a summary of which was telegraphed to us by our correspondent. Mr. Wood, the secretary, notices some of the arguments brought forward by the Bombay Chamber in favour of a Friday departure. That body, he says, have "stated that apparently Calcutta merchants can advance no better reason for their objection to a Tuesday mail-day than a mere predilection for Wednesday, but it is submitted that the same arguments, which have been advanced by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against the closing of the mails there on Monday, apply as strongly against the mails being closed in Calcutta on Tuesday." He goes on to say:—"If, as is stated in the letter referred to, Bombay merchants have found that one day does not give sufficient time in which to prepare documents for their one article of export, so Calcutta merchants have found from experience (acquired when mails during a portion of the year were closed here on Tuesday) that two days are insufficient for the preparation of all that is required, having regard to the great variety of articles which constitute the trade of this port. The Bombay Chamber make light of the circumstance that an evening departure of the steamer involves a delay of some eight hours not only of the Calcutta mails, but of the whole of the mails of India (excepting those of Bombay), but it must surely be obvious that the Bombay proposal sacrifices the interests of the many to those of the few. It is suggested that, in opposing the proposition for a Tuesday mail-day, we lose sight of the interests of London merchants and of those living in the northern towns of Great Britain; but this is not so. My committee are well aware of the inconvenience caused to their correspondents by the present system, whereby letters are often delivered only on the outgoing mail-day; but it is believed that, under the arrangement proposed by you in your letter No. 93 of April 5 last, the mails would be delivered in London, and the northern towns of the United Kingdom, on days which would be found suitable. In conclusion, I am directed to say that my committee feel sure that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would reconsider their request for the continuance of a Wednesday mail-day for Calcutta, if it could be shown (as stated by Bombay) that the general public in India and at home would benefit by the mail being closed here on some other day. They will strongly object, however, to be inconvenienced by a Tuesday mail-day merely in order that Bombay merchants shall have what they so pertinaciously advocate, notwithstanding that an alternative has been suggested which, although not thoroughly agreeable to Bombay, would, it is believed, meet the wishes of all others concerned, and give to the Western port the Saturday half-holiday, which formerly was all that was asked for."—*Times of India*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	607
Bank of Bengal	500	750
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	500	112
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	106
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	670ex pth
Frere	130	36
Mazagon	2,000	30exFTB
Port Canning	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,425
Albert Ginning	500	450
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,175
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	345
Bellary	1,000	570
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	135
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Garwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	625
Chollera Ginning	300	190
East India	1,000	1,010
Fort	8,500	1,710
French	500	440
Sind	750	540
Mofussil	400	265
Prince of Wales	1,500	700
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1240
Sassoon	500	375
Volkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	89
Alfred Manufacturing	500	520 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,900
Bhowanagar Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	930 xd
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	700
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	675
D. Spinning	2,000	395
Hindustan	1,000	1,050
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Khandeish	1,000	570
Madras	1,250	525
Madras United	1,000	1,390
Manchester Spinning	50	4 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	155
National Spinning	1,000	925
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,035
Oriental	625	650
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	230
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Shirolapure Mills	1,000	1,060
Victoria Mills	1,000	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £40 Shares	130-14-6	10
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	127 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	390
Treacher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	126

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 1 to 56 4
4% of 1870 (1885)	101 0 to 96 8
4% of 1871 (1881)	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104 7 to 104 9
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 7 to 104 9
Debentures of 1867	105 8 to 105 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 1 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 0 to 107 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	104 0 to 104 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	110	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	125	165 to 170
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	12½	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	110	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	110	59 to 60
Benga Coal	1000	1700 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballighatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	100	175 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	284 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	59 to 60
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	76 to 77
Burrakur Coal	100	90 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	225 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	134 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	113 to 114
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	84 to 85
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	10 to —
East Indian Railway	100	10 to —
Equitable Coal	250	230 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	28 to 30
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	237½ to 240
Gouripore	100	60 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	63 to 64
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1335 to 1340
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	10 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	365 to —
Nanpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	4 to 104
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to —
Oudh and Mohilkund Railway	100	104 to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	93 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	86 to 87
Riverside Press	90	97 to 98
Rustamjee Twine and Canvas	100	255 to 260
R. Scott Thomson and Co	100	10 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	43 to 45
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	110 to 112
Strand Bank Press	100	108 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	55 to —
Arcutipore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	100	550 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Do. contributory	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	206 to 210
Do. contributory	100	203 to 205
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsiliah (Assam)	100	60 to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	85 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	50 to 70
Cutcheherra (Cachar)	100	170 to 172
Darjiling	100	340 to 345
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Gowhatry (Assam)	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam)	500	20 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to —
Do. contributory	200	45 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	100	25 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Do. contributory	90	35 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	10 to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Gholah Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	30	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 70
Singel (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	250	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	30 to —

MADRAS.—Aug. 4.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 2 dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	23 to 24 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MAL.
	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Banks, demand	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Do. Tele.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Do. 6 mo. sight	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Doc. 6 mo sight	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.

LONDON.—August 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	104 to 104½
Do. October 10, 1880	80 to 81
India Enforced Paper	80 to 81
Do. do. 1885	87½ to 87½
Do. do. 1893	87½ to 87½
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	104 to 106
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	38 to 43pm
Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	38 to 43pm
Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 101½
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
Do. do.	107 to 109
Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
Do. 1895-96	114 to 117
Do. do.	106 to 108
Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125½ to 126½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	22 to 22½
Do. Ann. B 4½ per ann. (less 1½)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	124 to 125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	124½ to 125½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	107 to 109
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	107 to 109

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	106 to 108
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	103 to 106
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	24½ to 25½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to	11½
Delhi and London	25	— to	—
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to	24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	23 to	24
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	38½ to	39½
Land Mortgage of India ..	2½	2½ to	1½ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	10 to	20

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Adams, R. W. P., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police, 24 mos., May 19, 1880.
Alles, F. W., Indian Marine, 12 months, May 23, '80.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Ancell, F. B. Pilot, 18 mos., May 23, '79.
Anderson, C. F., Centra Prov. Police, 12 mos., June 5, '80.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Anley, A., Assam Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 27 mos., Aug. 21, '78.
Ashton, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '79.
Atkinson, F. J., Financial Dept., 20 mos., May 1, '79.
Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mos., July 27, '79.
Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 13 mos., Oct. 20, '79.
Baker, H. V. S., P.W.D. Punjab, 10 mos., April 9, 1880.
Ball, V., Geological Survey, 27½ mos., July 1, '78.
Bamber, H. W. J., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
Barbour, D. M., Bl. Cov., Finan. Dept., 17 mos., May 5, '79.
Barry, D. L., Indian Marine, 17 mos., Sept. 21, '79.
Barry, W. J., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 5, '79.
Batten, G. H. M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust., 9 mo., Mr. 3, '80.
Battray, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mos., Mar. 1, '80.
Beckett, J. O. B., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 23 mos., Feb. 10, '79.
Bedford, C. A. S., Bengal Rev. and Gen.
Bell, H., P.W.D., India, 16 mos., July 10, 1880.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mos., Nov. 18, '79.
Benett, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 10, 1880.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Feb. 17, 1879.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fin. L. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., April 22, '79.
Blamford, W. T., Geological Survey, 14 mos., Aug. 22, '79.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 23 mos., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 16 mos., July 13, '79.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mos., Mar. 28, '79.
Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mos., Mr. 8, '79.
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., Jan. 10, '80.
Brooke, W. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., April 5, 1880.
Bruce, R. I., Pol. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bryant, A. J., Mil. Accs. Depart., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buck, E. C., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Ag. & Com., 12 mos., May 18, 1880.
Buckley, R. B., B. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 3, 1879.
Burgess, J., Bo. Archaeological, on duty.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad K. and G., 21 mos., April 30, '79.
Burnell, A. C., C.I.E., M. Cov., M. d. Jud., 24 mos., July 11, '80.
Burrows, L. R. (M. Cov.), M. Municipality, 16 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Burroughs, C. W., Madras Educational, 12 mos., July 8, '80.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dep., 19 mos., May 3, 1880.
Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Feb. 8, '80.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 8 mos., April 9, '80.
Capper, W. C. (Bengal Cov.), Oudh, 7 mos.
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 3 mos., Mch. 26, '78.
Casson, G. D., Survey Department, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Channing, F. C. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 10, '80.
Charles, J. G. (B. Cov.), B. K. and G., 17 mos., May 6, '79.
Charles, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mos., Dec. 6, '79.
Chase, H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Jud., 12 mos., May 1, '80.
Chichester, F. A. B. Police, 18 mos., Sept. 9, '79.
Church, W. T. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R. and Gen., 7 mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Clarke, C. B. (Bengal Cov.), Punjab Com., 18 mos., May 7, '80.
Oline, G. W., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '80.
Clutterbuck, H. India P.W.D., 26 mos., Nov. 4, 1878.
Collins, F. B. Punjab Police, 12 mos., Jan. 4, '80.
Coghlan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 5 mos., May 20, '80.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 9 mos., Feb. 21, '80.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 12 months, May 22, '80.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 24 mos., Aug. '78.
Cooksey, W. K., Bengal Irrigation, 15 mos., June 1, 1880.
Connell, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mo., July 24, 1880.
Corderly, J. G. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 6 mos., May 1, '80.
Cornwall, W. W. G. (B. C.), N.W.P. R. & G., 24 mos., Mr. 24, '79.
Cornwall, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., Mar. 27, '80.
Cordwery, H., Bo. Int., 18 mos., May 19, '80.
Court, F. W., N.W.P. Police, 8 mos., Mar. 1, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 13 mos., Sept. 10, '79.
Crawley-Boevey, A. W. C. (Bo. Cov.), Sett., 16 mos., Feb. 28, '80.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 15 mos., Aug. 29, '79.
Dampier, H. L. (Ben. Cov.), B. of Rev. L. P., 5 m. 22 d., June 9, '80.
Dane, R. M., Bl. Cov., Punjab Commission, 19 mos., April 21, '79.
Daniel, J. R. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '79.
Darling, W. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., May 12, '79.
Davy, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 6 mos., June 19, 1880.
Dawson, H., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Dodd, A., Burma Marine, 24 mos., April 23, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 36 mos., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 39 mos., March 28, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, E. S.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Druitt, G. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 8 mos., April 24, '80.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 12 mos., Feb. 1, '80.
Duncan, D. M., Educational, 20 mos., April 8, '79.
Duncan, G. M., Educational, 24 mos., April 9, '79.
Durant, A. H., Transport Dept., 12 mos., April 23, 1880.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., April 24, '80.
Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Edwards, F. L., State Railways.
Edwards, G. L., Railway Department, 8 months.
Elliott, C. A., C.S.I. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., on duty.
Elliott, F. A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Educational, 6 mos., May 1, '80.
Ellis, H. W., Indian Marine, 15 mos., Feb. 19, '80.
Elsmie, G. R. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Priv. Com., 2 m., May 20, '80.
Ellison, T. E. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Priv. Com., 2 m., May 20, '80.
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 15 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 21, '79.
Evans, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 5 m., May 1, '80.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '80.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Medical, 15 mos., June 19, 1880.
Fiddian, W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos., May 21, '80.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., Bo., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.

Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 18 mos., Aug. 20, 1879.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 24, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 18 mos.
Foote, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mos., May 13, '79.
Foxton, W., Sind Judicial, 24 mos., July 31, '79.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 5, '79.
Fraser, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, 1879.
Fullerton, J. G., Madras Police, 18 mos., June 27, 1880.
Fulton, E. M. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 27 mos., Mays, '79.
Furavall, J. G., State Railways, 16 mos., Sept. 12, '79.
Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R. and Gen., 10 m., Mr. 20, '80.
Garrett, C. B. (B. Cov.), Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 11, '79.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educational, 21 mos., June 27, 1880.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '80.
Gilbert-Cooper, B. G., Sind Sett., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '79.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 18 mos., June 6, '79.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. K. and G., 19 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Glenny, W. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. Dept., 19 mos., May 20, '80.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mos., April 1, '79.
Goodrich, H. St. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 25, '79.
Goldingham, J. D. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos., April 5, 1880.
Gompertz, R. M., Revenue Survey, 18 mos., April 25, '79.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 18 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon, J. H.
Gordon, E. F., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., April 24, '80.
Gordon, J. H., Central Prov. Police, 6 mos., March 6, '80.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Dept., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 1, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., May 1, '80.
Graves, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., April 25, '79.
Grimley, W. H. (B. Cov.), B. K. & G., 16 mos., May 26, '79.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 24 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos.
Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 15 mos., Oct. 17, '79.
Hallett, J. K., Ben. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 10, 1880.
Halliday, F. M. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. Dept., 6 m., May 15, '80.
Hamilton, R. C. A., N.W.P. Police, 24 mos., May 1, '79.
Hampton, S. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 8 mos., May 21, '80.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov., Bd. of Rev., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 14, '79.
Hawkins, J. P., Indo-European Telegraph, 2 y., Oct. 24, '78.
Hear, C. Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80.
Hearn, R. V., Bo. Legal, 12 mos., May 15, '80.
Heineke, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 18, '79.
Henderson, E. P. (Ben. Cov.), unjab Commis.
Hensley, F.
Hensley, F. F., P.W.D. Account & mrs., April 9, '80.
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 24 mos., July 12, '78.
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mos., Aug. 22, '79.
Holland, W. J., 9 mos.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mos., May 24, '79.
Hope, T. C. C. S. I. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., April 14, '80.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 29, '80.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Howe, W. A. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 8, '80.
Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 3, '79.
Hurst, B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint, 18 mos., May 5, '79.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 18 mos., April 21, '79.
Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & Oudh, 9 mos., Feb. 14, '80.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 4 mos., Dec. 4, '79.
Ivens, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 1, '80.
Ivens, F. J., State Railways, 5½ months.
Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 18 mos., June 6, '79.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 4 mos., Jan. 1, 1879.
Jervoise, A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 11, '79.
Jevey, E., Survey Department, 12 mos., June 26, '80.
Johnston, W. M., State Railways, 15 mos., June 5, 1880.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, T. B., Judicial, 30 mos., May 15, '78.
Jones, J., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Jones, W.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 3, '80.
Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 8 m., May 10, '80.
Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mos., Sept. 12, '79.
Kellner, E. W., Financial Dept., 9 mos., May 9, '80.
Kemble, W. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '78.
King, W., Coorg Forests, 15 mos., from July 9, '79.
Kingsmill, J., Bombay Press, 15 months, from July 11, '79.
Kirkham, T. B., Bo. Educational, 15 mos., May 6, '80.
Knapp, C. B. C., Burmah P.W.D. 6 mos., June 7, '80.
Knyvett, C. F., N.W.P. Police, 16 mos., April 17, 1880.
Lamborn, H. E., Indian Marine, 6 months.
Larminie, A. D., (B. Cov.), B. K. & G., 21 mos., May 7, '79.
Larmore, A. D., Bl. Gals., 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Lawder, J. U., N.W.P., P.W.D., 21 mos., Mar. 23, '79.
Lawson, T., State Railways, 6 mos., July 24, 1880.
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., 7 days, April 5, '79.
Leach, E. A., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 6, '80.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Sind Com., 28 mos., Sept. 6, '78.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gen., 18 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leeds, R. I. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 22 m., Mar. 1, '79.
Leeds, H., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Leupott, J. C. (Ben. Cov.).
Leventhorpe, J. B., P.W.D. C. Prov., 11 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Lloyd, H. J., Opium Dept., 12 mos., June 29, 1880.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Logan, W. M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 12, '79.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept. Bengal, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Lucks, H., 6 months.
Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mos., April 30, '79.
Maclean, L. F.
Macgregor, J., India Marine, 24 mos., Sept. 5, '78.
Mackie, A. W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos., May 2, '80.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 13 mos., Sept. 24, '79.
Mac eane, C. F., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 24 mos., June 9, 1879.
Macnabb, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 6 mos., April 24, '80.
Macpherson, G. M. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Jud., 24 mos., Sept. 30, '78.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 12 mo., Jan. 6, '80.
McCrindle, J. W., P. ngal Educat., 6 mos., June 23, 1880.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Comm. S., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Mallet, F. R., Geo. Survey, 15 mos., July 25, '79.
Maibty, T. J. (Mad. Cov.), April 22, '79.
Mangles, R. L., V. C. (Ben. Cov.), B. R. G., 17 mos., Sep. 7, '79.
Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '79.

Masters, W., Opium Department, 18 mos., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Meares, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Meares, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Meiklejohn, G. F., Mysore Survey, 12 mos., Sep. 19, '79.
Meiklejohn, D. O., (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Privs., 19 mos., April 1, '80.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos., April 3, 1880.
Mendham, C. E., Opium Dept., 6 mos., April 8, '80.
Moir, E. M. H., Punjab Forests, 19 months, April 18, '79.
Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '79.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Moore, L., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 26, '79.
Moore, J. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 14 mos., Oct. 6, '79.
Moore, C. W. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Judicial, 8 mo., Jan. 24, '80.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India.
Moore, F. S., N.W.P. Irrigation, 18 mos., May 13, '80.
Moulvi Sani Ullah Khan, N.W.P., Judicial, 6 mo., April 24, '80.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
Murray, F. C.
Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 15 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Neale, W. E. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 8 m., May 1, '80.
Neill, L. (Ben. Cov.), Cen. Prov., 12 mos., April 10, '80.
Newman, F. W.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Noble, G. J.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Norman, M. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 6 mos., July 16, 1880.
Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.
O'Callaghan, J., State Railways, 12 mos., Mar. 27, 1880.
O'Donnell, C. J. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Odling, C. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Jud., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mos., Sept. 12, '79.
Osborne, H., Opium Department.
Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 24 mos., from July 25, '79.
Parker, W. H.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mos., Feb. 2, '80.
Patterson, A. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 7 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Paul, J. E.
Peacock, F. B. (Bengal Cov.), Bengal, 10 mos., Feb. 18, '80.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 9 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peel, W. de W.
Peet, A. W., Madras Forests, 24 mos., April 21, '80.
Pierce, E., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 7, '80.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bombay Administration, on duty.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Peterson, F. W. V. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. and G., 13 m., from Oct. 19, '79.
Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 20 mos., Mar. 15, 1879.
Phillips, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mos., Feb. 25, 1879.
Picher, R. H. (Ra. Cov.), Burma Com., 21 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 7, '80.
Pogson, Miss E. J., M. Astronomical, 21 mo., Jan. 17, '79.
Porteous, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 24, '79.
Pratt, W. D., Bengal Police, 19 months, April 8, '79.
Pritchard, C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 18 mos., May 26, '79.
Pritchard, T. M., R. and G., 21 mos., Mar. 27, 1879.
Probert, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 12 months, Dec. 15, '79.
Punnett, H. B. (Ben. Cov.).
Purchase, E. B., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., March 11, '80.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T. R. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19 mo., April 1, '79.
Rees, F. W. J. (Ben. Cov.), 18 mos., 20 days, Mar. 22, '79.
Reid, H. J. C., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Reinold, E. K., Bo. P.W.D., 17 mos., April 7, 1879.
Reynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., April 10, 1880.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 32½ mos., March 25, 1878.
Ritchie, D. W., B. Police, 18 mos., May 16, '79.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robertson, W. R., M. Agricultural, 19 mos., May 7, '80.
Robinson, A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R. and Gen., 17 mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Robinson, G. M., Telegraph Dept., 31 mos., April 20, '78.
Roe, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 9, 1880.
Rogers, A. C. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mos., May 27, '79.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 7, '79.
Russell, A. S., P.W.D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos.
Sandwith, W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 10 mos., March 6, '80.
Saunders, R. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Jud., 9 m., Feb. 21, '80.
Savi, W. B., Assam Police, 12 months, June 5, '80.
Sconce, G. C., Bl. Judicial, 16 months, from June 27, '79.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 20 mos., April 9, '80.
Search, F., State Railways, 6 mos., June 4, 1880.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mos., Mar. 22, '79.
Sewell, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 19 mo., April 22, '79.
Sewell, R., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 21 mo., April 22, '79.
Seymour, L. W.
Sharp, H. G. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Dec. 22, '79.
Sharpe, G., Bombay P.W.D., 18 mos., June 1, '79.
Sherman, J. S., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, April 1, '79.
shaw, A., Inland Customs, 7 mos., April 20, '80.
Siddons, W., Inland Customs.
Single, J. G., P.W.D., Bo., 20 mos., Nov. 24, '79.
Sivewright, R., P.W.D., Bombay, 6 mos., May 8, 1880.
Skrine, F. H. B. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 30 mo., April 8, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
Smith, W. F., Ben. Police, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Smith, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Smith, J., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 mos., April 15, 1880.
Smythe, G. C., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Smyth, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab 10 mos., April 10, 1880.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Souttar, W. M. (Bl. C.), Com. of Pce. & J., 7 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from June 7, '79.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 18 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spring, F. J. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 24 mos., April 9, 1880.
Stanbrough, H., Coroner of Madras, 6 mos.
Steinbelt, J. M. C. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., 8 mo., April 1, '80.
Stenhouse, W., P.W.D., Burma 12 mos., May 10, '80.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 24 m., Mar. 26, '80.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 2 years, Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mos., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Sturrock, J. (M. Cov.), Und. Sect. to Govt., 6 mos., Feb. 7, '80.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symons, K. E., Telegraph Department, 28 mo., July 24, '78.
Symonds, W. P. Bo. Cov., Bo. R. & G., 15 mos., June 29, 1880.
Taylor, F. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Jan. 24, '80.
Thomas, T. E., Madras Police, 15 mos., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomas, J. R., M. Educational, 12 mos., Feb. 18, 1880.
Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
Thomas, W. P.
Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 10, 1880.

Bromehead, Rev. W. O. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.
Easum, Rev. R. (Bo. Est.), 27 mo. 28 days, Nov. 18, '78.
English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.
Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Horsburgh, Rev. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Jarbo, Rev. P. J. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14 mo., fm. Sept. 19, '79.
Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.).
Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Penny, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 12 mo., June 11 1880.
Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.
Ramsey, Rev. A.
Scobell, Rev. J. F. (Bl.).
Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 20, '79.
Thomson, Rev. J. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo., March 4, '78
Walford, Rev. C. (Bo.), 20 mos., April 1, 1880.
Walker, Rev. A. (H. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
Walker, Rev. J. M. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
Young, Rev. J. W. (Ben. Est.) 8 mos

Bell, Rev. W. C. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Baldwin, Rev. J. R. (Bl. Est.), 24 mo., July 1, 1873.
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bo. Est.), 18 mo., Jan. 6, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. R. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.

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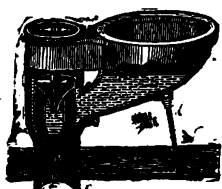
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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY
Royal Horse Guards.

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also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be
supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some
quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable
medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of
Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact
the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of
an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines
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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,
who passed through the same district many months after-
wards, informed me that my famous 'medicine man' had
not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a
theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 14; Madras and Allahabad, August 12; Calcutta, August 11.

The following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 3:—Rain has been general, but, as in the previous week, for the most part moderate in quantity. Although the insufficiency of rain in Madras is now more widely felt, general prospects in that Presidency are still reported to be tolerably fair. In the Deccan districts and Berar more rain is much required. There is also more or less want of rain in parts of Assam, Bengal, Mysor, and in the Peshawur district of the Punjab, where six-tenths fell during the week. In the North West Provinces and Oudh and the Central India States there has been good rain; and in Burma the rainfall is reported to be sufficient. In Behar heavy rain has damaged the autumn crops in places; and in the Hanthawaddy district of British Burma some injury has also resulted from floods. Agricultural prospects are still fair on the whole; in Northern and Central India they are satisfactory; but more rain is wanted in Southern India and in the Deccan.

The health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: Some fever and small-pox in Sind; fever prevalent in Southern Mahratta country. Bengal: Fever reported prevalent in Rungpore and some other places; cholera in Chittagong; small-pox in Cuttack; but public health is still generally good. North West Provinces and Oudh: Cholera has decreased in the Allahabad District (forty-one deaths) but is still severe in city and suburbs, 133 deaths, now slackening; cholera slightly on increase in Lucknow; but almost disappeared in Sitapur. Punjab: Health generally good. Central Provinces: Cholera and small-pox prevalent in Sambalpur, Jabulpore, Saugor, and Hoshangabad. British Burma: Public health generally good; slight small-pox in Pegu. Assam: Healthy. Mysor and Coorg: Public health improved. Central India States and Rajputana, good.

We have received the following telegrams from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 27.—Following from Sandeman, Quetta, dated August 27:—'I have received information that Ayub Khan has withdrawn his army from the positions taken up in front of Kandahar, and has retired to Sanjeri, eight miles west of Kandahar. Roberts arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 24th. I have received letter dated Khelat-i-Ghilzai the 19th.'"

"FROM GENERAL ROBERTS, AUGUST 29, KHELAT-I-GHILZAI, AUGUST 23.—The force under my command arrived here this morning. Authorities at Kandahar having stated on the 17th instant that they have abundant supplies, and can make forage last until Sept. 1, I halt to-morrow to rest troops, and more especially the transport animals and camp followers. The force left Ghazni on the 16th, and has marched one hundred and thirty-six miles during the last eight days. The troops are in good health and spirits. From this, purpose moving by regular stages, so that the men may arrive fresh at Kandahar. I hope to be in heliographic communication with Kandahar from Robat, distant twenty miles, on the 29th. I am taking the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison with me, making the fort over to Mahomed Sadik Kahn, a Toki Chief, who had charge of the place when we arrived in 1879. The present Governor, Sirdar Shernidil Khan, refuses to remain. We have met with no opposition during the march, and have been able to make satisfactory arrangements for supplies, especially forage, which at this season is plentiful. The cavalry horses and artillery mules are in excellent order. Our casualties to date are one soldier 72nd Highlanders, one sepoy 23rd Pioneers, one 2nd Sikhs, two sepoy 3rd Sikhs dead. One sepoy 4th Goorkhas, two sepoy 24th Punjab Native Infantry, duffadar 3rd Punjab Cavalry missing; six camp followers dead, five missing. The missing men have, I fear, been murdered. I telegraphed from Ghazni on 13th, and from Oba Karez on August 18."

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 30.—St. John telegraphs from Kandahar, under date 26th:—'Yesterday afternoon a working party buried officers and men killed on 16th. Major Vandeleur,

7th Fusiliers, died of wounds received. Report is current outside city that Musa (?) Khan is in Ayub's camp, but I do not believe it. (. . . .)* Country quieting down, and Ayub Khan's force reduced to regulars and a small number of Ghazis foraging; reported that he wished to retreat to Girishk, but was prevented by Cabuli troops; siege practically raised. Party brought in large quantity of fodder yesterday.'"

* Unintelligible.

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 30.—General Phayre reached Chaman, 27th, morning, and General Wilkinson, with Cavalry Brigade, arrived at Killa Abdulla. All quiet in Khelat; but Sandeman reports Murrees and other tribes very unsettled. Considerable collection of Atchakmidis and others on Toba; said to contemplate attacking line of communications between Chaman and Quetta after Phayre's advance. People of Shorawak, joined by Khan's mutinous sepoy, reported similarly inclined."

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 30.—Letter received in General Roberts's camp from Kandahar, regarding a sortie of 16th, says:—'We made a sortie with 300 cavalry and 800 infantry, furnished by 7th Fusiliers, 19th and 28th Native Infantry, hoping to pull down the loopholed walls facing the Cabul and Bur Durani gates. The result was not satisfactory. The village was found to be strongly held and honeycombed with loopholes. Our infantry managed to push through, but could not effect a hold, though the supports of the enemy suffered from our cavalry and our infantry and artillery fire. We had to get back to the walls under a heavy fire from their loopholes, and our losses, in officers more especially, were heavy.'"

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 30.—St. John telegraphs from Kandahar, under date 25th, that Ayub Khan has completely abandoned investment, and withdrawn his whole force to a position on Argandab, due north of city. News of the approach of Cabul force known to have reached him. Lieut. MacLaine still a prisoner in Ayub's camp. Continued efforts being made to obtain his release. Wounded very well."

"FROM VICEROY, AUGUST 31.—Wylie telegraphs from Chaman, 30th, that the messenger who brought St. John's message of 26th reports that Ayoub, with twenty-three thousand troops, was on right bank of Argandab, opposite Baba Wali; a detachment of his army at Takt-i-Pul prevented messengers passing. In the sortie of 16th Ayoub's loss very heavy; the son of Azad Khan of Kharan had joined Ayoub. Sandeman reports a raid by Maris on Mall, on 28th; the Maris were pursued by cavalry, and four killed."

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 1.—News from Roberts to 29th. Reports arrival of his force at Shahr-i-Safa, 27th, and Robat, 28th. At former place received following account from St. John of raising of siege:—'Rumours of approach of your force relieved city from investment on night of the 23rd; villages east and south were abandoned 24th. Ayub struck camp and marched to position on Argandab, about ten miles north of city. He has about 4,000 regulars, six 12-pounders and two 9-pounders rifled, four 6-pounders, S.B. batteries, one 4-pounder battery, 2,000 horse, and about twice that number Ghazis, of whom one third have firearms. He will, I think, make northward, into Khakrez.' St. John joined Roberts at Robat, and reports thence 28th. Herati troops signified intention of retreating to Khakrez, but have been dissuaded, and sworn on Koran to fight. Roberts telegraphs, 29th, intends to reach Kandahar 31st, and attack Ayub next day. Ayub is reported to have entrenched his camp, and to mean fighting, being compelled by Musa Jan's party, who, accompanied by Hashim Khan, have joined him. Ayub has written apologetic letter to Roberts, saying he was forced to fight; has been told he must give up prisoners and submit unconditionally. Sick rate Roberts's force continues moderate. Phayre left Chaman last night for Kandahar with whole force collected, as he expects opposition at Takht-i-Pul. Rear brigade of force returning from Cabul arrives Dakka to-day. Cabul reports at Peiwar Kotaf say all well there. Ameer assiduous in conducting public business in person. Trade reviving and goods arriving from Jellalabad."

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 2.—News from Ayub's camp, reported from Quetta by Sandeman. Sept. 1, to effect that Ayub had been strongly advised by one party to retreat to Girishk, but that advice of those who urged him not to desert his friends prevailed. Musa Khan, Hashim Khan, with large following of Ghilzai tribesmen, are with Ayub, and pressed him not to retreat. There is a tribal gathering under some sirdars at Takht-i-Pul. The son of Azad Khan of Kharan is with Ayub."

"FROM GENERAL ROBERTS, KANDAHAR, SEPT. 2.—The force under my command arrived here this morning without opposition. Enemy are said to be in considerable strength at Mazra, but the ridge of the hills which divides Kandahar from the Argandab completely covers their position, and at present I have only been able to ascertain that the Bali Wali Kotal, and one or two other points on this ridge are held in great strength, and that the enemy are busily engaged in defensive works. Reconnaissances are now being conducted, and I shall soon hope to be sufficiently acquainted with affairs generally to enable me to arrange an attack. The Kandahar garrison are

in good health. The horses and transport animals appear to be in good condition. Major Vandeleur has died of his wounds. The remainder of the wounded, both officers and men, are generally doing well. The troops from Cabul are in famous health and spirits. The assurance of the safety of this garrison enabled comparatively short marches to be made from Khelat-i-Ghilzai which much benefited both men and animals. The cavalry horses and artillery mules are in excellent condition, and the transport animals are, as a rule, in very fair order. General Primrose has arranged for the sick of the force from Cabul being accommodated inside the city. Many of the cases are sore feet. None are anxious. To-morrow the telegraph line towards India will commence to be reconstructed, and, as General Phayre is probably on this side of the Kojak to-day, through communication should soon be restored."

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 3.—Continuation telegram this morning. Further telegram from Roberts, 30th states:—'Will encamp infantry west of Kandahar, cavalry south under walls. Reported Quetta that Phayre arrived Sept. 1 at Mahomed Ameer, twenty-six miles from Chaman, four miles south of Dubras; halted on 28th to allow transport to rest. Cavalry Brigade under Wilkinson was to have advanced to Takht-i-Pul on 2nd. Phayre expected to arrive Kandahar with whole force on 5th.' Moosa Jan is in Ayub's camp."

"FROM SIR R. SANDEMAN, SEPT. 3.—General Phayre telegraphs through Chaman:—'Roberts attacked; dispersed Ayub's force; captured twenty-seven guns. Cabulis retreated up Argandab.'"

THERE is little to be added to the official telegrams which are above. The Ameer is organising the administration and showing himself a capable ruler. As to the relieving forces, it is said that the bridge at Attock will not be ready till Oct. 1. The proposed camps of observation at Lawrencepore and Hassanabdal are unpopular with the army. The reported excitement among the Beluchi hill tribes will be quieted by the defeat of Ayub's army. The complete dispersion of Wali Sirdar's forces, and his own capture and conveyance to India, may be expected to ensure general tranquillity unless we prematurely withdraw from Southern Afghanistan.

THE *Times of India* publishes a letter from a correspondent who fell in the fight of July 27, which complicates the story of the disaster of Kushk-i-Nakud by showing four days beforehand that Ayub Khan's force was correctly estimated at 12,000 men. "It has hitherto been supposed," says our contemporary, "that General Burrows was in ignorance of the real force of the enemy until he saw them draw up in line on the morning of the 27th July, and to this presumed ignorance, more than anything else, the catastrophe has been freely traced."

AN attempt was recently made to assassinate an officer, Captain Wintle, R.A., at Peshawur. Captain Wintle received a severe wound, but is said to be progressing favourably. A man has been arrested for being concerned in the matter.

At a meeting of the United Service Institution at Simla General Olpherts, V.C., C.B., advocated the immediate annexation of all Afghanistan up to the Oxus. General Massy preferred the milder course of holding the Khyber as far as Lundi Kotal, making over the Kuram to the Turis under our protectorate, and keeping a good grasp upon Kandahar, which we should never allow to slip out of our hands.

A private letter from Cabul dated July 29, and quoted by the *Times of India*, says that "Mahomed Jan came into Cabul the other day to have his neck operated on at our dispensary, and no one found out who he was. When he got back to his own place he wrote a letter of thanks."

THE telegrams contain summaries of the account of the action between General Burrows's brigade and the Wali's troops, and of the report of Brigadier Gib's expedition into the Maizena Valley, as published in the *Gazette of India*. The general success of the latter operation reflects great credit on General Gib and all engaged.

At the end of last week a scare pervaded Karachi, as rumours were brought in by natives that 15,000 Pathans had assembled at a point only three miles from the cantonments, with the intention of attacking the place.

Ammunition and rifles were at once served out to all white inhabitants. Guards were posted at the roads leading out of the town, and at the Government Treasury and Bank of Bombay two guns were placed. The arsenal was guarded by the 78th Highlanders. The European residents assembled armed to the teeth. Many families were sent on board vessels in the river, and the volunteers were all called out. The night, however, passed off quietly, and the next day Pathan residents were quietly deprived of their arms. Three companies of the 4th Regiment were despatched from Bombay on the 29th ult., and the 18th Native Regiment has been ordered up to Sind.

A TELEGRAM last Sunday states that the break in the rains during the last fortnight has caused some anxiety in the Deccan and the North West Provinces. It is as yet, however, too early too feel any serious apprehension, and should the usual quantity of rain fall in September fair crops may be obtained.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Viscount Enfield to the under secretaryship at the India-office in the room of the Marquis of Lansdowne, resigned.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P., First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works, to succeed his Grace the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras.

As at present arranged the Duke of Buckingham will not terminate his official duties in India until November 23. Mr. Adam, his successor, has not yet arranged the time of his departure, but it is stated that he will not leave England until the end of October or the beginning of November.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. L. S. Jackson, C.I.E., on his retirement from a puisne judgeship of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.

MR. R. B. CHAPMAN, C.S.I., financial secretary to the Government of India, intends, the *Standard* understands, to resign his appointment and return to England with Sir John Strachey.

THE Director General of the Post-office in India having left this country, the Governor General in Council has passed a resolution acknowledging his high sense of the value of Mr. Monteath's services during the 23½ years which have passed since he signed his covenant with the Court of Directors.

At a meeting of natives at Puna on Sunday a resolution was passed expressing regret at the intelligence of General Burrows's disaster and loyal sympathy with the Government. The Governor of Bombay has been asked to communicate the resolution to the Queen.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY presided this week over a great meeting at Puna, attended by the Europeans and leading natives of the station, on behalf of the relief fund for the widows and orphans of soldiers who fall in the Afghan war. Sir James Fergusson, in addressing the assembly, said that in the time of trial through which they were now passing might be found an admirable proof of the healthy spirit prevailing through the native community. It was with a feeling of pleasure and pride that the Government could, confident in the loyalty of the population, move forward to the front an unprecedented proportion of the troops of the Presidency. He had the utmost confidence in General Primrose, and he could only reply to the attacks that had been made upon the Bombay Army by saying that his personal confidence in it had been in no way diminished by the defeat which General Burrows's force had experienced at the hands of overwhelming numbers. He trusted that for many years yet the Bombay Army would remain a stay and support to the Queen and country.

ACCORDING to the *Times of India* one combatant officer and more than one medical officer were to be tried at Kandahar by court-martial for coming in before their regiments. It was believed that twelve British soldiers captured the day following the engagement at Kushk-i-Nakhud were at the date of mail prisoners in Ayub Khan's camp.

It is reported from Mandalay that Oo Chaik, the head of the late Embassy, and Oo Myai, secretary and interpreter, have been executed.

It is announced from Shillong that the Nagas have again begun to give trouble. A party of them lately made a raid upon a tea estate and killed several children.

From St. Petersburg, the *Daily News* learns by special telegram, that there is every probability that the difficulty between Russia and China in respect of the Kuldja territory will be amicably arranged.

THE New Central Provinces Tenantry Bill was introduced by Mr. Grant at a recent meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE scandalous story circulated by one of our London contemporaries as to the disappearance of the Mysor Crown jewels turns out to be an unadulterated fiction. The *Pioneer* asserts from inquiries made that no jewels have been lost or altered. The original catalogue asserted to have been lost is perfectly safe. In Mysor it is supposed that the enemies of Mr. Rungacharter invented the scandal, for their repetition of which the *Statesman* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* will doubtless hasten to apologise to that official.

A *communiqué* from the Press Commissioner states that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of six months' donation batta to all troops across the frontier since Sept. 3, 1879. The Government have also decided on granting such compensation as may appear fair for losses sustained by native cavalry during the whole war from its beginning. The leave to grant batta was obtained from the Secretary of State on July 14, and was communicated to General Stewart on the 29th. He has communicated it to the troops under his command.

AN action brought against Lord William Beresford by a Mr. Maitland for slander, as to some play transactions in China, has, after several days' trial at Meerut, terminated in a verdict for the defendant.

WE draw the attention of our readers to an announcement of the Indian Co-operative Agency to the effect that it will, through its numerous Indian agents, forward parcels or packages to the officers and soldiers of the troops now returning from Afghanistan. Parcels for non-commissioned officers and soldiers will be forwarded without any commission whatever, and, as far as is practicable, separate boxes will be made up for each regiment, troop, or battery.

THE geographical section of the British Association had a singular advantage over the rest of their fellow-countrymen when Sir Richard Temple expounded to them the route to Kandahar and the environs of that capital with direct reference to the present state of affairs. We imagine that there was not much else to be added to the lecture which he delivered before the Royal Geographical Society illustrated by the several pictorial notes that did duty at Swansea. But the epilogue of this lecture with its allusions to recent events deserves reproducing. He concluded thus:—

"Before I resume my seat let me say there is no use disguising from ourselves the magnitude of the disaster which has befallen us in that quarter. It is the custom of the British people to look danger and difficulty in the face, and a disaster of this kind occurring to the British arms is of an almost unprecedented character in our military annals. A few months ago if it had been said that Ayub Khan had ventured to cross the Helmund and to come actually within fifty miles of Kandahar it would have been said, 'The Lord hath delivered him into

our hands,' as Cromwell used to say. He would have been opposed by the British force from Kandahar, met in the open, and defeated in a position from which there could be no escape; but as it has proved, our power has been scattered by the dispensation of Providence. Think of the might which accompanied our unfortunate general. There was with him the British infantry with its serried ranks and breech-loading rifles; the native infantry, hardy Mahrattas from the Indian mountains, whose steadiness, endurance, and discipline has been proved on many occasions; the Bombay cavalry and the Sind cavalry; and one would have thought that the half-disciplined Afghans would have been driven back by the British infantry, and the Sind cavalry could have gone into them like a whirlwind and broken them to pieces. Besides these, there was the British artillery, which we fondly imagined was the best accoutred, the best mounted, and the best equipped in the world. All these advantages have gone almost for nothing, and we must submit to the humiliation which Providence in His wisdom has seen fit to inflict upon us. So it is that sometimes the proud are humbled, and that the self-confidence of even the mightiest nation is abated, and I am not sure that we have yet got to the end of our misfortunes. I shall be surprised if more accidents and disasters are not in store for us. But of this I am sure, that as the plot thickens and the danger increases, so the national spirit will rise higher and higher until British authority shall be restored and the enemy shall be shattered."

THE accounts relating to the trade and navigation of India for June last compare very favourably with the figures for the corresponding month in the two preceding years, exhibiting the same satisfactory state of things that the returns for April and May exhibited. For instance, the total value of imports, including Government stores and treasure, in June last was Rs.4,97,39,169, and that of exports Rs.5,73,04,398. In June, 1879, the imports amounted to Rs.3,02,51,348, and the exports to Rs.5,13,53,095, while in the previous year they were much smaller. For the three months April 1 to June 30 the imports amounted to Rs.14,45,82,280, and the exports to Rs.20,82,28,066, of which Rs.20,46,90,474 was for merchandise. In the second quarter last year the totals were—Imports, Rs.11,68,98,300; exports, Rs.18,22,87,498.

DURING the first three months of the current official year the imports and exports of bullion amounted to Rs.94,44,453 and Rs.13,950 of gold, and of silver Rs.1,97,78,819 and Rs.35,17,642. During the same period the amounts of silver received and coined in the mints were—received Rs.1,12,66,210, coined Rs.1,20,98,010. The opium revenue to date, compared with the estimates, was for five sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, estimate Rs.3,60,15,500, actual Rs.3,74,85,620. Better than estimate, Rs.14,70,120.

THE Cotton Frauds Bill, which will soon be introduced into the Legislative Council of Bombay, is not the simple bill which the *Bombay Gazette* anticipated about a month ago. Instead of following the lines of Regulation III. of 1829 and Act XV. of 1851, as ordered by the Secretary of State, the proposer of the bill has introduced, apparently without reason except for the purpose of worrying the trade, a system of press licenses. It will bring in no revenue of any account, as the fees for licenses vary from Rs.1 to Rs.5 only; there appears to be no patronage, which is often a tempting bait to officials; and the provision that every press shall put its name on the bale pressed, besides being what every press would of its own will, gives no means of protection against fraud.

THE latest returns of railway receipts is not satisfactory as regards the two main lines of railway, the East Indian and the G.I.P. Railways. The decrease from January 1 to the middle of June showed a loss compared with the preceding year of Rs.16,12,000 in the East Indian, and of Rs.15,85,000 on the G.I.P.; while the Oudh and Rohilkund showed a comparative loss of Rs.4,02,000. The total loss on the guaranteed railways amounted to Rs.26,41,000. On the other hand, the State railways are looking up, and show an increase of Rs.28,69,000, and there is, therefore, on the whole, a net increase over last year of over two lakhs. The B.B. and C.I. Railway shows an increase of Rs.2,19,000, and this in spite of the keen competition with sea transport. This competition has led

to a reduction of rates, but it has increased the business done, so that the result is favourable.

DURING the week ending July 31 there were 183 deaths in Calcutta, being a death-rate of 22.2 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras, during the same week, there were 269 deaths, being a death-rate of 35.2 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay, for the week ending August 3, there were 316 deaths, giving a death-rate of 24.45 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Col. Cleland, 9th Lancers (from wounds received in Afghanistan); Lieut. Col. L. G. Brown, second in command of the 8th N.I. (from sunstroke whilst proceeding to join General Phayre's column); Dr. Brereton (who served with the French in the Franco-German war).

GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

THE force under Lieut. General Roberts comprises infantry division under the command of Major General Ross:—First Brigade—92nd Highlanders, 2nd Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, 24th Native Infantry. Second Brigade—72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, and 3rd Sikhs. Third Brigade—60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, 4th Goorkhas, and 25th Native Infantry. Cavalry Brigade—Under Brigadier General Gough, C.B., V.C.—9th Lancers, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse, and fifty volunteers, 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry Artillery—Under Col. A. C. Johnson—6.8 Royal Artillery, 11.9 Royal Artillery, and No. 2 Mountain Battery. To the staff have been appointed:—Lieut. Col. Chapman, deputy assistant and quartermaster general; Major G. de C. Morton, assistant adjutant general; Major R. G. Kennedy, assistant quartermaster general; Major R. Combe, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Capt. Gazelee, deputy assistant quartermaster general; and Lieut. Spratt, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Major Badock, deputy commissary general; Capt. Rynd, commissariat officer; Lieut. Fitzgerald, commissariat officer; Lieut. Montgomery, commissariat officer; Lieut. Hawkes, commissariat officer; Rev. J. H. Adams, chaplain; Father Browne, Roman Catholic chaplain; Col. Perkins, commanding Royal Engineers; Lieut. Cather, adjutant Royal Engineers; Capt. Tickell, field engineer; Capt. Nicholson, field engineer; Capt. Brackenbury, field engineer; Capt. Cull, field engineer; Lieut. Glemmie, assistant field engineer; Lieut. Finnis, assistant field engineer; Col. A. Johnston, commanding Royal Artillery; Major Cowie, commissary of ordnance; Col. Low, director of transport; Lieut. Booth, staff officer, transport; Capt. G. H. Elliott, transport officer, 2nd Brigade; Capt. Macgregor, transport officer, 3rd Brigade; Lieut. R. H. Wilson, transport officer, 1st Brigade; Lieut. Fisher, transport officer, Cavalry Brigade; Capt. Stratton, superintendent of signalling; Major Goshaw, deputy judge advocate. The following details of the force were telegraphed to the Bombay Government for the guidance of the Commissariat Department:—Europeans, 2,836; native troops, 7,151; followers, 8,000; horses, 1,977; artillery mules, 750; and transport animals, 7,235.—*Times of India*.

THE CHOLERA IN ALLAHABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following particulars of the recent outbreak of this scourge in the North West capital:—"I am sorry to say the awful epidemic of cholera that has been raging in Allahabad for some time past has created great havoc among the rank and file of H.M. 22nd Regiment, and they are now under canvas, having formed a cholera camp a little way out of the station. One officer (a surgeon) succumbed after a few hours' illness, and the regiment lost as many as ten men in a day; but in the city, among the natives, the mortality has been fearful, people dying daily in dozens from the awful scourge. In the civil lines, or portion of the town not inhabited by the military or natives, we have got off more easily, though I deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Cornelius, sub-editor of the *Indian Herald*, a most energetic young man, for many years connected with the Indian press, and whose ability and kindly nature had endeared him to many and assisted in making the paper in whose service he died one of the leading Indian dailies. Among others attacked by this fell disease was Mrs. Straight, wife of Judge Straight, so well known in England, and who came to this country only a short time ago, but I am happy to say she is progressing favourably, and great hopes are entertained of her recovery. We have now entered on the most dangerous and disagreeable time of the year—August and September being famous as the sickly months, when cholera and fever and other diseases are rampant. This is owing probably to the effect of a blazing sun on a ground soddened with heavy rains, which causes a miasma charged with poisonous gases to arise and spread thicker and thicker with the wind. Doctors—a surgeon told me the other day—are now persuaded that cholera has its birth in impure water and unripe fruit or vegetables, which

theory certainly has cause for its foundation, inasmuch that it is generally worst among our troops and the natives, who are very careless about the water they drink and the vegetables they consume; but from years of observation I confess I think the cause already assigned, impure atmosphere, is a factor, if not the sole one, in generating the disease.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN has found time to rebut certain aspersions on this railway as too expensive, unproductive, and as passing through a generally barren country. After referring to the corn and forage supplied, except in droughts, from the plains of Peshin and Quetta, he says of the railway, that the engineering difficulties are many and great no one will deny, but the traffic returns promise to be much greater than the opponents have any idea of. "After leaving the broad and fertile plains of Sibi and Kutch Gundawa, which, thanks to our protecting power, are rapidly being brought under cultivation, the line enters the Marri Hills, which is a great grazing country, and has already developed a considerable cattle trade with Sind and the Punjab. At Harnai a Pathan centre is reached where a valuable wool trade may be expected. Forty-five miles to the east of Harnai lies the fertile plateau of Thull Chotiali, from which good roads leads to Ghazni through the valleys of Zhob and Bori. This route must in time find favour in the sight of the large Povindah caravans which now with difficulty yearly fight their way *viâ* the Gomal Pass through the country of the fierce Waziris to our Punjab border at Dera Ismail Khan. A further source of trade is being rapidly developed by the increasing prosperity of Khelat and the north-eastern portion of Beluchistan. Since our occupation of Quetta the Khan's revenue from that valley has almost doubled, and the condition of the Beluch and Brahui tribes from their chiefs downwards has improved beyond belief. As evidence of this I can point to the Bolan Pass, which, once notorious for the robberies and murders daily perpetrated there, is now almost as safe as an Indian highway. Telegraphic communication between Sind and the Khojak Pass, a distance of 240 miles, has scarcely been interrupted since the commencement of the war. Those only who knew it a few years ago can now see a marvellous improvement in the prospects of our assigned territory which would escape the observation of a passing traveller. That the railway will from the outset succeed in paying its working expenses I myself do not doubt, and that ultimately it will conduce greatly to British interests by increasing and diverting the Central Asian trade which now finds its way through Khelat territory, *viâ* the Bolan and Raj routes, to Karachi, is, I believe, equally certain. Politically the advent of the railway at Sibi has already been of the highest value, and its promoters may rejoice at the peace and prosperity it has brought to a large tract of country."

THE RETENTION OF KANDAHAR.—DEPUTATION TO LORD HARTINGTON.

A DEPUTATION from the Patriotic Association, waited upon the Secretary of State for India yesterday, for the purpose of urging the propriety of permanently occupying Kandahar. Among the deputation were Lord Waveney, Sir W. Palliser, M.P., General Sir C. Reid, Lord Gwydir, Mr. W. Holms, M.P., Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., and Mr. F. A. Hyndman.

Lord WAVENEY, in introducing the deputation, handed to the Marquis of Hartington a memorial setting forth the arguments of the Patriotic Association in favour of the permanent occupation of Kandahar, and urged the commercial as well as the military advantage both to India and to England of such an occupation.

Lord GWYDIR pointed out that it was through Kandahar that every conqueror of Hindostan had hitherto marched his army, and said that its retention by the British was necessary to the safety of our Indian empire.

Sir W. PALLISER hoped that the Government would take no hasty steps in the matter. He reminded the noble lord that the foreign policy of the late Government received the very general approval of the country, and that a complete reversal of that policy would involve grave responsibility upon the present Government. He hoped the Government would give the scientific frontier a fair trial, so that its value or its uselessness might be practically tested, and pointed out the various advantages which would accrue to India and to England by our permanent retention of Kandahar.

Sir C. REID maintained that while we were in possession of Kandahar it would be impossible for Russia to make any advance towards India.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT also spoke in the same direction.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON willingly undertook to place the memorial before his colleagues, who, he was sure, would give it due consideration. Very little had been said by the members of the deputation which it would be possible for him to remark upon without entering into points of controversy which it would be well to avoid on that occasion. Sir William Palliser appealed to the Government not to reverse suddenly the policy of the late Government, but he must point out that

the annexation of Kandahar, which the deputation recommended, was not the policy of the late Administration, their policy being merely to support the native ruler, who was supposed to be acceptable to the country, and who, it was hoped, would ultimately be able to hold his position himself. As he had stated in Parliament, the question of Kandahar and our relations there stood in a very different position to our relations with the rest of Afghanistan; and he had said that, while the Government had decided with the least possible delay to retire—as, indeed, he thought the late Government had also decided—from northern Afghanistan, the engagement which had been entered into with Shere Ali at Kandahar, and also political and military considerations, made it necessary to devote much more time and consideration before arriving at a final decision as to what our future relations with Kandahar should be. He need not say that the attack in force of Ayub Khan and the defeat of General Burrows, and the brilliant relief by General Roberts of Kandahar, had not made it more easy to come to any sudden decision upon the question. He was quite willing to admit that there appeared to be some reasons in favour of the retention of Kandahar. Most military men—although there was great difference of opinion even among them—held that Kandahar was an important strategic position for us, and the difficulties of holding it were not so great as those of holding Cabul and other parts. But he could not disguise from the deputation that there were very considerable difficulties on the other side which would make any Government hesitate before they resolved to adopt the course which the deputation recommended. He could not say that it was quite clear to his mind what right we had in annexing Kandahar. We had not been asked to do so by the inhabitants, and he did not know, although they had acquiesced more peacefully and willingly than any other Afghan tribes in our occupations, what evidence there was that the people would be willing permanently to submit to our rule. The idea of the late Government was to make an independent kingdom of Kandahar, and it seemed to him to require the absolute necessity of self-preservation before they could have any title to annex the country of an unwilling people, on whom we had made war, and who had done nothing to entitle us to destroy their independence. Then, again, although he admitted that it was possible for us to retain Kandahar, it would require a very large force which might be employed more beneficially in the defence of India. Recent events had not tended to show that it could be held with safety to our honour without a considerable garrison, with another on the line of communication with our frontier, and he doubted very much whether the force of 10,000 or 11,000 which would be required for its occupation could not be more usefully employed in other ways in the protection of India. And, again, it was quite clear from all they had heard that the whole object of re-establishing a powerful and friendly Afghanistan would be made extremely remote by our annexation of Kandahar, and it was also quite certain that the ruler of Kandahar would never acquiesce for any length of time in the permanent occupation of his country by the British. It would greatly weaken his character and cut his communications with Herat, and could only tend to the ultimate disintegration of Afghanistan. It was true that it was quite possible that a considerable amount of trade might arise from our occupation, but he thought that any advantages we might look for from trade would be dearly purchased by some of those inconveniences and difficulties he had pointed out. All he could further say was that the memorial of the deputation would receive the best consideration of the Government. The deliberations of the Government on the question of which it treated were not absolutely concluded, and he thought the Government had shown that they were not inclined to come to a hasty decision on the subject.

The deputation having thanked his lordship for his courteous reception, the proceedings terminated.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

GENERAL PRIMROSE.

OUR Bengal contemporaries seem far too anxious to hold General Primrose chiefly responsible for the cruel disaster on the Helmund. That officer is well known to many of our readers, as he was adjutant general of the Madras Army from 1862 to 1867, and was also for a while one of the most popular members of local society. Not only was he devoid, in his official capacity, of that insufferable "hawhawism" which is now voted bad form by the army, but he was both courteous and efficient. He was honoured with the warm friendship of that tough and rather prejudiced old soldier, Sir Hope Grant, and he succeeded in discharging his duties without friction in any quarter. He did not perhaps realise the popular ideal of a conquering hero in fields of battle, or of a man who could on occasion emulate the dogged energy of General Ulrich at Strasburg. Yet he had seen a good deal of active service at the Cape with his regiment, the 43rd Light Infantry. This was in 1851 to 1853, during the Kaffir war, when the name of Sir

Harry Smith was a household word in England. He accompanied his regiment to India shortly before the mutiny broke out in Bengal, and he commanded it on his march during the hot season of 1858, from Bangalore through Central India to Calpee, a distance of thirteen hundred miles. He took part in various operations in Bundelcund; and towards the conclusion of the rebellion he commanded one of the seven columns under Brigadier Wheeler. After he went home from Madras he obtained a coveted command in Ireland; and two or three years ago he was appointed to the command of the Puna Division of the Bombay Army. He is now a veteran of forty-three years' service, and he ought, one would imagine, to know something of the duties and responsibilities of war. We may admit that we do not yet place that thorough confidence in his generalship which we would like to do; but those who have served with him entertain no doubt about his coming with credit out of the present trial of his quality. In Bengal, where he is not well known, it is laid to his charge that he has been guilty of blunders in the face of the enemy that are quite inexcusable. The *Pioneer* alludes to the "marvellous dullness or apathy" that must be imputed to General Primrose at Kandahar, and to the Commander in Chief at Simla, for leaving the Helmund force to take its chance. But General Primrose was fully alive to the formidable character of the danger which was sweeping down upon General Burrows, and we believe that if he had had his will he would have had the brigade marched back to Kandahar, there to await Ayub Khan's attack. Ayub Khan did not drop from the clouds with a large force well equipped for battle. It was well known several weeks ago, both in London and Simla, that he was steadily advancing upon Kandahar, and was to be opposed on the road by a brigade commanded by an officer who had seen no war service. Yet no warning cry was raised in any quarter, because no serious peril was apprehended. General Primrose, however, did not share the easy confidence of observers at a distance, and he can hardly be held responsible for a catastrophe that he saw to be possible, and that the Government did not, in compliance with his request, strengthen his hands to avert.—*Madras Mail*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MALE AND FEMALE EMIGRANTS.—A notification in the *Gazette of India* substitutes the following for rules 23, 23A, and 23B, of the Port of Calcutta emigration rules:—Of the total number of emigrants to be embarked on board each ship, the proportion of adult females shall not, except as provided in rule 25, be less than forty to every 100 adult males.—*Indian Daily News*.

OPIMUM SALE.—The result of the opium sale held at the Government sale room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on August 2, was, Behar, 2,350 chests—proceeds, Rs.32,24,775; Benares, 2,350 chests—proceeds, Rs.30,06,275.—*Ibid*.

SALT MARKET REPORT.—Owing, presumably, to the favourable state of the salt market, the result of the transactions made at the Custom House during the last week of July appears to be more favourable than that of the previous weeks. The total collections made on July 26 were estimated at about Rs.1,95,000, of which the sum of upwards of Rs.1,70,000 was received on account of duty on salt alone, and the balance, viz., about Rs.25,000, was received on account of duty on general merchandise. On the two following days the amount realised exceeded a lakh of rupees per diem, and on Thursday, July 29, the total amount of collections was about Rs.1,20,000.—*Ibid*.

DEATH OF MR. C. GRANT.—We regret to announce the death, at Calcutta, of Mr. Charles Grant, of Bannockburn, Leborg. Mr. Grant left Darjiling on July 22, and died of diphtheria on July 29.—*Darjiling News*.

EXTENSION OF THE SALT RAILWAY.—Government has sanctioned the continuation of the salt branch railway to the Kewrah mines, crossing the Jhelum by a permanent bridge at Pind Dadun Khan. It is hoped that this will lead to the further extension of this line along the right bank of the Jhelum to Khoos-hab, and thence across the desert to Dera Ismail Khan, as strongly advocated by Colonel Medley, consulting engineer. This would practically open up railway communication with the Gomul pass—the most important pass on the whole of the western frontier.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

GWALIOR.—A correspondent writes:—"A museum has been sanctioned and will in a short time be established at Fortress Gwalior. The 'Teli Mandir' will be utilised as such, and a certain acreage enclosed around the building after the fashion of a pictorial garden. To the museum will be attached a library and reading-room, a long-felt want in Gwalior Fort. Owing to the solicitude of Mr. Rivett-Carnac and others who exposed the vandalism at Kanouj and elsewhere, Capt. Cole, R.E., has been appointed conservator of ancient monuments; in other words, it has been conceded that it is not to the interests of society that ancient history should be wantonly effaced. The establishment of a museum is therefore most opportune. His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has, with his usual liberality, directed his district officers to send all pieces of ancient carving to the Gwalior

Museum, and will no doubt follow this up by a munificent grant. To Brigadier General W. Gordon no little credit is due, for he has not only started the museum, but, by inviting the return of sculptures strewn over Morar and elsewhere, he has repaired the singular want of solicitude that had previously been shown in the matter. Capt. J. B. Keith, 39th Regiment, the curator of the museum, will thankfully receive any old coins, urns, silver or copper ware, pottery, arms, and armour illustrative of ancient Gwalior.—*Pioneer*.

THE INDIGO CROP.—The indigo manufacture in Bengal is now almost closed for the year. The result is rather better than was expected. The estimated outturn is 22,000 maunds, against 14,535 maunds last season.—*Times Telegram*.

THE TONNAGE IN PORT OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of vessels that entered the port of Calcutta during the year 1879-80 was 886, a total of 1,405,979 tons, against 967 of 1,430,780 tons, in the previous year. Of these 442 were steamers and 444 sailing ships. The number of steamers by the Suez Canal was 136, with an average tonnage of 2,688.—*Times Telegram*.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—We have received from the committee of the Indian Association of Calcutta a copy of a very long memorial which they have sent to Lord Ripon upon the subject of the Vernacular Press Act and the License Tax Act, the practical working of which they understand is now being considered by his lordship. The memorialists adroitly quote Mr. Gladstone in favour of the repeal of the Press Act, and urge that while to all intents and purposes it is a dead letter, the fact that it still forms a substantive portion of the law of the country continues to cause needless irritation and is the source of unnecessary discontent among the educated community of India. "Ever since 1835 the Press of India—English and Vernacular—has enjoyed unreserved freedom of utterance, with one short interruption in 1857, when on an occasion of extreme peril to the empire that freedom was withdrawn from both sections of the Press—European and Native. But the withdrawal of this right was only temporary. It continued in force for one year, and when the danger was over, and peace was re-established, the Press was allowed to enjoy, as before, its cherished privilege of free and unreserved criticism of the acts and measures of Government and of public officers. At the present moment the excitement due to the Russo-Turkish war, which was at its height when the Act was passed, has completely subsided, and all apprehensions of any violent outburst of religious fanaticism or of political zeal may be said to have terminated with that war. At such a time, your petitioners venture to point out, it would be an act of wise statesmanship to repeal an Act no longer called for by the exigencies of the situation." With reference to the License Tax the memorialists say that in the present state of Indian finance it is not for them to ask his lordship to remit the tax altogether, but they venture to submit for his consideration whether "it is fair that the official classes should continue to enjoy immunity from the payment of the license tax." The memorialists conclude by expressing a hope that Lord Ripon "will be pleased to give to their prayers the indulgent consideration which the Government of India has always been known to show to representations proceeding from public bodies. In the absence of representative assemblies it becomes necessary for public bodies like the Indian Association to interpret to the rulers of the country the views and wishes of the ruled. In the performance of this important duty your petitioners have made this representation to your lordship, and they entertain the firm hope that it will be their high privilege to associate the inauguration of your lordship's administration with the repeal of a repressive and obnoxious measure that can serve no useful purpose, but has spread universal discontent."—*Times of India*.

SOMETHING LIKE AN ALLIGATOR.—We hear from Fyzabad that two officers at that station recently killed an alligator of the extraordinary length of 21 1/2 feet.—*Indian Herald*.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—A tragedy is reported by the *Rangoon Gazette's* correspondent at Thayetmyo as having occurred there at the beginning of this month. One of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners stationed seems to have got tipsy, and was locked up in the guard-room, where he became uproarious. This displeased the sergeant of the guard, who caused the unfortunate man to be gagged with a tent peg, rolled round with cloth, and the poor fellow was found dead from suffocation in the morning. All the men on guard at the time have been arrested pending inquiry.

THE TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.—Mr. W. F. Agnew, barrister at law, has been nominated by the faculty of law of the Calcutta University as Tagore law professor for the ensuing year. Mr. Agnew proposes to lecture, if elected by the Senate, on the law of trusts in British India.—*Englishman*.

THE METROPOLITAN.—We regret to learn that the Bishop of Calcutta has been compelled owing to his illness (fever) to modify the published programme of his visitation of Bengal. His lordship will now remain at Darjiling until early in September, and will then visit Kurseong, Julpaguri, and Saidpur, taking up his original programme at Sahibgunge.—*Times of India*.

RESIGNATION OF A JUDGE.—Mr. Justice Ainslie, of the High Court at Calcutta, has been permitted to resign. Mr. Ainslie was a civilian judge, and came out to India in 1845. He was appointed judge of Patna in 1865, and two years later was selected as president to the Tea Commission. When the commission ended he rejoined his appointment, which he continued to fill till 1870,

when he was appointed officiating judge of the High Court. He was confirmed in his appointment in 1876.—*Gazette of India*.

JUGGERNAUT CARS.—Mr. Armstrong, magistrate of Poree, having been called upon for an explanation of the temporary stoppage of the cars of Juggernaut, has submitted a long report to the commissioner of the Orissa Division. The report has also been laid before the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who is of opinion that the temple authorities are entirely to blame in the matter. This opinion has been conveyed in a letter to Mr. Armstrong by Mr. H. M. Kish, under secretary, who says that the dragging of the cars in the condition in which they were on the 9th ult. would, in all probability, have resulted in loss of life; and after the fatal accident which occurred last year the manager should have carried out the magistrate's instructions without hesitation long before the date fixed.—*Times of India*.

THE ARMS ACT.—The following return shows the number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals and the number of wild animals destroyed in Lower Bengal before and since the passing of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 :—

YEARS.	Number of persons killed by wild animals.	Number of cattle killed by wild animals.	Number of wild animals destroyed.
Three years before the passing of Act XI. of 1878	1875 2,107	7,450	3,616
1876	1876 1,441	7,332	4,022
1877	1877 1,256	9,360	4,138
Average of the three years 1875, 1876, 1877	1,601	8,047	3,925
Year in which Act XI. of 1878 was passed	1878 1,374	12,907	4,650
Year subsequent to the passing of Act XI. of 1878	1879 1,264	11,292	5,543

—*Gazette*.

REPORTED DEATH OF CAPTAIN WINTLE.—We regret extremely that we should have published a statement to the effect that Captain Wintle, R.A., had died at Peshawur from the effects of a shot fired at him by a Pathan coolie. We were correct, however, in stating that he had been shot through one lung, and are rejoiced to hear that Captain Wintle is "doing very well," and we trust may speedily become convalescent.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

DEATH OF SURGEON BRERETON.—We regret very much to observe an announcement of the death of Surgeon S. Brereton, of the Bengal Medical Service, which took place recently at Baghdad. The cause was small-pox, which has been severely prevalent in Turkish Arabia for some time past. Surgeon Brereton entered the service in 1872. He was the first man of his term. He had previously served with the French in the Franco-German war. He was a man of great ability and energy. The most of his service has been spent in the Foreign Department.—*Indian Medical Gazette*.

THE BENGAL BRIGADE.—It is announced that Colonel Walker, 12th Regiment, is to have the command of the brigade from Bengal, proceeding to Kandahar, composed of her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, the 2nd Queen's and the 3rd and 4th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry. Colonel Walker, the Lahore paper reminds us, has seen much service in Afghanistan since the outbreak of the war, and has gained the confidence of the generals under whom he served. Colonel Walker commanded the infantry in the expedition from Jellalabad into the Lughman Valley at the beginning of the present year.—*Times of India*.

MAHARAJA HOLKER AND THE MISSIONARIES.—A Christian, named Prabhudas, was recently sentenced in the court of the Maharaja Holker at Indore to two hundred days' imprisonment for selling Christian books in the city of Indore. Prabhudas is a native of Allahabad, and was till recently connected with All Saints' Church in this station. Two months ago he attached himself to the English Church Mission at Indore, and has been carrying on the trade of a weaver for his livelihood. His leisure hours have been occupied in the sale of religious books, and for this he has been condemned to imprisonment for the greater part of a year. There was no disturbance connected with the sale, nor is it alleged that there is anything offensive in the books, except their Christianity. Prabhudas has since been released at the intervention of Sir Henry Daly. The Maharaja has, however, forbidden the missionaries to sell Christian books at Indore, and our contemporary predicts that as the missionaries are not likely to hold themselves bound by this prohibition further trouble seems imminent.—*Indian Herald*.

LIBEL CASES.—The Allahabad High Court disposed the other day of an interesting libel case. Mr. H. Vansittart, barrister at law, was fined Rs.1,000 by the joint magistrates of Bareilly for sending a letter to the Brigadier General Commanding in Rohilkund, containing defamatory charges against Surgeon A. Hayes, of the Army Medical Department. The aggrieved gentleman was willing to accept an apology, and to settle the matter amicably, but had eventually to bring a criminal action. The High Court, after a somewhat protracted and very careful hearing of the appellant, who was represented by the best local counsel, confirmed the conviction; but in consideration of certain special circumstances of provocation, and the impulsive character of the appellant, reduced the fine to Rs.200, all of which is to be paid to the respondent. Dr. Geoffrey C. Hall, the superintendent of the Naina Gaol, has brought an action against Surgeon Major Kenneth M'Leod, the editor, and Mr. F. F.

Wyman, the publisher, of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, printed at Calcutta. The case came on for hearing on August 10, before Mr. Markham, C.S., the collector and magistrate of the district. M. C. Hill, barrister at law, appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. A. Colvin, barrister at law, for the defendant, and after considerable discussion as to jurisdiction, &c., the evidence for the prosecution was taken and the further hearing of the case adjourned to the 24th.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT ALLAHABAD.—The cholera epidemic among the troops has not quite died out yet. Since the publication of our yesterday's issue there have been no fresh cases either at Sheorajpore, the old Rifle Range, or among the Artillery and 35th N.I. There have been, however, one death in cantonments and one fresh case to-day. The whole of the single men, garrison cell prisoners of H.M.'s 2-22nd Regiment, leave for Begum Serai to-morrow and form a camp there.—*Indian Herald*.

ELLERSLIE.—We now hear that the Punjab Government has purchased the house called "Ellerslie" at Simla, for the sum of Rs.25,000. The house is large and commodious, but for the purpose of lodging the whole of the secretariat large additions must be made.—*Times of India*.

THE MANDALAY MINISTERS.—The *Mandalay Government Gazette* gives a list of all the chief officials, including two or three new and important appointments. The four principal grades of civil authority are:—(1) Meng-gyi or Chief Minister, (2) Atweng-wun or Minister of the Interior, (3) Myo-wun or City Magistrate, (4) Wundauk or Sub Minister. The highest military office is that of "Weng-do-hmu," or Commander of the Palace Guard, who ranks next to a Chief Minister. Ordinarily there are four Meng-gyis, four Atweng-wuns, two Myo-wuns, four Wundauks and three Weng-do-hmus, viz., those of the Right, the Left, the Eastern, and Western quarters. The prescribed number of chief ministers, city magistrates, and commanders is rarely if ever exceeded; the other two grades are filled with more irregularity. During the reign of the king there were five Atweng-wuns, one being stationed as special revenue superintendent at Bahamo, and no fewer than seven sub ministers. A brief summary is given of the services of each of the new functionaries. The Taung Khweng chief minister has passed through the grades of herald, governor, sub minister and minister of the interior. The Pauk Myaing Atweng-wun has been envoy to the Courts of France, Italy, and England, and has acted as herald and sub minister. The movements of the Hletheng Atweng-wun are given more in detail. He has been in palace employ from a very early age, and during the late monarch's reign was promoted successively through the ranks of slipper-bearer, tea-server, and betel box-holder to that of the Governor of the Royal Barges. For his loyalty and energy (which signifies the active share he took in the late massacres) the present Lord of Existence created him city magistrate, and has now exalted him to the dignity of minister of interior. His special charge till recently was the supervision of the Shan country and the middle territory. A notification in the same *Gazette* now appoints him supreme governor of all the lower fluvial provinces. He is placed in command of a large military force, and is to take immediate measures to prevent disturbances in the skirts of the country and the access of robbers and bad characters, who are causing terror and insecurity to the traders and cultivators of the Golden Kingdom.—*Ibid*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 36,321 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed decidedly quiet at £2 12s. 6d. for rice or wheat; at £2 17s. 6d. nominal for linseed; at £3 5s. for hides; at £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. for jute, &c. For London *via* Cape: The market closed weak at £2 1s. 3d. for rice or wheat; £2 5s. for linseed; £2 6s. 3d. for rape, poppy, &c.; £2 5s. for jute, heavy or light bales. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Quotations nominal at £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. for dead weight; £3 to £3 5s. for measurement goods and oils. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Wheat at £2 3s. 9d.; linseed at £2 6s. 3d., the latter with wheat at £2; linseed and jute at £2 2s. 6d.; and oil at £2 5s.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN MAHOMED HUSSAIN.—At the inquest held to inquire into the cause of the death of this gallant officer the jury returned the following verdict:—"The deceased met with his death from a shock the result of injuries sustained by reason of a collision between his carriage and a railway engine at St. Mary's level crossing. The accident is attributable to the want of precaution for the safety of the public on the part of the South Indian Railway Company. The jury beg that the attention of Government be called to the unsafe manner in which the train service has been worked between Egmore and the beach."—*Ibid*.

THE LATE MR. JORDAN.—We regret to record the death, at Madras, on August 1, from bronchitis, of Mr. Mathew Jordan, first uncoventanted assistant of the Revenue Board-office. Mr. Jordan, who was a native of Ireland, was a useful member of the branch of the Government service to which he belonged, and he was greatly respected by all who came in contact with him.—*Ibid*.

THE LATE LIEUT. A. E. DOBSON.—It is with regret we have to record the death of this young officer in his thirtieth year at

Camp Gandamak, Afghanistan, on July 20. Deceased entered the army in July, 1869, and was attached to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore. In April, 1873, he took up a staff appointment in the Engineering Department, and in February, 1879, proceeded to the frontier on field service. It is said that deceased had been suffering from fever.—*Ibid*.

RAILWAY BRIDGES.—In an order, dated June 14, the Government state that they are still of opinion that it is desirable that the railway bridges over the following rivers should, if possible, be made available for ordinary wheeled traffic:—Poiney, Cauvery, Amaravati, Vaigai Ganicheri. With respect to the objections cited by the Madras Railway agent, the Government recognise the fact that the rivers in question have been bridged at great expense by the railway companies, but with capital raised at interest guaranteed by the State. It is not, however, intended that any outlay should fall upon the companies in connection with these proposals. The work, if undertaken, must be at the cost of the local funds boards concerned, who will also have to defray any additional expenses of maintenance caused thereby; and the railway companies will be enabled to protect their interests by levying tolls on all traffic using the bridges, such tolls to be shared between them and the local fund boards concerned, in the proportion of the capital expenditure incurred. The Government are further of opinion that suitable regulations for the conduct of traffic over the bridges can be framed without difficulty. The agent of the Madras Railway Company has again been requested to submit estimates of the cost of the alterations necessary to adapt the Poiney and Cauvery bridges for wheeled traffic, and of the additional expenses for upkeep and working which will become necessary if the alterations are carried out. The agents of the two companies have also been invited to suggest tables of suitable tolls for the use of their bridges.—*Ibid*.

THE NEW LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—One ward of the new lying-in hospital has been opened. The hospital is built by the charitable endowment of Rai Bahadur Mullapah Chetty.—*Times of India*.

OFFICIAL RUMOURS.—It is rumoured that Mr. J. C. Loch, late president of the Madras Municipality, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of private secretary to Mr. Adam, governor-designate of Madras.—*Times of India*.

THE GOLD MINING.—We understand that the Madras Gold Mining Company (Limited) has been floated. The number of shares reserved for the Indian market was 50,000, and these have been fully applied for.—*Ibid*.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "LASSA."—Intelligence has been received at Madras that the new iron barque *Lassa*, Captain Higgins, which left the roads on August 8 for Calcutta, had struck off the Santipilly rocks and foundered in deep water. All lives on board saved. The *Lassa* was a vessel of 1,138 tons. She arrived in the Madras roads on the 6th July from Cardiff with 9,000 steel rails for the Mysor State Railway.—*Ibid*.

NATIVE A.D.C.—We learn that Honorary Captain and Subadar Major Mahomed Abdullah, of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, has been appointed aide de camp to Sir Neville Chamberlain, vice Honorary Captain Mahomed Hussain, who was recently killed. The new A.D.C. is a member of the Order of British India. He entered the army forty-seven years ago, and is now sixty-two years of age. He served under Major General Whitlock with the Bundelcund Field Division in 1858-59, was present at the capture of Urighang, the affair at Koboie, and battle of Banda, has received medal and clasp for Central India, and prize money for Kurvi and Banda. He was only this year gazetted honorary captain.—*Ibid*.

GROUNDLESS CHARGE.—Officiating Conductor M'Kenna, a warrant officer, who was brought here from Rangoon under arrest on a charge of being implicated in the case of which Conductor Stephenson is charged with misappropriating Government ordinance stores, will return to Rangoon by the next steamer to rejoin the arsenal at that station, the charge against him of falsifying accounts having been proved to be groundless.—*Madras Mail*.

RETURN FROM RAMPA.—The following troops arrived to-day from Rampa, *via* Coconada, by the steamer *Henzada*, viz.:—200 rank and file of the 10th N.I., under command of Major Leggett, and headquarters and wing 39th N.I., Colonel Carnegie commanding. The band of the 10th N.I. met the returned troops at the beach and played them to their lines.—*Madras Mail*.

The Madras Government have received an urgent requisition for the immediate despatch of ten medical officers and hospital assistants to Afghanistan.

BOMBAY.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. J. N. Graham, the chairman, entered into an exhaustive review of the work performed by the chamber during the year. Referring to the budget errors, he expressed regret that the Government, when issuing the recent loan, did not take the public more into its confidence. Had it been known that this loan was probably only a forerunner of further requirements tenders might perhaps have been at low rates, but the moral gain which would have resulted from entire frankness in the matter would have been cheaply obtained. As to the cotton duties,

he remarked it was an utter fallacy to suppose that the abolition of the duties on goods made from the lower counts of yarns merely meant a loss of revenue to the State and a gain to Lancashire manufacturers and East Indian merchants. The whole benefit had gone to the people of this country, who now received a cheaper, purer, and more durable cloth than they ever did before, and he trusted that no such retrograde step as the imposition of a uniform duty on all grey goods would be contemplated by Government, but that they would carry to its logical conclusion the wise policy of their predecessors. The chairman touched upon other topics in the course of his address, and, speaking of the mail arrangements, he strongly urged the necessity of some change being made in the time of departure from Bombay. The reports of the committee on the Factories Bill, of 1880; the Compulsory Registration of Partnerships; Committees of Arbitration; and the Trade-Marks Registration Bill were adopted after discussion. Previous to the close of the meeting Mr. G. A. Kittredge brought forward a motion condemnatory of the new Petroleum Bill. The motion stated that the bill in question must, if made law, seriously restrict, if it did not entirely check, the important and rapidly-growing kerosene oil trade, and requested that Government would postpone further consideration of the proposed bill until good cause had been shown for the necessity of restrictive measures. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. A. Richardson, and carried unanimously after some discussion, in the course of which several members of the chamber spoke strongly against the proposed legislation.—*Times of India*.

ACCIDENT TO THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.—Early on Aug. 8 a telegram was received at the office of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, in Bombay, announcing that the Nerbudda river was at seventeen feet flood and was rising fast. Later telegrams announced that the river was still rising, and at six o'clock in the evening a further telegraphic communication stated that a pier and two spans of the bridge had been carried away, necessitating, of course, the stoppage of all traffic over the bridge. The water at this time was stated to be at twenty-seven feet flood, and still rising. Through communication was for some time interrupted, but arrangements have been completed for the transmission of passengers and goods across the river. As soon as the state of the river permits the injury to the bridge will be remedied and communication restored.—*Times of India*.

THE CHIEF OF SANGLEE.—The chief of Sanglee has been asked by the Bombay Government whether he felt himself able to administer his Government; and in reply he has stated that he felt himself quite able to do so now.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.—From the accounts of the half-year ended in June, which are now being made up, it would appear that all well-managed mills have earned enough to declare very fair dividends to their shareholders. There has been a steady demand for yarn and cloth during the past six months, both up-country and in the foreign markets which India commands, the prices realised leaving a fair margin of profit to the spinners. Food has been cheap, and the natural wants for clothing, which during the previous famine years have remained unsatisfied, have found their vent in the purchase of goods on the poor ryot having come into possession of cash from the sale of his field produce. We believe we are correct in saying that most of the mills in Bombay are profitably employed, having light stocks of manufactured goods on hand, and being under several weeks' contract for supply of goods chiefly for foreign markets, especially China and Japan. Indeed, it might be said that China and Japan have stood Bombay in good stead during the whole of the recent crisis, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, ever since the cotton industry of India assumed its present development. Since 1875-76 the exports of Indian manufactured goods have taken a rapid bound, as will be seen from the following shipments to China:—

	lbs.	Rs.
1875-76 ...	4,651,270	20,44,139
1876-77 ...	6,334,719	30,39,140
1877-78 ...	13,762,133	60,66,155
1878-79 ...	18,154,601	75,89,914
1879-80 ...	22,567,277	97,05,148

It is true that the trade with China is sometimes overdone, and that during the critical period of mill industry in Bombay shipments of mill goods were somewhat forced on that country. But one thing is clear, that there is a demand for Bombay spinnings in China, and that, until the Chinese take themselves to spinning, Bombay spinners have a good outlet for their goods. One circumstance favourable to Bombay this year is that spinners have been able to clear goods at prices which, after defraying all charges incidental to manufacture, leave a fair working margin over the cost of the raw material. No doubt much of the return of confidence in the value of mill property is attributable to this cause. Again, most of the mills in liquidation, which were suddenly thrown on the market as a drug, were disposed of at prices which place their purchasers at a very decided advantage over other concerns in the proportion which the working results of such mills bear to their new purchase value as compared to the capital expended in the setting up of others. An instance of how the unduly depressed value of mill property in a time of crisis rapidly recovers in a fairly good year is just afforded us by the resale of the Mandvie Mills, which has recently taken place in Bombay. These Mandvie mills were purchased at an auction last year at Rs.3,20,000, and the purchaser has now been able to realise

Rs.5,20,000 for the same property. The sale affords, perhaps, the best indication of this return of confidence and the rise in price which results from it. But it is not merely in respect of the unduly depreciated concerns that the rebound has taken place. The shares of all well managed mills have risen in price from 20 to 40 per cent. in the course of the last six months, as may be seen at a glance from a comparison of present quotations of some of the leading mills with what they were in January last:—

	Jan. 1 prices. Rs. per share.	Present prices Rs. per share.
Manockjee Petit Mills ...	1,060	1,280
Oriental do. ...	540	650
Great Eastern do. ...	820	1,040
Morarji Gocaldas do. ...	840	1,170
Jivraj Balloo do. ...	650	950
Bombay United do. ...	730	955

This return of confidence will, however, be misplaced if the speculative feeling is allowed to override practical considerations. For hardly are things coming to a rallying point when we hear of schemes to form joint-stock companies in the case of concerns newly purchased or about to be purchased by paying premiums to their present holders or owners. We warn the public against being victimised once more by accepting shares in such new concerns.—*Times of India*.

THE PETROLEUM BILL.—The commercial community of Bombay have decided to ask the Government of India not to proceed with the Petroleum Bill now before the Viceregal Legislative Council.—*Times of India*.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.—In a letter from the acting chaplain of the church of St. John, Colaba, he draws attention to the fact that that church was built as a memorial of the officers and men who fell in the Sind and Afghan wars of 1839-42. On the sides of the chancel, as many of our readers know, are coloured marble tablets with the names of the officers who fell, and it is now proposed that similar tablets be put up at the other end of the church recording the names of the officers who have fallen in the present Afghan war. The proposal is a commendable one, and singularly appropriate, for the heroes of 1839-42 and of 1878-80 encountered a similar fate at the hands of the same enemy. The Rev. Mr. Bagnell proposes, further, that the church be completed and beautified "in memory of those who have fallen, or may fall, in the present Afghan war."

THE ANGLO-INDIAN MILL.—The *Times of India* is informed that the result of the working of the Anglo-Indian mill for the half-year ending June 30 last is a profit at the rate of 21 per cent. per annum, and that it is the company's intention to pay a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. and carry the balance to a reserve fund.

FOREST PRODUCE.—With the sanction of the Government of India the Governor in Council has made certain rules for regulating the transit of timber and other forest produce in the Presidency of Bombay. The rules are published *in extenso* in the *Government Gazette*, and occupy two pages and a-half of that publication. Special rules have been framed for the province of Sind.—*Ibid*.

HER MAJESTY'S Government have confirmed the appointment of M. Drouin as acting consul for France at Bombay during the absence of M. Vauvert de Mean.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. ANDERSON.—A subscription amounting to Rs.2,000 was recently subscribed by the native inhabitants of Kolhapore State for a testimonial to Col. Anderson, late political officer. It was decided to frame a full-length portrait of this officer, which has been just completed, and will be placed in one of the public buildings.—*Ibid*.

DESPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS.—The 78th Highlanders embarked on August 10 for Karachi. The following are the numbers that embarked:—In the *Huzara*—Seventeen officers, one warrant officer, 579 rank and file, and 66 followers. In the *Dalhousie*—Eight officers, 242 rank and file, five hospital apprentices, and 43 followers. The following are the names of officers:—Lieut. Col. Warren, Lieut. Hatton, Lieut. Fraser, Lieut. M'Dougall, Lieut. Harvey, Lieut. Halkett, Lieut. Hume, Lieut. Davidson, Lieut. Barlow, Major Mackenzie, Capt. and Brevet Major Smith, Capt. Waugh, Sandeman, Hewson, Graham-Campbell, Stewart, Second Lieuts. Mackintosh, M'Intyre, F. B. Lund, Quartermaster P. Campbell, and Surg. Hatch, A.M.D. Surg. Major J. Land, A.M.D., formerly in medical charge of the 78th, has been transferred to the medical charge of the Royal Artillery and Lock Hospital at Kirkee, vice Surg. G. Rogers, A.M.D., attached to the 78th Highlanders. Lieut. Brown, 78th Highlanders, has been directed to return to Puna to take command of the depot of his regiment. Owing to the accident to the Nerbudda Bridge the 15th Native Infantry, had to come on to Bombay without their horses, and the departure of the regiment in the *Chilka* for Karachi was consequently delayed. The medical officer in charge of the 15th Native Infantry, Surg. Major Burrows, is a brother of Brigadier General Burrows.

LIEUT. THE HON. G. F. H. SOMERSET, Grenadier Guards, aide de camp to the Governor of Bombay, goes to the front as orderly officer to Major General Phayre.

THE LATE LIEUT. COL. L. G. BROWN.—Our special correspondent, now on his way to Kandahar, telegraphs to us from Sibi that Lieut. Col. L. G. Brown, second in command of the 8th

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Bombay from the Rev. A. G. Cane, the Church of England chaplain with General Burrows's column at Kushk-i-Nakhud, he was all right on August 3rd.

THE REV. P. H. LE FEUVRE, of Belgaum, has been appointed chaplain to the forces with General Phayre's column, and left for Karachi on Tuesday by the *Dalhousie*.—*Times of India*.
N.I., and formerly in charge of a detachment of that regiment in Bombay, has just met with his death from sunstroke. The regiment was lately sent to Sind, and, soon after the news of the Kushk-i-Nakhud disaster arrived, received orders to proceed to join the Reserve Division in the place of the 3rd N.I. There were few officers better known in the Presidency, and none more generally liked than the late Lieut. Col. Brown, whose death will be heard of with deep regret by his numerous friends in Bombay. His first commission is dated the 9th June, 1854, and he was admitted into the Staff Corps in the autumn of 1866. He was previously attached to the 5th Native Infantry and served with that regiment in China in 1862. An official record of Col. Brown's services mentions that he took part in the operations against the Taepings near Shanghai; that he was present at the attack and capture of the entrenched camp at Wang-Kaza, 4th April, 1862, and of the town of Tseer-poo, 17th April; at Nazeau, 27th and 29th April, at the storming of the town of Tsing-poo, 12th May; and at the repulse of the rebel army near Nazeau, 25th May, 1862. Much sympathy will be felt for his relatives in their bereavement. One of his brothers is Capt. C. E. Brown, commanding 5-8 Mountain Battery, now on its way to the front, and another brother is Major W. T. Brown, superintendent of the police in the Tanna district.—*Times of India*.

THE ATTACK BY ARABS ON THE "KHALIFAH," EUPHRATES STEAMER.

THE following account of this piratical attack has been furnished by the Bagdad agent of the company:—The vessel left Busreh for Bagdad at about eleven o'clock on the night of July 14, with H.M.'s Indian mails, a light general cargo, and about 100 passengers. At about eight o'clock on the following morning in the reach called Serraf, about six miles below Ezra's Tomb, a party of Arabs, fifty or sixty in number, suddenly sprang up from among the reeds on the port bank of the river and opened a brisk fire upon the ship, which was kept up for forty minutes. The captain was among the first wounded, a bullet passed through his left arm, entered his side, and came out under the shoulder blade. Upon seeing this the crew deserted the wheel, the helm at the time being hard over to starboard coming round a very sharp bend. The captain, badly wounded, was unable by himself to shift the helm, so that the vessel must have gone into the bank, where the Arabs were rushing into the water ready to board, but that the engines were disconnected and the engineers remained at their post, and the captain was able to keep the ship on the opposite bank by stopping and reversing the starboard engine. The pilot, who was asleep below, afterwards crawled on deck to the assistance of the captain, when the helm was put amidships and the vessel steamed ahead too fast for the Arabs to keep with her. One passenger and a quartermaster were killed, and the chief engineer wounded, but not seriously. The captain, considering the dangerous nature of the wounds, is, we are glad to say, doing as well as can be expected. A Turkish steamer passed up an hour after the above occurrence without being molested, and another passed down the next day, also without being fired upon. The Arabs were evidently supplied with something better than their usual smooth-bore guns, for many of the bullets passed through the cabins and out on the other side, and one passed through two thicknesses of sheet iron. Since writing the above we learn by telegraph from Busreh that the steamer *Blosse Lynch*, when passing the above place, found the Arabs all ready to attack her also, but she was well protected with pressed bales of wool round her upper deck, and, having taken a guard of twenty-five soldiers on board, she was allowed to pass, the Arabs probably not wishing to waste their ammunition.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—August 7, at Tirhut, the wife of D. B. Allen, C.S., a daughter.
BOND—August 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. T. T. Bond, a son.
BUCKLE—August 24, at Rangoon, the wife of Henry Buckle, British Burma Commission, a son.
CHARDON—August 5, at Calcutta, the wife of E. G. Chardon, Esq., a daughter.
CRANE—August 4, at Dugshai, the wife of Quartermaster E. J. Crane, 60th Royal Rifles, a son.
DAMES—July 30, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of M. Longworth Dames, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.
DOBBS—August 8, at Puna, the wife of Major A. F. Dobbs, a daughter.
EMANUEL—August 6, at Madras, the wife of Mr. C. G. Emanuel, a daughter.
GEDDES—August 8, at Calcutta, the wife of C. T. Geddes, a son.
GOOD—August 1, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Charles Good, C.E., a daughter.

GRANT—July 6, at Karachi, the wife of Major Charles Grant, political agent, Muscat, a daughter.

IRWIN—August 1, at Dharmasala, the wife of the Rev. Arthur W. Irwin, a son.

LEPPER—August 1, at Shahabad, the wife of Francis Lepper, Esq., P.W.D., a son.

MARSH—Aug. 3, at Saharanpore, the wife of Henry Marsh, a son.

M'LEOD—August 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Surg. Major K. M'Leod, M.D., professor of surgery, Calcutta Medical College, a son.

MONOD—August 11, at Bandora Hill, the wife of Mr. E. C. Monod, a son.

NEDHAM—August 1, at Sambelpur, the wife of W. A. Nedham, a daughter.

O'DONNELL—July 31, at Bean Hall, Satara, Bombay, the wife of George Broderic O'Donnell, 17th B.N.I., a son.

PUDAN—July 29, at Dalhousie, the wife of T. G. Pudan, assistant traffic superintendent, P.W.D., a son.

SCOTT—August 3, at Dalhousie, the wife of Capt. W. W. H. Scott, 11th P.W.O. Bengal Lancers (brigade major), a son.

SHEPPARD—July 14, at Bankipore, the wife of Surg. Major T. W. Sheppard, a son.

SIMSON—August 5, at Allahabad, the wife of James Simson, C.S., a daughter.

TURNER—August 3, at Puttiala, the wife of W. R. Turner, supervisor 5th Division, Sirhind Canal, a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREY—SALMON—July 28, at Calcutta, Capt. G. Grey, to Helena Louisa, daughter of Capt. Salmon, late of Mauritius.

HABBURG—SMITH—July 29, at Rawul Pindi, Charles Hamburg, son of G. Hamburg, Esq., of Hamburg, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Smith, of Landour.

LINDSAY—FLETCHER—August 3, at Madras, Robert Lindsay, of Hope Estate, Coorg, to Janet Nisbet, daughter of N. B. Fletcher, M.D., Cardross, Dumbartonshire.

MOSES—ABRAHAM—August 11, at Sans Souci, Byculla, by the Rev. M. Gindilli, S. M. Moses, Esq., late of Shanghai, China, to Rachel, third daughter of E. J. Abraham, Esq., of Bombay.

SPALDING—LEES—July 28, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Colin Souter Spalding, to Kate Lees.

SPYER—STUART—August 3, at Kasauli, J. H. A. Spyer, lieutenant, 18th (The Royal Irish), to Emily Katherine, daughter of John Stuart, Esq., of Glenbrook, St. John's, Newfoundland.

DEATHS.

BARR—July 27, at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Harry James Outram Barr, 2nd lieutenant 66th Regiment, aged 18.

BATES—August 6, at Cawnpore, Alfred George, son of Mr. A. Bates, pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, aged 20.

BROWN—August 6, at Tannah, Bombay Presidency, Hebe, the infant daughter of Major and Mrs. W. T. Brown, Bombay Staff Corps.

BROOKE—August 16, killed in the late sortie from Kandahar, while endeavouring to carry a wounded brother officer out of action, Brigadier General Henry Francis Brooke, commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Kandahar Field Force, eldest son of the late Mr. George Brooke and Lady Arabella Brooke, of Ashbrooke, county Fermanagh, aged 44.

COLLINS—August 2, at Allahabad, Lieut. and Deputy Commissary Michael Collins, barrack master, aged 58.

CORRIGAN—July 31, at Lucknow, Thomas Hercules Atkin Corrigan, late of the P.W.D., aged 54.

FOX—August 2, at Lucknow, Maria, wife of F. G. Burke Fox, assistant engineer, Military Works, aged 26.

GORDON—August 16, killed in a sortie from Kandahar, the Rev. G. M. Gordon, M.A., of the Church Missionary Society, acting chaplain to the forces, youngest son of the late Captain J. E. Gordon, M.P., aged 41.

GORDON—July 26, at Henzadah, Gertrude Dora, child of Mr. Robert Gordon, executive engineer, aged ten months.

JOHNSON—August 2, at Attock, Mary, daughter of H. Johnson, executive engineer, P.N.S. Railway, aged 15 days.

JORDAN—August 1, at Madras, Mr. Matthew Jordan, 1st assistant, Revenue Board-office.

MARSH—August 16, in a sortie from Kandahar, Everard Swann Marsh, of the 27th Royal Fusiliers, second son of the Rev. W. Marsh, vicar of Wethersfield, Essex, aged 22.

NOAD—July 31, at Allahabad, of cholera, Hartley Innis Noad, A.M.D., second son of D. J. Noad, of 49, Redcliffe-square, aged 29.

OWEN—July 31, at Deesa, Cyril, child of Herbert Owen.

PENGELLY—July 29, at Chamba State, Alfred Pengelly, deputy conservator of forests, Punjab, aged 37.

RIDSDALE—August 1, at Ghazipur, Maud Driberg, the child of William Ridsdale, aged 5.

TUCKER—August 7, at Bombay, John Melville Tucker, her Majesty's Customs Preventive Service, of valvular disease of the heart, aged 34.

WEST—August 3, at Madras, Emily Hester, wife of Alister West, coffee planter, Wynaad.

WOOD—August 16, killed in the sortie from Kandahar, Frederic Philip Foster, elder son of the Rev. Frederic Wood, Erwarton Rectory, Ipswich, aged 23.

THE SEA LEVELS.—Capt. A. W. Baird, R.E., assistant superintendent, survey of India, is at present taking levels under the orders of the Government of India in the Madras Presidency and setting down beach marks, the object of Government being to ascertain whether there is any appreciable difference of level in the "mean level of the sea" at the several ports where tidal stations have been established; and to reduce to one common datum the several hitherto isolated systems of levels which have been executed throughout the country for canals, railways, and other engineering works.—*Madras Times*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

THE COST OF ECONOMY.

THE Viceroy on June 27 told the Secretary of State by telegraph—"I propose to instruct Primrose, if Ayub reaches Furrak, to advance towards Girishk with sufficient force to prevent the passage of the Helmund. This would necessitate moving up reinforcements from Phayre's reserve. No troops would be moved until necessity actually arose." In the first place, this passage shows that the Viceroy and his advisers were under the delusion that any force General Primrose could spare from Kandahar would suffice to defend the line of the Helmund; and, next, that no troops from Phayre's reserve division were to be moved up to Kandahar to enable Primrose to strengthen Burrows, except in case of actual necessity. But the Viceroy or his military advisers might surely have known that in June or July the Helmund might be crossed at many places, and at two or three of them at least as readily as at Girishk. If this were the case it was quite clear that Burrows could not hold his own with such force as he had, and equally clear that when Ayub was once over the Helmund, with the "large force" reported on June 27 as under his orders by our Minister at Teheran, and detailed by the Resident at Kandahar on July 2 as consisting of 2,500 horse, ten regiments of infantry, and six batteries of artillery, Primrose was too weak to give his brigadier any support from Kandahar. Here would appear to have been a case of actual necessity for the movement of reinforcements from Phayre's reserve. But no preparation had been made for such a movement, although the railway was then working to Sibi, and no movement was made. Then came the fatal day of Maiwand, when Burrows was enticed away from the small position on which he had fallen back, and which closed two of the roads to Kandahar. This, and nothing until this, constituted the actual necessity, and then preparations were made for action. But even then, so unwilling had the Government been to spend a penny even in the most necessary preparation, more than a month had to elapse before Phayre could move a foot, and then it came about that the reserve,

which was nominally under orders to move on June 27, did not move until August 27, and even then would not probably have been a match for Ayub's army but for the relieving march of Sir F. Roberts's column, which, and not General Phayre's troops, was the real reserve of Kandahar. Those who know General Phayre are not likely to believe that he would delay a moment if he had been allowed to expend the necessary amount in furnishing himself with a transport train. If he had possessed one, and moved across the Khojak Pass, even by July 15, he would have been at Kandahar in time to allow Primrose or Brooke to give Burrows some, and perhaps adequate, support before the fight of the 27th. But the lesson of the papers issued yesterday is the exceeding expensiveness of hand-to-mouth economy in military matters, especially in India. It is a lesson we have had ample opportunity of learning before, and one which we fear the authorities have not taken to heart even now.

Last week the *Examiner* announced its belief that the Government had resolved to retire from Kandahar and take up once more the 1878 frontier in the south of Afghanistan. We deeply regret to say that, although Lord Hartington told a deputation yesterday the question was not absolutely decided, we can draw no other conclusion from his arguments than that our contemporary was very well informed. If the Government really has come to this decision of course nothing that can be said, now that Parliament has virtually separated, will avail to alter its course. But we will at least venture to hope that the Durani capital will not be given up just yet. There need be no hurry about a step so important. The Secretary of State admits that most of the military advisers of the Government, and we may add those of the highest eminence, are opposed to the abandonment of Kandahar, and, although he intimated that others held a different opinion, he did not attempt to conceal that, considering it as a strategical position, the overwhelming weight of authority is on the side of the retention of Kandahar, not necessarily under our own rule, nor, after a while, necessarily with a large force, but in such wise that we should be able in a few days to throw a considerable corps into the city in case of any hostile movements from the Furrak or the Kohistan direction. Then, again, we gather from Lord Hartington's statement that Abdul Rahman is to have both Cabul and Herat; and, if this be so, it would be well, considering his antecedents, that we should retain Kandahar for some time as a gage of his good conduct to ourselves and his friendliness to our interests. To all the strong and, to our mind, overwhelming reasons for holding Kandahar in the hollow of our hand, there is to be added this one, that there can be no need to give it up till Parliament again meets. Indeed, to retire from it for another six months, after what has occurred, will be interpreted all over Asia, and especially in India, as a confession that we cannot keep it if we would.

We must now turn to the news of the day—Roberts's great victory over Ayub's army in the entrenched position at Mazra and Kotal-i-Babi Wali. A map issued yesterday by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department, on the scale of an inch to the mile, enables us to trace the probable movements of the brilliant young general who took over the command from General Primrose only on Tuesday last, and who lost no time in reconnoitring and attacking the entrenchments of the Herati and Cabuli troops, apparently on Thursday. The kotal at which General Nott, on January 12, 1842, de-

feated Atta Khan has got one fatal fault as a position—it can be turned by following the canals which lead from the Agrhandab, round by Gundigan, to Kandahar. It can also be turned; to the north east by the Kotal-i-Muroha, just north of the gold mines, near which General Brooke was shot at just before the fight at Maiwand. But it is doubtful whether this kotal was taken by our troops, as we are told the defeated enemy made away up the Arghandab, and, if we had crossed the Muroha Kotal, their retreat would have been cut off. We will not wait to-day to speculate on the sequence of events in Northern Afghanistan if any considerable number of Ayub's Cabulis should escape to their native place. They may or may not declare for the Ameer, but at any rate they may be expected to add a new element of disturbance to the already excited condition of the capital. However, Ayub's power is clearly broken. He is cut off from Herat, and he has lost twenty-seven out of thirty-six guns, with which he started from Furrab, or the thirty-five with which he fought at Kushk-i-Nakhud. Such a success, following on such a march, confirms General Roberts in that reputation as an able leader which has been sometimes deemed to be imperilled by his dash and daring. And the achievement is even more notable than that of General Nott. It is true Roberts had a greater proportion of troops, but then Nott had the advantage that Akbar Khan left his position to meet him in the open, near the British cantonments. So far as can be judged from the telegram from General Roberts, his troops must have carried the entrenchments or they could hardly have secured such a number of guns, almost all the heavy pieces that Ayub possessed. We may therefore anticipate that if the Afghans made any considerable stand our loss will be very heavy. But, however great it may prove, Kushk-i-Nakhud is avenged; and the pretensions of one of the most dangerous disturbers of Afghanistan, who had his nephew, Yakob's heir apparent, in his camp, have been annihilated. For such a success it is worth paying a good price, which need not have been so heavy in men if we had guarded against it by a proper expenditure upon transport and material.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 7.)

AINSLIE, the Hon. W., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, has been permitted to resign her Majesty's B.C.S., from June 1.

Consequent on the promotion of the Hon. C. Grant, C.S., to the office of judicial commissioner in the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made from June 17:—Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., secretary to the chief commissioner and officiating commissioner, to be commissioner; Mr. J. W. Chisholm, inspector general of police and gaols, to be secretary to the chief commissioner; Mr. F. Venning, C.S., deputy commissioner, 1st class, to be inspector general of police and gaols, but to continue to officiate as commissioner; Col. E. M. Playfair, deputy commissioner 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner 1st class; Lieut. Col. J. L. Loch, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Mr. L. Neill, C.S., commissioner, excise, inspector general of registration, and superintendent of stamps, to be deputy commissioner 3rd class; Major M. M. Bowie, deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be commissioner of excise, inspector general of registration, and superintendent of stamps; Major J. W. Macdougall, assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be deputy commissioner 4th class; Major T. A. Scott, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant

commissioner 1st class; Major T. W. Hogg, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner 2nd class; Mr. S. H. Hennessy, supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner 3rd class.

JARBO—YOUNG—Senior Chaplains of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified opposite their names:—The Rev. P. J. Jarbo, M.A., May 2; the Rev. J. W. Young, M.A., July 30.

SHEPHERD, Rev. T. C., B.A., a junior chaplain, from the Bengal to Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

RIND, Mr. L. A. W., assistant conservator of forest of the 1st grade, posted to the Central Provinces.

BEWLEY, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sukkur Bridge Division, I.V.S. Railway to the Hurnai and Gulistan-Kares Section, Kandahar State Railway.

GAHAN, Mr. H. H., officiating executive engineer, Construction Division, assumed charge of the division from Mr. H. D. La Touche, July 18.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. H. D. engineer in chief, Sindia State Railway, will hold charge of the division during the absence of Mr. Graham on examination leave.

RUSSEL, Col. I., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, Central India, to officiate as chief engineer, Central Provinces, and secretary to the chief commissioner in the P.W.D.

THOMASON, Lieut. Col., C.S. R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as superintending engineer, Central India, and secretary to the agent, Governor General, in the P.W.D.

SWETENHAM, Major E., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Central India, to officiate as superintending engineer in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

WARD, Lieut. Col. D., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, Military Work Branch, is promoted to 2nd class, from April 8.

WALSHE, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J., sub engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from 4th December.

WELLS, Lieut. H. L., R.E., of the Military Works Branch, is appointed assistant director of the Persian Telegraph Department.

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, is transferred to Assam.

DAVIES, Mr. J. D., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Barrackpore Division, Military Works.

LAMB, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Agra Division, Military Works.

GARWOOD, Capt. J. F., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, resumed charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from Mr. T. H. Jewett, C.E., officiating assistant engineer.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, assistant accountant general P.W. Department, three months' privilege; Mr. L. A. W. Rind, assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, to Europe for one year from July 18.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Capts. C. F. Lawson, 2-2nd Foot; H. A. Cherry, 2-5th Foot; and M. B. Luby, 39th Foot; Lieuts. E. W. Fleming, H-3 R.A.; W. G. Collis, 2-2nd Foot; W. E. Scott, 2-6th Foot; L. C. Dundas, 2-8th Foot; E. H. Rivett-Carnac, 85th Foot; and P. G. Kerans, 2nd W.I. Regt., on probation, 14th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. W. E. Bunbury, 2-2nd Foot.

MEDICAL.

HENLEY, Surg. T. H., civil surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, to hold charge of the office of political agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

STEPHEN, Surg. Major A., to officiate as statistical officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments.

ADLEY, Deputy Surg. General W. H., I.M.D., to proceed to Jubbulpore and assume administrative medical charge of the Saugor and Gwalior Circle.

PERKINS, Deputy Surg. General R. H., I.M.S., to proceed to Cabul, and take up the appointment of principal medical officer, 1st Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

HANSARD, Deputy Surg. General H. B., A.M.D., to proceed to Umballa and assume administrative medical charge of the Sirhind Circle.

MILITARY.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. B., 1st Battalion, 12th Foot, officiating wing officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 16, 1879.

Candidates for the I.S.C. placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay:—

Lieut. W. C. H. Mackintosh, 2nd West India Regiment, Madras; Lieut. H. W. N. Guinness, 2nd Battalion 18th Foot, Bombay; 2nd Lieut. P. H. Saulez, 101st Foot, to Bombay.

PIERSON, Capt. W. H., R.A., executive engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., to officiate as military secretary on the personal staff of the Viceroy.

Appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery—Lieut. J. C. Shirres, R.A., second subaltern and officiating first subaltern, to be first subaltern, vice Capt. H. N. Jervois, R.A., promoted; Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, R.A., third subaltern and officiating second subaltern, to be second subaltern, vice Lieut. Shirres; Lieut. W. J. Honner, R.A., officiating third subaltern, to be third subaltern, vice Lieut. Thackeray.

KEEN—HUME—To be lieutenant colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. J. Keen, C.B., and Major W. W. Hume, August 5.

SHEPPERD—To be major—Capt. T. Shepperd.

HACKETT—To be captain—Lieut. H. C. Hackett.

CLUTTERBUCK—RAMSAY—To be majors—Capt. J. St. Q. Clutterbuck, G.L.I., Capt. H. M. Ramsay, G.L.I. and Capt. W. Atkins, G.L.I.

HUDSON—To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. J. Hudson, Bengal S.C.

DAUNT, Lieut. Col. W., 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, to command a brigade in the field, vice Major General W. Roberts.
 WOLSELEY, Lieut. Col. G. B., 6th Foot, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, Rohilkund District, to be assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, Peshawur District.
 WEMYSS, Col. B.M., S.C. to be assistant adjutant general, Khyber Line Force, vice Major H. Thompson.
 MILITARY FURLONGS.—Capt. B. H. B. Kennett, for six months to England; Lieut. Col. J. Upperton, S.C., Commandant 16th Bl.-C., medical certificate, for 182 days; Surgeon Major J. L. Bryden, M.D., statistical officer to the Government of India in the sanitary and medical departments, medical certificate, for one year, 91 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, July 29.)

BENNET—43rd Regt.—Lieut. E. G. Bennet, to be instructor of musketry, vice Dodd, promoted.
 HILL—62nd Regt.—Lieut. E. C. Hill, to be instructor of musketry, vice Inglis, promoted.
 SMYTH—14th N.I.—Surgeon F. A. Smyth, from the Sanawar Military Asylum, to be officiating medical charge of the regiment.
 BOND—26th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. H. Bond, 2nd West India Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. W., Bengal Infantry, is transferred to Ferozepore to Peshawur for general duty.
 POWLETT, Capt. N., R.A., to proceed from Safed Sung to Simla, for duty at army headquarters.
 ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut. G. A., who has exchanged from the 81st to the 57th Foot, to return to England, to join the latter corps.

Orders confirmed:—

D'AGUILAR—Kandahar Force O., July 7, appointing Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguiar, R.A., assistant field engineer.
 BARLOW—Rohilkund District O., July 3, appointing Col. W. J. P. Barlow, S.C., to assume command of the district as senior officer present.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 4.)

WILLIAMSON—36th N.I.—Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, R.M.L.I., a candidate for the Bl. S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.
 TAYLOR—38th N.I.—Lieut. W. W. Taylor, Bl. M.L.I., a candidate for the Bl. S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.
 MEADE—8th Bl.C.—Lieut. J. de C. D. Meade, from the 10th Bl. Lancers, to be officiating squadron officer.
 HARRIS—38th N.I.—Lieut. C. W. Harris, from the 39th N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.
 Officers of the Army Pay Department ordered to India to join as paymasters of the regiments specified opposite their names:—Capt. E. G. P. Mayes, 66th Foot; J. F. Mosse, 1-18th Foot; W. L. Fleury, 29th Foot; T. R. W. Davidson, 2-8th Foot; A. A. D. Weigall, 2-11th Foot; J. S. Walker, 51st Foot; and Souper, 1-12th.
 HOPE, Capt. C., 60th Rifles, to proceed to Natal to join the 3rd battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

PENNYCUICK, Col. J. F., C.B., R.A., to assume command of the district as senior officer present, Presidency District.
 BOWYER—ABBOTT—Dated July 15, appointing Lieut. W. G. Bowyer and H. E. S. Abbott, R.E., to be assistant field engineers.
 KELSALL—54th Foot, R.O., July 11, appointing Capt. and Local Major J. R. Kelsall to act as paymaster and quartermaster to the wing 54th Foot, at Delhi.
 GLASCOCK—1st Bl. C. R.O., July 14, appointing Major T. B. M. Glasgow, 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.
 ARMSTRONG—COOK—5th Bl. C. R.O., July 12, making the following officiating appointments in the corps:—Capt. Armstrong, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice R. B. Graham; and Capt. L. A. C. Cook, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Captain J. P. D. Vanrenen.
 STRONG—FAGAN—10th Bengal Lancers—R.O., July 9, making the following appointments:—Major D. M. Strong, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. C. F. G. Fagan, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.
 BOILEAU—6th N.I.—R.O., July 10, appointing Lieut. L. M. Boileau, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.
 ENRIQUEZ—16th N.I.—R.O., July 14, appointing Lieut. A. D. Enriquez, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.
 GREY—27th N.I.—R.O., July 10, appointing Capt. L. J. H. Grey to officiate as wing officer.
 SPENCE—Dated July 15, appointing Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.
 BRYDON—STEVENS—42nd N.I.—R.O., July 9, making the following appointments:—Capt. W. Brydon, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, and Lieut. H. FitzG. Stevens, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
 GORDON—4th Goorkhas—R.O., July 5, appointing Capt. A. E. Gordon, attached, to officiate as wing officer.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 4.)

PAUL, Mr. A. W., assistant commissioner, on survey duty in Darjiling, is posted to the Sudder Station.
 GORDON, Capt. A. E., assistant commissioner, to act as deputy commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
 RENNY, Mr. R. H., to act in 2nd grade of assistant commissioners, and posted to Palamow Division of Lohardugga.
 LLOYD, Mr. J. C., sub deputy collector, Hooghly, resumed charge on August 5.
 LEE, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is vested with powers of collector.

BERTELSON, Mr. V. W., assistant superintendent of police, to have charge of district police, Gya.
 WOOD, Surgeon Major J.J., officiating superintendent of vaccination, Darjiling, is confirmed.
 SAM, Mr. G., district traffic superintendent, East Indian Railway, to be honorary magistrate, Sahebgunge bench of magistrates, and vested with powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.
 SHIRCORE, Mr. C. G. M., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Furreedpore, is vested with powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.
 WESTMORELAND, Major J. P., R.E., examiner, 1st class (temporary rank), resumed charge of central office of accounts, Bengal, on July 23.
 SCOTT—The services of Mr. D. Scott, executive engineer, 1st grade, Dacca Division, are temporarily placed at disposal of commissioners for making improvements in Port of Calcutta.
 FURLOUGH.—Mr. L. C. Abbott, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Darjiling, leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 7.)

HURST, Mr. J., inspector of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Chindwara.
 DUFF—HAMILTON—Messrs. J. C. Duff and J. H. Hamilton, officiating as district superintendents of police of the 2nd and 3rd classes, will respectively revert to the 3rd and 4th classes from the 2nd inst.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

O'BRIEN, Mr. J. H., inspector of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Muttra.
 YOUNG, Mr. J. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Allahabad.
 COWIE, Capt. T. R., officiating sub judge, Sitapur, to be also judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Sitapur cantonments.
 PLOWDEN, Mr. W. C., commissioner of the Merut Division, to officiate as member of the Board of Revenue of the N.W.P.
 MACMILLAN, Mr. A., deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bijnor.
 JACKSON, Mr. W. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Mirzapur, to be deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
 MOIR, Mr. E. M'A., assistant conservator of forests, is posted to the school circle.
 WRIGHT, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, Rohilkund Provincial Division, to the charge of the Bareilly District.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, temporarily, from Hazara to Murree, in the Rawul Pindi District.
 ROBINSON, Surg. T., 4th Punjab Infantry, is appointed civil surgeon of Edwardesabad.
 PALIN, Mr. H. F., officiating district superintendent of police, from Delhi to Jhelum.
 FORSTER, Mr. A. R., officiating district superintendent of police, from Jhelum to Delhi.
 RICHARDSON, Mr. R. R., assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to the Rawul Pindi District.

Orders confirmed:—

Brigade O., Punjab Frontier Force, July 1, appointing Major A. Scott, V.C., 4th Sikh Infantry, to proceed to Armitisar to relieve Major J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab Infantry.
 FINNIS—WEDDERBURN—O'MEALY—3rd Punjab Infantry, making the following appointments:—Major J. Finnis, wing commander, to act as 2nd in command; Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. W. A. D'O. O'Mealy, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
 FURLOUGH.—The Rev. W. Ayerst, senior chaplain, stationed at Murree, to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Aug. 7.)

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Sibsaigar on the 28th ult.
 PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., assistant commissioner, to the Mangaldai sub division, received charge of office on the 27th ult.
 Temporary promotions:—
 MICHELL—WIGHT—Major T. B. Michell, deputy commissioner, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to act in the 3rd grade; Mr. J. Knox Wight, C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Cachar, to act as deputy commissioner, 4th grade. Mr. Knox Wight will have charge of the district of Cachar during Major Boyd's absence on leave.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

CHARD, the Rev. C. H., is to officiate as chaplain of Rangoon cantonment from July 16.
 HOUGH, Mr. A., resigns his commission as a captain in the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 HANDLEY, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Pegu Division to the chief engineer's office, and to officiate as assistant to chief engineer and assistant secretary to the chief commissioner in the P.W.D.
 BURNE—JENKINS—Mr. K. G. Burne, assistant commissioner, from the charge of the Padoung Division of the Prome District, Prome; Capt. T. M. Jenkins from Prome to the charge of the Pa-doung Division.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 10.)

HEMING, Capt. D., deputy commissioner of police, Madras Town, to act as an assistant inspector general of police.

JONES, Mr. O. R., assistant superintendent of police, Salem, to act as deputy commissioner of police, Madras.

BROWNE, the Rev. J. F., attained the rank of senior chaplain on July 20.

HAPPELL, Mr. W. A., to act as collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. J. H. Garstin, collector and magistrate and agent to the governor, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months, on medical certificate. Surg. Major E. E. Lloyd, Zillah surgeon, Tanjore, privilege leave for three months, on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

FAWCETT, Surgeon E. 25th Regt. N.I., to officiate in medical charge of 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, Bellary.

MILITARY.

NANGLE—DALE—ANDERSON—Officers appointed temporarily to the Commissariat Department, to act as sub assistant commissaries general, 1st class; Major H. B. Nangle, S.C., wing officer, 24th Regt. N.I.; Capt. H. M. Dale, G.L., wing officer, 37th Regt. N.I.; Capt. E. B. Anderson, S.C., wing officer, 24th Regt. N.I.

SYMMONDS—The services of Veterinary Surgeon T. J. Symonds are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Appointment in the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles :—

SHERMAN, Mr. F. C., to be 2nd lieutenant.

Admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified :—

BUCK—MARSACK—ELLIOTT—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. L. W. Buck, S.C., Aug. 20; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. B. Marsack, S.C., Aug. 20; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. S. Elliott, S.C., Aug. 29. Capt. A. B. Marrack, S.C., is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

O. by the officer commanding Malabar and Canara confirmed :—

RAWLINSON—July 27—Directing Capt. S. R. Rawlinson, S.C., wing officer, 34th Regt. L.I., to take charge of the duties of the executive commissariat officer at Cannanore.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Surgeon Major W. Fry, Indian Medical Department, residency surgeon, Travancore, medical certificate, out of India for two years.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 28.)

Orders confirmed :—

HAY, Lieut. Col. Woulfe H., S.C., from general duty, Cannanore, to officiate 2nd in command 14th Regt. N.I.

TILLARD, Major G. H., S.C., from attached 36th Regt. N.I., to wing officer, 36th Regt. N.I.

Posted to the battalion of his regiment specified below :—

PEARSON—19th Foot—Second Lieut. Pearson, 1st Battalion 19th Foot.

Orders confirmed :—

FIZPATRICK—BRAINE—GEORGES—April 12, by the commandant 30th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments :—Major F. S. Fizepatrick to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. E. E. Braine to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges to officiate as quartermaster.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 12.)

STACE—FORBES—Capt. E. V. Stace delivered to Mr. D. E. Forbes, charge of the office of Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, on the 2nd inst.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri.

HATHORNTHWAITE, Mr. J. T., to act as principal of the Elphinstone College in the 2nd grade.

SCORGIE, Mr. J., to officiate in the 3rd grade.

BLACK, Capt. W. C., 2nd grade assistant superintendent, Puna and Nasik Revenue Survey, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant superintendent.

CROUDACE, Mr. C. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section, to officiate as manager, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

BUYERS—SUMMERS—HAIG—Transferred to the Hubli-Bellary Railway Survey on completion of the Marmagao-Hubli Railway Survey :—Mr. W. L. Buyers, executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. T. Summers, assistant engineer, 1st grade; and Mr. W. S. Haig, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

HULLUM, Mr. E. H., officiating engineer in chief, Dhond and Manmad

State Railway, will officiate as manager of the Dhond and Manmad and Berar Railways during Major Engledue's absence.

PAYNE—BROWN—Major C. D. P. Payne delivered over to Major T. Brown charge of the office of the superintendent of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway on July 27.

MOSCARDI—KENNEDY—Mr. R. H. Moscardi delivered to Mr. R. M. Kennedy charge of the office of the first assistant collector of Kaira on August 4.

STEWART, Mr. A., assistant collector Sholapur, relinquished charge of his duties in that district on July 19.

FORBES, Mr. H. D. E., assistant superintendent revenue survey, Gujarat, proceeded to join his appointment as superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar.

SUMMERS, Mr. H. H., assistant superintendent revenue survey, Gujarat, delivered over charge of his office on August 2.

WESTBROOK, Mr. K. G. C., resumed charge of the port office at Karwar on July 31.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. H. Dangerfield, manager Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, three months' privilege leave; Major Engledue, R.E., officiating manager Dhond and Manmad and Berar Railways, three months' privilege leave; Mr. R. C. Wroughton, assistant conservator of forests, Nasik, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

CODRINGTON, Surgeon Major O., is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle inclusive.

Medical officers placed temporarily at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief :—

Surgeon Major R. H. Batty, Surgeon Major J. Davidson, Surgeon C. W. M'Rury, Surgeon J. W. Clarkson, Surgeon O. H. Channer, Surgeon C. Monks, Surgeon W. K. Hatch, Surgeon K. S. Nariman, Surgeon P. J. Damania, and Surgeon A. S. Faulkner.

M'CONAGHY, Surgeon W., M.D., to perform the duties of second surgeon, J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon Major H. Cook.

DAY, Surgeon Major H., M.D., has to perform the duties of civil surgeon at Dhulia.

DAMANIA—COLAH—Surgeon P. J. Damania delivered over to Surgeon M. B. Colah charge of the Surat District Gaol on August 5.

MILITARY.

MURRAY—The services of Major P. Murray, unattached list, are re-placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

FULTON—To be lieut. col. from August 4, 1880 :—Major G. G. H. Fulton, S.C.

FOX, Lieut. W. E. K. Fox, officiating wing officer, 28th N.I., on probation, is removed from the list of probationers for the B.S.C.

BLAKSLEY—Capt. E. Blaksley, R.A., is appointed adjutant to the R.A., 2nd (Reserve) Division, Kandahar Force.

FOX, Lieut. F. J., R.A., is appointed adjutant to the R.A., Kandahar Force, vice Plant, reported sick.

SHAW, Mr. C., is permitted to resign his commission as sub lieut. in the G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps.

ELLIOT—Appointment on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor :—Lieut. E. H. Elliot, R.A., to be an extra aide de camp, vice Lieut. Christopher, 78th Foot.

GRIFFITH, Major J. G. E., S.C., wing commander 18th N.I., to officiate as assistant adjutant general of division, vice Major Grant 13th N.I.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Major C. Collingwood, R.A., 5-11th, from June 29 to Dec. 19, in extension in England on medical certificate; Lieut. A. Matthews, 5-9th, from July 15 to Oct. 14, in extension in England on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, August 6.)

ABBOTT—2nd Sind Horse—Capt. F. A. Abbott, squadron officer (officiating 3rd squadron commander) to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Capt. Loch, seconded.

CLEMENTS—STRUTT—YONGE—3rd N.L.I.—Col. J. Clements, 2nd in command, officiating commander, to be commandant; Lieut. Col. J. R. Strutt, wing commander, officiating 2nd in command, to be 2nd in command; and Major C. W. Yonge, S.C., officiating wing commander, to be wing commander.

CHAPMAN—Purundhar Sanatorium—Lieut. D. A. R. Inglefield, 29th Foot, to be staff officer, vice Lieut. Inglefield, 2-15th Foot.

FERRIER, Capt. A. W., B-2 R.A., is appointed adjutant to the R.A.A.M., vice Robson, deceased.

SOMERSET, Lieut. the Hon. G. F. H., Grenadier Guards, A.D.C., is appointed orderly officer to Major Gen. Phayre, C.B., commanding reserve division Cabul Field Force.

SMITH, Capt. W. O., G-2, is attached for duty to F-2, R.A.

SPILSBURY—ST. CLAIR—Officers attached to the Sappers and Miners :—Lieut. E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., and Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E.

Orders confirmed :—

WOOD—1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Cabul Field Force, 15th July, appointing 2nd Lieut. P. St. L. W. Wood, 2-15th Foot, to be orderly officer to Brigadier General Wood, commanding the brigade.

CLOWES—THUNDER—RODICK—HERBERT—2-7th Foot R.O., 7th July. Quartermaster H. Clowes, and Lieut. G. F. Thunder, interpreter, having been reported unfit for duty, Lieut. R. P. B. Rodick and Lieut. G. C. Herbert will perform their respective duties.

THE EVACUATION OF CABUL.

THE following general order was issued by General Sir Donald Stewart :—"As the force now employed in Northern Afghanistan is about to be broken up, the Lieutenant General Commanding takes this

opportunity of thanking Generals Roberts, Ross, Hills, and the officers of all departments, civil and military, for the cordial support they have given him during the period of his command. The discipline and conduct of the soldiers, European and native, who have served in the various field forces throughout Afghanistan have, from first to last, been beyond praise; and it is with pride that the Lieutenant General here records the fact that during the two years he has been in the field only two cases have come to his notice in which complaints had been made by the people of the country against the men of the force. The Lieutenant General desires to give his special thanks to General Bright and the troops employed on the line of communications, as on their exertions the comfort and the efficiency of the troops at the front has been largely dependent. General Bright and his officers and men may be satisfied that their valuable services are fully appreciated by Government and their comrades at Cabul. Though the return to India of that part of the force detailed for service in the direction of Kandahar may be somewhat delayed, the Lieutenant General feels sure that he speaks with the voice of the army when he assures Sir Frederick Roberts and the column under his command that they carry with them the warmest sympathy and good wishes."

The following is an extract from general orders by his Excellency the Commander in Chief:—"With reference to the Government General Order, No. 597, of the 7th inst., the undermentioned medical officers are directed to proceed forthwith to join the corps to which they may be posted under instructions which will be communicated to them by the Surgeon General her Majesty's Forces. They will travel expeditiously at the public expense by dak, rail, and steamer (as may be necessary) under Clause I (d) Paragraph 188 Part I and Clause 6 paragraph 159 Part 2 of the Transport regulations:—Surg. Major R. H. Batty, Surgeon Major J. Davidson, and Surgs. C. W. MacKury, J. W. Clarkson, O. H. Channer, C. Monks, W. K. Hatch, K. S. Nariman, P. J. Damania, and A. S. Faulkner.—Adjutant General's-office, Headquarters, Puna, August, 1880."

SIR F. ROBERTS'S FORCE.—The following is the order which Sir F. Roberts issued to the troops at Cabul on Saturday:—"It has been decided by the Government of India that a force shall proceed with all possible despatch from Cabul towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar for the relief of the British garrison in those places, now threatened by a large army under the leadership of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan. Sir Frederick Roberts feels sure that the troops under his command for this important duty will cheerfully respond to the call made upon them, notwithstanding the privations and hardships insuperable from a long march through a hostile country. The Lieutenant General wishes to impress on both officers and men the necessity of preserving the same strict discipline which has been so successful and uniformly maintained since the commencement of the war, and to treat all the people who may be well disposed towards the British with justice and forbearance. Sir Frederick Roberts looks confidently forward to the successful accomplishment of the object of the expedition, convinced as he is that all ranks are animated with the proud feeling that to them is entrusted the duty and privilege of relieving their fellow-soldiers and restoring the prestige of the British arms."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDING B.V.R. CORPS.—Sunday, August 8. The commandant has much pleasure in publishing for the information of the officers and members of the corps the following reply from Government to the offer recently made by him tendering the services of the regiment for garrison or any other duty the Bombay Government might detail them for:—Military Department, No. 83-P., Puna, August 7. Letter from the commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, No. G., August 5:—"In consequence of the number of European troops which are on field service at present, and the fact that more are under orders for Afghanistan, I have the honour respectfully to tender the services of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for garrison or any other duty in Bombay which Government may be pleased to detail them for. This offer, I would add, comes alike from myself as from all the senior officers present with the corps. Awaiting reply." Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, while fully appreciating the loyalty and ready offer of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to undertake "garrison or any other duty in Bombay, which Government may be pleased to detail them for," feels that the sacrifices which such an offer involves could only be accepted in the face of a very pressing emergency. Such necessity has not arisen. The offer must therefore be declined for the present; but the thanks of Government are due, and are hereby tendered, to the commandant, the officers and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, for their very soldier-like readiness, upon which Government confidently rely.—M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel, Acting Secretary to Government. To the Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General. By order, W. M. TENNENT, Captain and Acting Adjutant, B.V.R.C.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. M. Monteath (Cov.), M. Simpson (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Hon. J. C. St. Clair (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. Webb (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. B. Buckley (Uncov.), three weeks, E. Boden (Uncov.), four months, medical certificate, W. Good (Uncov.), four months.

Madras Estab.—H. Gompertz (Uncov.), fifteen days.

Bombay Estab.—B. G. Gilbert-Cooper (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate, W. M. P. Coghlan (Cov.), six days, G. G. Turner (Cov.), six months, medical certificate.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. W. Ritchie (Uncov.), A. C. Crampton (Uncov.), T. H. Hooman (Uncov.), C. Von Ahn (Uncov.), W. F. Smith (Uncov.), K. E. Symons (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—T. Murrell (Uncov.), M. B. Baker (Cov.), W. M. P. Coghlan (Cov.).

SEPT. 2.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service. To be surgeons:—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

J. Simpson, M.D., C. P. Lukis, R. R. H. Whitwell, L. A. Waddell, G. Shewan, D. B. Spencer, J. Clarke, M.D., C. C. Vaid, P. D. Pank, T. R. Mulrony, T. R. Macdonald.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

T. F. Dymott, R. H. Cama, W. B. Browning, C. Henderson, F. R. Divecha, A. P. Adams, C. M. Thompson, C. T. Rundle, J. W. Evans, J. Leonard.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

C. F. Wills, H. P. Dimmock, C. B. Maitland.

ERRATUM.—The name of Surgeon Thompson, whose admission to the Indian Medical Service was notified in the *London Gazette* of April 23, should have been given as "Andrew" C. Thompson, and not "Arthur."

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—SEPT. 3.

Royal Artillery—Major J. T. Leishman (late Bombay) to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G. H. Stone (late Bombay) who retires upon a pension and extra annuity with the honorary rank of major general; Major F. C. H. Clarke, C.M.G. (late Bombay), from the Seconded List, to be major, vice Leishman (late Bombay), promoted; Lieut. E. B. Coke to be captain, vice C. S. Mainguy, deceased; Lieut. F. H. J. Birch to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Gentleman Cadet C. O. Fairbank, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be lieutenant, vice T. S. Lett, deceased.

Royal Engineers—Gentleman Cadet A. B. Perry, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be lieutenant, vice H. H. Settle, promoted.

8th Foot—Lieut. H. W. De Montmorency resigns his commission.

9th Foot—Captain and Brevet Major E. Kerrich retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

23rd Foot—Lieut. R. B. Mainwaring to be captain, vice H. W. Grimth, seconded for service on the staff.

24th Foot—Lieut. Col. W. M. Dunbar retires on half pay; Second Lieut. R. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice W. W. Lloyd, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

44th Foot—Captain W. D. Saunders retires on half pay.

68th Foot—Lieut. H. S. FitzGerald has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

83rd Foot—Lieut. A. D. Enriquez has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

85th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

100th Foot—Second Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, from the 39th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice R. C. Broome, promoted.

102nd Foot—Lieut. J. C. S. Irving, from the 39th Foot, to be captain, vice J. A. Mills, seconded for service on the staff.

Medical Department—Surgeon Major G. B. Poppelwell has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of brigade surgeon.

To be Brigade Surgeons—Surgeon Major F. M. Skues, vice W. R. Steuart, deceased; Surgeon Major H. J. Rose, vice T. Teevan, granted retired pay. To be Surgeons.—G. H. Sylvester, gent.; W. J. Macnamara, M.D.; D. O'Sullivan, gent.; E. Milward, gent.; P. B. Conolly, gent.; C. R. Woods, M.D.; H. F. Babington, M.B.; W. C. Milward, M.B.; W. H. Bracken, M.D.; M. F. Macnamara, gent.; J. O. G. Sandford, M.D.; R. L. Love, M.D.; H. W. Murray, M.B.; M. W. Kerin, gent.; A. Peterkin, M.B.; J. Harran, gent.; W. S. Leeky, M.B.; E. L. Maunsell, gent.; J. S. Langdon, gent.; W. Heffernan, gent.; R. W. E. H. Nicholson, gent.; J. G. W. Crofts, gent.; W. Dugdale, gent.; D. L. Irvine, gent.; J. Ronayne, gent.; C. H. Cladburn, M.B.; E. R. Cree, gent.; M. O'Connor Drury, gent.; W. Deane-Freeman, M.B.; J. H. Nicholas, gent.; D. Franklin, gent.; J. O'Brien Curtin, gent.; H. Saunders, gent.

HOME NEWS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will and codicil of Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., late of 27, Clement's-lane, and of the Corner Latton, Wilts, who died on the 18th ult., were proved on the 13th, inst. by Dame Agnes Beadon, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely, and he appoints his son, Henry Sneyd Beadon, guardian of his infant children.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—A letter from Aden, dated August 14, contains the following notice of the reported loss of the steamship *Jeddah*, which was afterwards, as already announced, brought safely into port:—"The steamship *Scindia*, which arrived on the 10th ult. from Akyab, brought the master and twenty-one of the crew of the steamship *Jeddah*, of Singapore, bound to Jeddah with pilgrims. It seems that the engines of the *Jeddah* broke down off Ras Hafoon in consequence of the boilers shifting from their seats. All sail was made on the ship, which began to leak badly through the supply pipes in the bottom. Between Socotra

and Guardafui the master and officers determined to abandon the vessel, which they did in the middle of the night. The pilgrims did their utmost to prevent the crew leaving, and tried to smash the boat. In the row which ensued several of the crew were drowned. About six hours after leaving the ship the *Scindia* sighted the boat and brought the crew to Aden, when it was reported that the *Feddah* had foundered with all on board, only one boat getting away safely, while the vessel was going down. Twenty-four hours after the steamship *Antenor* towed in the *Feddah* with all on board safe. It appears she was found about thirty miles inside the Gulf Aden, going at three to four knots, and as land was in sight the pilgrims were trying to beach her under the cliffs near Ras Felook. A boat from the *Antenor* boarded her, and found that the only European on board was the second engineer, and that not a soul understood anything about navigation, or, in fact, could steer. The *Antenor* took charge and passed two lines on board, the pilgrims turned to and pumped and baled, and eventually she was got into port all right. The *Feddah* is now in the hands of the authorities, who have landed all the passengers and are holding an inquiry into the matter, which has naturally caused a good deal of excitement here, and is the subject of much discussion."

TESTIMONIAL TO RIGHT HON. W. P. ADAM.—On Tuesday Sir Charles Forster and Lieut. Col. Carington, on behalf of the Adam Testimonial Committee, met Mr. Adam, the First Commissioner of Works, in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, for the purpose of presenting the testimonial which has been subscribed for by members of both Houses and other political friends. Sir C. Forster said he regretted that the lateness of the session made a more formal presentation almost impossible, but on behalf of the subscribers he had great pleasure in giving expression to the strong opinion entertained by them as to the value of Mr. Adam's services, with their sincerest wishes that success and happiness might attend him. The testimonial consists of portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, with presentation plate, on which was the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, of Blair Adam, M.P. for the united counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, by Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament, and other political friends, to mark the high appreciation of his meritorious services to the Liberal party from 1865 to 1880, especially at and previous to the General Election of 1880, when at the darkest hour of their fortunes he thought only of organising victory." Mr. Adam, in reply, said it was with no ordinary feelings of gratification that he accepted the testimonial offered him on behalf of the Liberal party. As the lateness of the session made a more formal presentation impossible, he should consult their wishes by thanking them in a few words only. In adversity and prosperity he had for many years endeavoured to serve the Liberal cause, and to have seen that cause triumphant and the victory secure would have been to him a full and sufficient reward. It had pleased his friends, however, to bestow on him a distinguished mark of their approbation such as he never hoped. Whatever might be his future course in life he should regard that day with the greatest pride; and he should ever esteem it a duty and an honour to hand down to those who came after him so marked a testimonial of the kindness, cordiality, and goodwill of his friends.

THE KANDY CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY COLLEGE.—The *Dublin Mail* understands that the Church Missionary Society has obtained the services of the Rev. John Galloway Garrett, curate of Clontarf, as the head of their Training College in Kandy, Ceylon. Mr. Garrett was a distinguished student in Trinity College, Dublin, being successful as an undergraduate in both classics and science honours. The college in Kandy is affiliated to the Calcutta University, and its students consist of the young men of the better classes of Ceylon, about one half of them being Christians, the rest attending for advantages of secular education.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Pyari Mohun Gupta (Calcutta) has passed in the M.B. and C.M. examination of the University of Glasgow. In the recent examination for degrees in the University of London the following gentlemen passed in the second division of the preliminary scientific (M.B.) examination:—Mr. J. R. Adie (Lucknow), Mr. P. B. Mukerji (Bengal), and Mr. C. Perera (Bombay).—*Journal of National Indian Association.*

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday. The whole were allotted to Calcutta at an average rate of 1s. 8-120d. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 10 per cent.; above that price in full. Applicants on the previous Wednesday at 1s. 8½d. received about 5 per cent. Next week 30 lakhs will again be offered.

THE NEW K.C.B.—Mr. Henry Brougham Loch, C.B., Governor of the Isle of Man, whom her Majesty has been pleased to advance to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, is a son of the late Mr. James Loch, M.P., of Uppat, Sutherlandshire, and brother of the late Mr. George Loch, Q.C., M.P.; his mother was Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Orr, of Bridgeton, N.B., and he was born in the year 1827. In 1842 he entered the Indian Army as Cornet in the 3rd Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry. He acted as Aide-de-camp to Lord Gough in the Sutlej campaign, and served under General Beatson in Bulgaria in 1854 when organising the Turkish cavalry. He was secretary to

the Earl of Elgin's special mission in China in 1857 and 1860; and he also acted as private secretary to the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, from 1861 to 1863, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1861. Sir Henry Loch, who is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Cheshire Militia, married in 1862 Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Sir H. TYLER asked the Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty's Government had decided on the question of the frontier to be maintained between India and Afghanistan; and, if so, whether he would state to the House the proposed line of that frontier. He also asked whether there was any truth in the telegram in the papers that General Stewart had been ordered to arrest his retreat.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that early in June he gave an answer to a question on this subject, and he then stated that the Treaty of Gandamak must be taken to cease to exist. The question was now under the consideration of the Viceroy and Council, and he was not able to state the posts to be occupied on the frontier. As to the telegram referred to by the hon. member, he begged to say that he had received a reply to one which he had forwarded yesterday, and no reference was made to the subject mentioned in the newspapers.

Sir H. TYLER asked whether the noble marquis would give any information which he might receive to the House with respect to the number of rifles left in Afghanistan by General Stewart.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON assented.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

Sir H. TYLER asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, having regard to the important effects which railway construction might be expected to produce in Asiatic Turkey in promoting the prosperity of the inhabitants, in opening out fresh regions to British commerce, and in improving the means of communication between Europe and Asia, her Majesty's Government proposed to take any steps having for their object the promotion of railway enterprise in that country.

Sir C. DILKE said her Majesty's Government had no intention of taking any steps at present for the promotion of railway enterprise in Asiatic Turkey, but her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had been in the habit of giving assistance consistent with his official position on behalf of any *bonâ fide* scheme for that purpose in which British subjects may be interested, and which had a fair chance of being carried out.

TURKISH NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. A. M'Arthur, Sir C. DILKE said: Information was received from Sir H. Layard before he left Constantinople of the publication of a newspaper called the *Peih-ul-Islam*, intended for circulation among the Mussulmans in India and containing articles of a nature calculated to influence them against British rule. As this newspaper was printed at the Imperial printing-office at Constantinople, and was stated to be subsidised by persons connected with the Turkish Government, her Majesty's Ambassador was instructed to take such steps with regard to it as he might think advisable. Before this instruction reached him, however, his Excellency had been in communication with the Turkish Prime Minister on the subject, and on July 11 her Majesty's Government were informed that the subsidy had been stopped and that the paper would not appear again.

OPIUM.

Sir WILFRID LAWSON asked the Secretary of State for India whether the important despatches on the Chefoo Convention, which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was expecting when he received the deputation from the Anti-Opium Society on June 14, had been yet received; and, if so, whether he was able to state their purport.

Sir C. DILKE regretted that the despatches referred to by the hon. baronet had not been received, but on May 6 Sir T. Wade telegraphed that the report in question would be forwarded by the French mail leaving Shanghai on the 10th of that month. As the despatches had not reached the Foreign-office at the end of July Sir T. Wade was instructed to report when they had been forwarded, and he replied on the 11th inst. that the "report was not completed."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 30.

AFGHANISTAN.

Sir H. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a letter published in the *Times* of August 28, from Major Leach, V.C., an officer on General Burrows's staff, dated Kushk-i-Nakhud, July 18, in which appeared the following passages:—"You will have seen by the telegrams that our expedition to Girishk has ended so far in a way which my previous letters may have led you to a certain extent to anticipate—an action with the mutinous troops of our ally and nominee, Shere Ali, the Wali of Kandahar. On the 5th, as Ayub

Khan's advance from Herat had passed beyond the phase of 'idle rumour,' and was beginning to cause a stir among the numerous malcontents at Kandahar, a brigade under General Burrows . . . moved on Girishk. Our instructions were to support the Wali's troops should Ayub Khan attempt to force them, to prevent his crossing the Helmund, and lastly to confine our operations strictly to the defensive, and on no account to cross the river. These instructions assumed that the Helmund at Girishk was fordable at one or two points only; that the Wali's troops could be relied upon to give us timely information of any such crossing being contemplated, and that supplies would be plentiful. As I have hinted in previous letters, the supposition as to the Wali's troops was, under any circumstances, a sanguine one, as sinister reports as to their disaffected state had been only too prevalent for some weeks past. . . . To prevent a crossing it was necessary that we should be able to patrol efficiently a considerable distance both above and below our point of observation at Girishk and be independent for information of our 'friend' the Wali. For supplies we had to depend entirely upon his co-operation. Our force was strong enough assuming that all went well, but weak for vigorous and energetic action, and sadly crippled by the large quantity of baggage animals and followers." And whether any explanation had been received from the Viceroy, and could be laid upon the table, of the reasons which induced the Government of India to order the advance of General Burrows in co-operation with allies known to be of doubtful fidelity, and to leave Kandahar with an inadequate garrison at a time when the nearest reinforcements could not be brought up without a month's previous preparation; or, if no such explanation was then in the hands of the Government, whether the India-office would instruct the Viceroy to furnish it by telegraph before the discussion of the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. PUGH asked whether the information upon which General Burrows's advance was ordered was of a trustworthy character, and whether the Secretary of State would cause inquiries to be made on the subject.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the hon. member for Portsmouth had already asked the question which he had just asked in a great variety of forms. The object of the question seemed to be to place the responsibility of the disaster which had occurred to our forces upon the Government of India. He could only give the answer which he had previously given—that the order had been given, after consultation with General Stewart, on the advice of the Commander in Chief. He was not at present in a position to give the reasons which induced the Government of India to adopt the course which they thought most advisable. He did not see how the view of the hon. member was strengthened by the long extracts which he had introduced into his question. He did not think it possible to form a correct opinion as to how far the responsibility was to be divided between the Government of India and those who were in command on the spot until fuller information had been received. He was quite willing to admit that responsibility did fall upon the Government of India. But he must again remark, as he had done before, that the Government of Lord Ripon was not responsible for the amount of force at Kandahar. It was a question for consideration in what way that force could best be employed in view of the advance of Ayub Khan. No doubt it was open to any one to criticise after the event; but what would have been the opinion of this country and of India if a considerable force had been left at Kandahar while Ayub Khan overran the country? Some despatches as to the mutiny had been received by the last mail, and he had given directions that all information should be laid immediately on the table. In reply to the hon. member for Cardiganshire, he had already stated that the amount of Ayub Khan's force was approximately telegraphed from Teheran. It appeared, however, that General Burrows was imperfectly informed of the particulars to which the question related. No doubt inquiry would be made as to where the responsibility rested. He then read to the House a telegram received from General Roberts.

Sir GEORGE BALFOUR asked the Secretary of State for India if the despatch to India, dated the 18th of October, 1878, could now be produced, with the despatches and papers connected therewith.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the returns called for by the despatch of the 18th of October, 1878, were not yet completed. There had been great delay in their transmission from India. The attention of the Government had been again drawn to the subject on the 22nd of July. The returns had proved extremely troublesome to prepare.

EAST INDIA (SAILING VESSELS, &c.).

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN moved for a return of the names of sailing vessels and steamers loaded to the extent of, say, not less than about two-thirds of the cargo carried for account of the East India Council either with coals, railway materials, or stores, for the last twelve months; with amount or quantity shipped in each such vessel or steamer so loaded with not less than about two-thirds of her cargo for the said Council; particularising those which subsequently put into port damaged, and stating alleged cause of damage, and those totally lost; also the total amount shipped for the said Council within the same period of twelve months.—Agreed to.

MILITARY STORES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Sir H. TYLER asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would furnish the House with a complete return of all guns, rifles,

ammunition, and military stores of all descriptions which have been handed over to the Ameer of Afghanistan or left behind by Sir Donald Stewart on his withdrawal from that country.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: As regards guns, the following are the figures given in the Viceroy's telegram of the 22nd inst.:—Four 18-pounder smooth bores, two 8-inch howitzers, twelve 9-pounder breechloaders, twenty-two 7-pound and 4-pound mountain guns, Afghan make. As to stores we have no information.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

AFGHANISTAN.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked the noble earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if any further information had been received with respect to the march of General Roberts, and if any list of officers killed—more especially those of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment—was in the possession of her Majesty's Government.

Earl GRANVILLE was not in a position to give any fresh information to the House on the subject of the march of General Roberts, and was sorry to say no nominal list of the officers killed had as yet been received. Her Majesty's Government had requested the Government of India to send such a list with as little delay as possible.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

In answer to a question from Mr. Bradlaugh,

Lord F. CAVENDISH said: The Suez Canal shares do not stand in any names, being payable to bearer. A director qualifies by the actual deposit at the offices of the company of 100 shares, which cannot be withdrawn except upon production of the document which he receives in return. In the case of the British directors, these documents were handed over to, and are now in the possession of, the Treasury, which department, therefore, has absolute hold over the shares, receives the dividends thereon, and, in the event of a change in the directors, could withdraw the 100 shares in order to qualify the new director. It was originally the intention of the Treasury that, in addition to the declaration of trust, a bond with sureties should be executed by each director; but, in the circumstances already mentioned, it was obviously unnecessary. The Suez Canal, not being situated in France, the shares are not subject to the law of France, in which country the company is registered as a foreign company. The 176,602 shares being payable to bearer have been deposited in the Bank of England, and under the Act 39 and 40 Vic., cap. 67, are vested in the Treasury on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, her heirs, and successors in trust for public purposes. In the event, therefore, of the demise of the Sovereign, these shares would pass to her heirs and successors in trust for public purposes.

GENERAL ROBERTS.

Mr. ARNOLD asked the Secretary for India whether any further information had been received as to the advance of General Roberts.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had received several telegrams which were published in the newspapers. He had received no intelligence that morning.

THE PORTE AND INDIA.

In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Sir C. DILKE said his attention had been called to a letter published in the *Times* from Musurus Bey. No doubt the letter was written by the Chargé d'Affaires on orders from Constantinople without reference to what had taken place in Parliament. He could only say that he had nothing to take away from the answer he had previously given.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

OFFICERS KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked whether her Majesty's Government had yet received an accurate list of the officers killed in the recent actions in Afghanistan.

Viscount ENFIELD replied that the information asked for had not yet been received by her Majesty's Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

PERAK EXPEDITION.

In answer to Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. CHILDERS said that the distribution of the Perak medal had already commenced, and would be carried out as rapidly as the names could be engraved on the medals.

CIVIL TREASURIES IN INDIA.

Mr. PUGH asked whether the various receipts, disbursements, and cash balances from the civil treasuries in India to the Military Department were forwarded monthly to the Financial Department at Calcutta, and whether such returns, including the January return, were received previously to the publication of the Budget on Feb. 24 last.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said, that returns showing the total receipts and disbursements and the cash balances at the various civil treasuries in India, including the net disbursements to the Military Department, were duly forwarded every month to the controller general in Calcutta. Such returns usually reach the controller general within six weeks of the termination of the month to which they relate. The January return was received on March 10. Separate returns of the actual cash balances held in the treasuries on the last day of each month were rendered to the controller general and to the financial secretary, and usually reached them within four

weeks of the date to which the returns referred. When especially called for, as at a time when the Budget is in preparation, they had always been rendered within a fortnight, and this had recently become the regular practice.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL BURROWS.

Sir H. WOLFF asked the Secretary for India if he could explain the delay of the Indian Government in sending a report of the reasons which induced the Viceroy in Council to order General Burrows's advance, the order having been given on the 1st of July, and whether the report and the text of the order would be presented to Parliament as soon as they should be received.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said, that the only information he had received as to the reasons which induced the Viceroy in Council to order the advance was contained in a telegram which was included in the papers laid on the table, which would be in the hands of members to-morrow. The telegram, dated June 27, was:—"Ayub Khan is marching on Kandahar with a large force. I think you should leave the Wali to defend himself beyond the Helmund, but it seems to me that it would be inconsistent with the security of our military position at Kandahar to allow Ayub's hostile force to cross that river. We propose, therefore, that you should give instructions for an advance, and that would necessitate the moving up of reinforcements from General Phayre." He had not received the actual text of the orders sent in accordance with the telegram, nor had he any despatch on the subject. But he had confidentially from the Viceroy particulars which he could not lay upon the table, but no details such as were desired by the hon. member. Those confidential communications, however, amply proved that the measures taken when the advance of Ayub Khan was known were carefully considered by the Government of India and their military advisers. The insufficiency of General Primrose's force was also considered. He had telegraphed to India for further information.

Sir H. WOLFF asked whether the Viceroy consulted General Primrose as to the advance.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said it would be more convenient to wait till the papers should be distributed.

GENERAL BURROWS'S ADVANCE.

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Sir H. WOLFF called attention to the extraordinary conduct of the Government in concealing information as to the advance of General Burrows from Kandahar. The noble marquis had said that he was not in a position to inform the House as to the reasons which induced the extraordinary advance of General Burrows on the Helmund. The noble lord had referred to confidential communications. He maintained that if there were such communications he had no right to refer to them. The noble lord had said that the advance of General Burrows was ordered by the Viceroy on the advice of Colonel St. John, the political agent. It appeared that on June 27 the noble lord received a despatch from Lord Ripon, and that was little more than a fortnight after Lord Ripon had been sworn in. Why had the noble lord kept that despatch from the House? The hon. baronet then referred to accounts in the newspapers, from which it appeared that accurate information as to the number of Ayub's forces had reached this country. He also referred to the question he had asked on Tuesday, and the extract he had read from Major Leach's letter to the *Times*. The sending of those 2,400 troops to the Helmund was sending them to certain slaughter, as they were going to meet 20,000 of the enemy. The noble lord had always tried to throw discredit on the late Government. If the late Government were responsible for what had previously been done in Afghanistan, the present Government were responsible for the advance on the Helmund, and the question of the responsibility of that advance the noble lord had always avoided. Why had the Viceroy consulted Colonel St. John, political agent, instead of General Primrose? If Colonel St. John, with the knowledge which he must and ought to have possessed, advised that advance—as to which he felt some doubt—then no punishment could be too severe to inflict upon him. The noble lord said that General Phayre's reserves were ordered up, but they had not yet arrived, and coming from Quetta and Chaman they could not possibly have arrived in time to anticipate a battle between General Burrows and Ayub Khan. He contended, therefore, that General Burrows's troops were really sent forth to be slaughtered. The House had a right to know by whose orders, and with what object, General Burrows was detached from the garrison at Kandahar, and whether he and General Primrose were consulted by the Viceroy when the orders were given from Simla, or whether the troops were moved simply on the responsibility of the political agent.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that as to the advance of Gen. Burrows, the hon. member accused him of having concealed information from the House; but he must be perfectly well aware that a number of telegrams were daily received from India and from foreign Governments that could not be communicated to the House. With regard to the telegram read that day, such information as was contained in it was communicated to the House some time ago. The hon. member said that he had endeavoured to throw the responsibility of the disaster on the late Government, but he had endeavoured specially to avoid giving grounds for that imputation, and had only desired that injustice might not be done to Lord Ripon and his advisers. He pointed out, however, that the course that the

Viceroy found necessary at Kandahar was decided on not by himself, but by the late Government, who were naturally responsible for the strength of the force judged by them to be adequate for the defence of Kandahar. The hon. member said that the advance of Ayub Khan had long been expected, and yet neither he nor the late Government ever thought it necessary to strengthen the garrison of that city. When authentic news arrived of the advance of Ayub the Government had to decide what action was necessary on our part. He denied that they ought to have known the extra strength of Ayub's army, and could not think that all of those who arrived at Kandahar left Herat in company. As had been proved by the evidence, and as the Government were aware, the reserve could reach Kandahar without very considerable delay. All that could be done by the Government was to decide in what way that force could be used for the purpose of securing the safety of Cabul and preventing the excitement and agitation throughout the country. What could the Government do but take the advice of their responsible military advisers? They took counsel, and came to the conclusion that has been unquestioned by military men—that the best thing they could do was to advance a brigade to the Helmund, so as to prevent its possession by Ayoub. The hon. member said that the Government were aware of the mutinous temper of the Wali's soldiers, but he (the Marquis of Hartington) did not know from what quarter they derived their information. It was very easy to criticise after the event, and to say that General Burrows's force was insufficient to cope with Ayub Khan. The House, however, would remember that if British forces, whether composed of British or of native Indian troops, were never to engage the enemy except we had an undoubted advantage in position or in strength we could not hope to preserve our military reputation. There was not a single officer in India who doubted the sufficiency of the force sent forward under General Burrows to cope with that of Ayub Khan. The hon. member sneers for having taken the advice of General Stewart with regard to military affairs in India. It must, however, be borne in mind that General Stewart was the man who was the most intimately acquainted with the military and civil position of Kandahar, and there was no one else capable of giving advice on the subject. The hon. member would have done better had he waited until he had seen the papers laid upon the table, which would be in the hands of members to-morrow. He trusted that the House at all events would not be disposed to endorse the censure which the hon. member had passed upon them until all the papers which would show the grounds upon which the Government of India have acted in this matter were in their hands. Above all, he was sure that the House would be the last to condemn the action of the Government taken on the best advice and after due deliberation merely on the ground that that action had not in all respects been successful. What would have been said if a considerable British force had been kept cooped up in Kandahar while Ayub Khan was driving before him the troops of our friend the Wali and was endangering our line of communications with that city? Had the Governor General of India or General Primrose adopted that course they would have been open to the just reproach that they were doing that which was unworthy of the honour of the British army. Although the Government deeply regretted and deplored the unfortunate loss of life that had occurred, yet he was certain from what they all knew as regards the courage and conduct of the British army that nothing had occurred which could injuriously affect the character of that army in India.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

KANDAHAR.

Lord WAVENEY rose to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that negotiations be commenced in order to constitute Kandahar, with the dependent territory, into a free city and emporium of commerce under British administration and Government. Judging from the telegram they had heard read, the disaster we deplored had been repaired, and the enemy was either now in retreat back to the place from which he started or he might turn northward and add another to the perturbing forces there. He believed the events of this war were looked to by the people chiefly as a means of consolidating the Empire. What was our position at the present moment? We thought we should have settled the question in one campaign; but a second and a third campaign had been necessary, and it was impossible, according to the policy adopted, to consolidate our rule. Our policy had been to have a strong, a friendly, and a united Afghanistan to serve as a bulwark against the confusions and intrigues of Western Asia. The question was whether some more fixed and better system could not be discovered—whether some further security could not be obtained in return for the thousands of lives that had been lost and the millions of money expended owing to the disturbances among the hill tribes of Afghanistan. He believed that by returning to the old paths of British statesmen and consolidating our resources India would be rendered secure for the future. We should take the opportunity of inaugurating a new and beneficent system external to our present territory, endeavouring to develop the national industry under favourable circumstances, and taking care that it was exercised under conditions which should secure the honour and dignity of the Empire. We found ourselves now a second time in secure possession of Kandahar. After all the sacrifices we had incurred, and after the gratuitous and wanton attack which

had been made upon ourselves, we should be justified by the law of arms and of empire in fixing our standard on the fortress of Kandahar. The Wali would have been a wanderer on the face of the earth but for the British strength which supported him. Our blood has been poured out like water, and not a rupee had reverted to the Imperial Treasury. Surely it was time in the interest of humanity to discharge the duty we owed to India, and to see once for all that our Indian Empire was made secure. The opinion of all military men who knew the country well was that, whatever might become of Herat, Kandahar could be retained in the British power. He was told it was capable of substantial defence at a very slight cost. He conceived that such territories might be assigned to it as would form a military zone within which peace, commerce, and equal laws would flourish under British administration. Then, as for communication with India, the railway was very nearly completed. Kandahar had in all ages been the key of India. As he heard it well remarked to-day, it had been the gate through which invasions had come; and it had been one of the principal routes of Asiatic commerce. It would be greatly for the advantage of commerce were Kandahar placed under British administration. The noble lord referred to the opinions which had been expressed in favour of the proposition by high authorities in India and by various Chambers of Commerce at home. He did not desire to establish a high-handed military despotism at Kandahar, but to make that city a centre of commerce under the protection of Great Britain. He could conceive nothing more advantageous for the distracted cities of Afghanistan than that Kandahar should become a nucleus of civilisation, which would undoubtedly spread around and bring with it peace and prosperity. Before any decisive step was taken he trusted that the whole subject would receive the careful consideration of her Majesty's Government. The noble lord concluded by moving his resolution.

Lord DENMAN agreed with the noble lord as to the importance of the subject, but it is one which could not be dealt with until affairs had settled down in Afghanistan.

Lord LAWRENCE said it had been stated that we were wantonly attacked by the Afghans, but he could hardly conceive that such was the case. What he feared was that we wantonly attacked them. With respect to Kandahar, we had practically possession of the place for a year and a half, and if we had remained there our position would have been one of perfect security. The opinions of certain Chambers of Commerce had been referred to, but they had no proof that those Chambers of Commerce knew anything about India. If that which they were in favour of would extend commerce their opinions were sufficiently accounted for, and they might have effect given to them without running any risk on their part.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK said that in the present condition of things it appeared to him to be highly undesirable that any discussion should take place as to the steps which her Majesty's Government might think necessary when those affairs were settled. He should be very ill representing her Majesty's Government if he did not take that opportunity of expressing the great gratification which they had felt at the receipt of the telegram which had been read to the House that evening. The arrangements made by the Viceroy and the Government of India, the success of the march of Sir Frederick Roberts from Cabul to Kandahar, showing as it did the endurance and discipline of the troops, both British and native, concerned in the attack, and the successful action of which they had received the news to-day, were circumstances which could not but give to every Englishman feelings of the liveliest satisfaction. And those feelings were still more gratifying because they pointed to some not very remote time at which the arrangement of the affairs at Afghanistan might be concluded. But with respect to the motion which his noble friend had made, as he did not propose to take the sense of their lordships' House upon it, he would venture to ask for indulgence if he abstained from entering into the arguments his noble friend had advanced. He asked that indulgence for a reason which he thought their lordships would appreciate, and that was that at that moment there was but one noble lord (Lord Denman) representing the benches opposite—(a laugh)—and it would be impossible for him to discuss with any degree of satisfaction to himself a considerable portion of his noble friend's speech without perhaps using expressions or alluding to circumstances which he would prefer to abstain from doing unless those who in the late Government were responsible for the conduct of affairs in India when they were in office were present. He would only say, in reference to what fell from his noble friend (Lord Lawrence), that he entirely agreed, as he had ever done, with the opinions expressed before their lordships on the subject of the war in Afghanistan by his revered father, the distinguished late Viceroy of India. He hoped their lordships would not agree to the motion of his noble friend. Doubtless his noble friend, and those with whom he was associated, had assumed the somewhat exclusive title of Patriotic Association, and they had represented their opinions to the Secretary of State for India. He did not for a moment doubt the sentiments of patriotism which animated them, nor did he doubt they had advanced suggestions which were well worthy of consideration, but he had always thought that the gentlemen who belonged to those associations might show with advantage a little more boldness and courage in setting aside the

evils and dangers which they were always bringing before the public, thinking, as he did, that the British Empire in India was amply strong enough to protect itself against attack; and the lesson which we ought to learn from what took place in our own campaigns on the steppes of Central Asia was, he thought, that much at any rate of the apprehension entertained by the Patriotic Association was not founded upon any real or substantial reason. After a few words from Lord WAVENEY, in reply, the motion was negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

DESPATCHES FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Sir H. D. WOLFF wished to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he was in possession of any despatches from Generals Phayre, Primrose, and Roberts, or from the Commander in Chief, and, if not, between whom correspondence on military matters in India was carried on.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was obliged, for the extreme courtesy which the hon. member had shown, in putting this question without giving me any notice. He had not even got a copy of the necessary papers with him. His impression is that the papers contained copies of all despatches he had received relating to purely military questions. He had been so much occupied during the last week or two that he had not been able to compare the papers very carefully, but he had given instructions that all the information he had of a purely military character should be made public.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HART—August 31, at Aldershot, the wife of Reginald Clare Hart, V.C.R.E., a daughter.

WYNNE—August 24, at Herringfleet, Suffolk, the wife of Arnold Smith Wynne, late Indian Army, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRAMSDON—REID—August 21, by special license, at the residence of and by the Rev. P. A. Lefevre, M.A., Vice Dean of Jersey, Thomas Arthur Bramsdon, solicitor, of Portsea, to Mary Anne Adelaide (Ada), only daughter of the late Capt. C. A. Reid, 20th B.N.I., H.E.I.C.S.

CHRISTIE—FRANCIS—August 18, at St. Denis, Athens, Charles Gordon Lindsay, son of the late Capt. Charles R. H. Christie, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, Bengal, to Louisa, twin daughter of F. G. Francis.

MACREADY—DAVIDSON—Sept. 1, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Canon Beechey, M.A., rector of Hilgay, Jonathan F. C. H. Macready, F.R.C.S., of 125, Harley-street, to Fanny Sarah, youngest daughter of the late James Davidson, of the Bengal Civil Service.

NOBLE—DUMERGUE—August 25, at St. Luke's Church, Uxbridge-road, by the Rev. Walter Scott Dumergue, vicar of Fareham, Hants, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. Channer, curate of St. Luke's, George Jackson Noble, district superintendent of police, C.P., youngest son of the late Major H. N. Noble, of the Madras Army, to Constance Frances, youngest daughter of John Shore Dumergue, late B.C.S.

PIGOU—COMYN—August 30, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Dr. Pigou, vicar of Halifax, chaplain to the Queen, brother of the bridegroom, Lieut. Col. C. Pigou, late 104th Bengal Fusiliers, to Marian Dorothy, widow of the late S. E. Comyn, M.D.

SANDERS—HILL—August 26, at St. Mary's Church, St. Andrews, N.B., by the Rev. A. R. H. Boyd, D.D., first minister of St. Andrews, and the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., minister of Maxwell parish, Glasgow, J. F. Sanders, lieutenant colonel R.M.L.I., to Harriet Horne, third daughter of the late Rev. A. Hill, one of the ministers of St. Andrews.

STYLE—KEAN—August 26, at St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, the Rev. Frederic Newton Style, to Agnes, daughter of the late Christopher Kean, H.E.I.C.S.

WADE—LEAN—August 26, at the old parish church, Clevedon, Somerset, by the Rev. F. Hinde, Claude Fitzroy Wade, of 93, Cambridge-gardens, Notting-hill, barrister-at-law, only son of the late Col. Sir Claude M. Wade, C.B., to Lucy Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Lean, formerly judge of the High Court of Agra, of Lynton, North Devon.

WILLIAMS—JEUNE—August 25, at The Slad, Wm. B. Williams, M.R.C.S.E., son of the Hon. W. W. Williams, Member of Council of the Straits Settlements, to Henrietta Amelia (Amy), daughter of the late Lieut. F. A. Jeune, 25th B.N.I.

DEATHS.

DANIEL—August 27, at St. John's, New Brunswick, Eliza Norman, wife of Frederick Daniel, and eldest daughter of the late John Ratcliffe, of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, aged 29.

HARRISON—August 28, at Harrogate, Margaret Oliver, widow of the late Thomas Dalyell Harrison, H.E.I.C. Madras Medical Service.

SPANTON—August 28, at Frogham, Nonington Wingham, Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. F. Spanton, aged 56.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 26. City of Amoy (s), Rangoon; H.M.S. Hornet, Singapore; Dartmouth, Shanghai; Pericles, Calcutta; Hartford, Mauritius; Shakespeare, Bombay; Hector (s), China.—27. Zoe (s), Taganrog; Madeira, Java; Hector (s), Shanghai; Oresies (s), Penang; Olympic (s), Bombay.—28. Syra (s), Taganrog; Valkyrien (s), Krageroe; Alghita, Akyab.—29. Meikara (s), Calcutta.—30. Jerenos, Akyab; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Diana and Blonde, Krageroe;

Shakespeare (s), Bombay; Marbela (s), Pomaron; Countess of Kintore, Rangoon; Breconshire (s), Shanghai.—31. County of Dumfries, Calcutta; Alice, Krageroe; Glenmanna (s), Pomaron.—Sept. 1. Victorine, Rangoon; Assaye, Bombay; Khersonese (s), Bombay; Viceroy (s), Calcutta.—2. Dolour (s), Taganrog; Embla, Krageroe; Petras, Taganrog; Goshawk, Calcutta; Conway Castle, Cape Town; Glenesk (s), Calcutta; Glenfinlas (s), Singapore; Ancona, Shanghai; Grecian, Calcutta; Her Majesty, Madras.—3. Tigri, Akyah; Deutschland, Rangoon; Polam (s), Taganrog; Cygnet (s), Pomaron; Dunskeik, Calcutta; Grampian, Rangoon; Ancona (s), Shanghai; Deccan (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—August 4. Pemba (s), Singapore.—6. Timor (s), Karachi; Khandalla (s), Bombay; Memnon, Bombay; Baron Aberdare, Cape Town.—7. Maharaja (s), Singapore; Eugenie, Pondicherry; Blairgowrie, Mauritius; Glenroy, Jeddah.—8. Dorunda (s), London; Gilbert Thompson, Liverpool; Michael Angelo, Cape and Algoa Bay; Khimjee Oodowjee (port not mentioned).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 27.—Counsellor (s), Liverpool.—30. Adjutant (s), Karachi; Woodburn and Eurydice, Liverpool; Duke of Buckingham (s), Barrow and Karachi.—Sept. 1. Kirkwood, Liverpool.—3. Malabar (s), Genoa; Eldorado (s), London.

BOMBAY.—August 6. Janet Court, London; Pachumba (s), Busorah.—7. Chinsura (s), Calcutta; I.G.S. Dagmar, Aden.—8. Lord Collingwood (s), London.—9. Avoca (s), Hong Kong; Coconada (s), Karachi.—10. Ireland, Liverpool; Lottie Warren, New York.—12. Pera (s), Suez.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 27.—Thessaly (s), Liverpool.—29. Clairmont, Mauritius.—30. India (s), Glasgow; Clan Gordon (s), Liverpool.—31. Teheran (s), Venice.—Sept. 1. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—August 5. Culna (s), Bombay; Castlemaine, Mauritius.—7. Meinam (s), Galle.—7. Sydney Eggers, London.—8. Tanjore (s), Calcutta.—9. Henzada (s), Coconada; Sattara, Cape Town.—10. Tranmere, Coconada.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 27.—Elmstone, Cardiff; Eldorado (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 26. Tweedsdale, Madras; Tenasserim (s), Rangoon; Alexander Yeates, Bombay; Star of Germany, Calcutta; Teuton (s), Cape Town; Rocklands, Bombay; Thurland Castle, Shanghai.—27. Arethusa (s), Cape Town; Zelia, Miniatlan; Thurland Castle, Shanghai; Orestes (s), Penang; Tuscany (s), Brindisi; Lancastria, Cape Town.—28. Arethusa, Cape Town; Clifton, Batavia; Devonshire (s), Penang; City of Khios (s), Calcutta.—29. Gwalior (s), Calcutta.—30. Eastminster, Colombo; Britannia (s), Bombay; Dryad, Calcutta.—31. Brechin Castle, Calcutta; Conrad, Batavia.—Sept. 1. Gwalior (s), Bombay; Hankow (s), Calcutta.—2. Hardean, Cape Town; John Allen, Madras; Evion, Rangoon; Fanny Scholfield, Singapore.—3. Cymbeline, Demerara; Padishah (s), Calcutta; Alice D., Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—August 3. Cutch Merchant.—4. Mercedes (s), Scindia (s), and Curlew.—7. Mecca (s), City of Edinburgh (s), Chye-bassa (s), Sattara (s), Busheer (s), Lammerrmoor, Slieve Roe, Carnarvonshire, Saint Maur, and Malacca.

BOMBAY.—August 7. Calcutta (s), Karachi; Deccan (s), Southampton, &c.—9. Albulia (s), Dunkirk.—10. Ash (s), Galle; Hazara (s) and I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi.—11. De Courcey, Moulemin; Brank-some Hall, Liverpool.—12. Punjaub (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Ellora (s), Coast and Calcutta.—13. Gitana and Trafalgar, Calcutta; Chikka (s), Karachi; Lombardy (s), China, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 30.—Hispania (s), Glasgow.—31. Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—August 5.—Duke of Devonshire (s), London; Dorunda (s), Calcutta; Henzada (s), Coconada; Chindwara (s), Bombay.—6. Meinam (s) and Culna (s), Calcutta.—7. Clymping, Coconada; Castlemaine, Coast.—8. Tanjore (s), Southampton.—9. Henzada (s), Calcutta.—10. Mongolia (s), Calcutta.—10. British Monarch, Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khedive*, August 19.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood and child, Mr. J. H. M' Rae, Mr. A. J. Ferguson, Surgeon Major Flood, Mr. Trimkens, Lieut. Porteous, Lieut. Col. Gordon, Mr. G. H. Stevens, Mr. Owen, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Das, Mr. Bose, Col. Upperton, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Bignell, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Gompertz, Surg. Gubbins, Col. Lawson, Lieut. Walton, Commander Woodruffe, Mr. A. Hunter, and Major Murray. From Malta: Capt. Somerville, Major and Mrs. Storer, Mrs. O'Connell, and Mr. Dyers. From Gibraltar: Mr. J. Jones, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Degacher, and Mr. Thomson.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Pera*, August 12.—From Southampton: Mr. Hewett, Col. and Mrs. Kincaid, Second Lieut. Young, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Paymaster Mayers, Paymaster Mosse, Paymaster Fleury, Paymaster Souper, Mr. Posfora, Mr. E. Coole, Mr. Rustomjee, Mr. Tarapurwalla, Mr. J. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Lieut. Col. A. Reid, Capt. J. S. Walker, Mr. J. H. Osborne, and Shaik Mahomed. From Brindisi: Mr. W. M. McClelland, Mr. W. F. Woodroffe, Mr. A. Whitten, Col. H. Fraser, Dr. R. Harvey, Col. G. Clerk, Mr. Howarth, Capt. M. Pleydell, Mr. A. M. Smith, Mr. L. Spens, and Major Pedder. From Venice: Col. G. W. Holdworth. From Suez: Mr. Va Hilligoni and Mr. Sebastian Fernandes. From Aden: Lieut. Stanfeld, Mr. Austin, Mr. E. Rodrigues, and Mrs. Demello and two infants.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*.—From Bombay: Mr. C. Lyon, Mr. J. Rosher, Mr. W. Prescott, Major Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Col. Mayne, Mrs. G. Madden, Mr. J. B. Lyall, Mr. F. Wyce, Miss Mayne, Dr. F. Cooke, Mr. D. R. West, Miss C. A. Horne, and Mr. J. H. Boyce.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Peshawar*, August 18.—For Hong Kong: Mr. Warren, Mr. Crummack, and Capt. Thebaud. For Madras: Miss M' Master. For Ceylon: Mr. G. Morice. For Bombay: Col. A. D. Grant, Major and Mr. Weatherell, and Lieut. Holmes. For Malta: Mr. O'Callaghan and Surgeon Major Macpherson. For Gibraltar: Sir W. Field, Mr. Bevan, Col. Goodfellow and Miss Goodfellow.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ventia*, August 23.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. B. Buckley. For Singapore from Brindisi: Mr. A. J. Bird. For Madras from Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and Mr. Lonsdale. For Bombay: Mr. Albertone and Mr. Meiklejohn. From Brindisi: Mr. M'Naughten, Syed Abdul Rahman, and Col. Dowker.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Booldana*, August 21.—For Madras: Mrs. Brunotte and child. For Aleppo: Mr. Lucas. For Calcutta: Mr. Brunton, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Cooksley. For Colombo: Mr. J. H. Dawson, Mr. Medworth, Mr. Medworth, jun., and Mr. Stephens.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, August 14.—For Brindisi: Mr. J. B. Lyall, Col. Mayne, R.E., Miss Mayne, Mr. F. Wyer, Dr. T. Cooke, Mr. A. W. Lawson, Mr. Glaengal Madden, Miss E. A. Horne, Mr. D. K. West, Mr. W. Prescott, and Mr. R. Hopper. For Southampton: Lieut. A. S. Vesey, 9th Regt., Mr. R. Macleod, Capt. E. V. Stace, Lieut. H. J. Lane, 13th Hussars, Major Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Burrows, Lieut. Col. J. Hanwell, R.A., Lieut. Col. R. S. Smith, Major J. N. Steel, and Dr. and Mrs. Bousted. For Venice: Mr. C. S. Lyon, Mr. Murray Rogers, and Mr. J. Roscher. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on August 7: —For Southampton: Apothecary Garrett, wife, and daughter, Apothecary B. Gordon, Mr. J. Eliot, and Mr. and Mrs. Hampton. For Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Muntz and Mr. J. A. Cassels. For Venice: Mr. C. Smith.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Verona*, August 25.—For Bombay: Col. J. Swiney, Mrs. C. R. Hawkins and child, Major Fisher, Miss D. Campbell, Lieut. Coke, Lieut. Wemyss, Capt. Ewart, Col. Plover, Col. Bruce, Col. Griffiths, and Mrs. Gordon. For Aden: Lieut. Shakespeare. For Malta: Mr. Ivatt. For Gibraltar: Lieut. Duckham, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Foster, Mr. Cuby and children, Mr. T. Sheldon, Mr. H. H. Smith, Mr. Drysdale, Mrs. Irving and child, Col. and Mrs. Marston.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Canara*, Sept. 2.—For Lisbon: Mr. Emmett. For Karachi: Mr. J. P. Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Atfield and child, Mr. Rundle, and Miss Mark. For Zanzibar: Mr. Firmstone.

CASUALTIES.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Deccan*, arrived at Southampton, reports having been in collision with, and sank, the Norwegian barque *Andolf Andersohn*, forty miles S.W. of Start Point; crew saved.

A telegram from Gibraltar, dated August 21, states that the *Alghitha* (s), from Rangoon had grounded, but came off without assistance and undamaged.

The Ben Rydding arrived at Calcutta, August 27, with loss of bowsprit, foretopmast, main and mizen topgallantmasts, and with head rails broken.

The Duke of Devonshire (s), bound to London, is reported from Calcutta to have grounded about four miles from the anchorage at Kedgerree at about 6.30 p.m. on the 29th July last, whilst proceeding down the river in charge of a pilot. The vessel is reported to have remained aground in an upright position until 2 a.m. on the 30th ult., when she floated, and has since proceeded on her voyage.

THE TRADE OF ADEN.—Geologically speaking, Aden is little more than a huge mass of volcanic rocks, but some returns which have just been issued by the statistical branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce show that Aden possesses a vast importance in connection with a considerable part of the world's business. During the year under report (1878-79) no less than 837 merchant steamers, of the total burden of 11,61,008 tons, and 15 sailing vessels, measuring 13,535 tons, visited the port of Aden. Some 65.35 per cent. of this enormous mercantile fleet were trading with India and British Burma, 13.26 per cent. British vessels trading with ports, some or all of which were foreign, and 9.08 per cent. trading with British colonies. Wholly independent of its value as a port of call, however, Aden possesses quite a trade of its own, the volume of which in 1878-79 was of the value of Rs.3,31,33,083, the average for that and the previous four years being Rs.3,32,39,325. The sea import trade of Aden during the year in question amounted to Rs.1,67,15,467, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, and its sea export trade to Rs.1,25,90,663. The inland trade with Arabia amounted to a total value of Rs.38,26,952, Rs.26,72,454 being imports, and Rs.11,54,498 being exports. The chief articles of import from Bombay that exhibited an increase were apparel, cotton piece goods, grey country and American, wet dates, seeds gingelly, silk raw, spices, sugar, timber and wood, grain and pulse; but there was a falling off in the value of cabinetware, cotton piece-goods in pairs and dozens, manufactured jute, gunny bags, and some other things. We notice that the trade in coffee, the most important product of Arabia, rose to a very considerable sum in 1878-79, namely, nearly half a million sterling. France took twenty lakhs, the United States eleven, Great Britain eight-and-a-quarter, and Austria four-and-three quarter lakhs. As regards the dealings of Aden with Arabia, it appears that an average of 625 camel-loads entered the town daily, and consisted—in the order of their bulk—of wood and charcoal, fodder, water, grain and pulse, fruits and vegetables, coffee, and miscellaneous.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	607½
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	620
Agra	500	112
Chartered of India and China	25	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	675ex pth
Frere	150	21
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,425
Albert Ginning	500	450
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,175
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	345
Bellary	1,000	570
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	135
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	625
Chollera Ginning	300	190
East India	1,000	1,010
Fort	8,500	1,710
French	500	440
Sind	750	540
Mofussil	400	265
Prince of Wales	1,500	700
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1240
Sassoon	500	375
Volkart	1,000	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	94
Alfred Manufacturing	500	535 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,950
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	950 xd
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	675
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	650
D. Spinning	2,000	420
Hindustan	1,000	1,066
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Khandeish	1,000	970
Madras	1,250	570
Madras United	1,000	1,400
Manchester Spinning	50	4 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	180
National Spinning	1,000	925
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,080
Oriental	625	655
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	250
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,066
Victoria Mills	1,000	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £50 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	2,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	105-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	127 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	390
Tracher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	127

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96	0 to 96 2
4% of 1870 (1885)	101	2 to 101 6
4% of 1871 (1887)	96	0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104	4 to 104 6
2½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104	4 to 104 6
Debentures of 1867	105	8 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105	0 to 105 4
6 of 1865 (1885)	105	1 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105	8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106	0 to 107 0
6 of 1868 (1890)	108	0 to 108 8
6 of 1870 (1892)	108	8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	104	0 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	165 to
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to
Delhi and London	£45	165 to 170
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	£12½	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	30 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£70	50 to 60
Benga Coal	1000	1700 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballaghutta Jute	100	20 to
Bengal Mills	£100	1275 to
Bonded Warehouse	445	284 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	59 to 60
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	76 to 77
Burrakur Coal	100	105 to
Calcutta Docking	700	225 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	134 to
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	114 to 115
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	1 to
East Indian Railway	£20	1 to
Equitable Coal	250	232½ to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	28 to 30
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	237½ to 240
Gouripore	100	60 to
Great Eastern Hotel	250	162½ to
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	63 to 64
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1335 to 1340
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping	100	60 to
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	365 to
Nanthore Indigo	100	4 to
New Beerboom Coal	100	104 to 104
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	3 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	102 to 105
Rajmahal Stone	100	93 to
Ramkistopore Press	100	86 to 87
Raneengunge Coal Association	100	97 to 98
Riverside Press	90	97 to
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	500	255 to 260
R. Scott Thomson and Co	£20	110 to 111
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	43 to 45
Seepore Jute Manufactory	100	110 to 111
Strand Bank Press	100	106 to
Watson's Patent Press	100	106 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphere Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amuckie	100	55 to
Arctutpore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Assam	£20	550 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to
Do. contributory	80	23 to
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	206 to 210
Do. contributory	100	203 to 105
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	85 to
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatolia	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela Cachar	100	50 to
Cutlacheria (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	340 to 345
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Giel (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to
Hoolmarce (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Huolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to
Indian Terai	500	500 to
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to
Do. contributory	200	45 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6½	25 to
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to
Do. contributory	90	35 to
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 70
Singl (Darjiling)	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tuvar (Darjiling)	250	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	30 to

MADRAS.—Aug. 12.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 2 dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 1½ dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8 15-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	1s. 8 4-16d.	—	1s. 8 9-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 4-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 2-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Cred. 6mo. sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 11-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-16d.	1s. 8 4-16d.	—

LONDON.—Sept. 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
Do. October 10, 1880	102 to 102½
India Enfranchised Paper	80 to 81
Do. do. 1885	— to —
Do. do. 1893	87½ to 87½
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	35 to 40pm
Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	35 to 40pm
Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 101½
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
Do. do.	107 to 109
Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
Do. 1895-96	114 to 117
Do. do.	106 to 108
Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	103 to 110
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. c.	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ p. c.	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	22 to 22½
Do. Ann. B, 1 p. ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	124½ to 125½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 126
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4 do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4 p. c.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	106 to 108
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	103 to 106
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 13
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	104 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	24½ to 25½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	23 to 24
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	37½ to 38½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to 1½dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19 to 20

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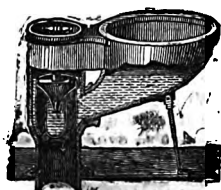
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AND

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[PRICE 6D.]

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.
The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 16, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 21; Madras and Allahabad, August 19; Calcutta, August 18.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 10 state that the rainfall of the week has been heavy in British Burma, parts of Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Central India States, and Rajputana; elsewhere it has again been slight. In some parts of the Madras Presidency, in the Deccan, and in parts of Berar, where rain has hitherto been deficient, there is no improvement, and the prospects of the autumn crop are uncertain. In a few districts of Bengal, especially in Behar, heavy rain has damaged some of the standing crops. In some districts also of the Central Provinces cotton has suffered from a similar cause. In the Bassein district of British Burma considerable damage has been done by floods. Agricultural prospects, though somewhat unfavourable in parts of Southern India and in the Deccan districts, are still fair on the whole.

The health report for the same week is as follows:—
Bombay: Public health fair; fever in Sind and Dharwar. Bengal: Public health generally good; fever reported at headquarters, Baraset and Satkira, some thannas of Moorshedabad, prevalent in Rajshahye and Rungpore; some small-pox and fever in Purneah, and cholera in Chittagong. North West Provinces and Oudh: Some cholera in Benares city and cantonments; decreasing in Allahabad; increasing in Fyzabad; fever in parts of Meerut. Punjab: Health generally good; a little fever in Rawul Pindi, and small-pox prevalent in Dera and Ismail Khan. Central Provinces: Small-pox in Saugor and Seoni. British Burma: Health of province generally satisfactory. Assam: Public health good. Mysor and Coorg: Improving. Central India States: Reports good. Rajputana: Health good; but fever and diarrhoea in four tahsils of Ulwar.

We have received the following telegrams from the India-office for publication:—

"FROM GENERAL ROBERTS, SEPT. 4.—KANDAHAR, SEPT. 1, 6 p.m.—Ayub Khan's army was to-day totally defeated and completely dispersed, with, I hope, comparatively slight loss on our side. His camp was captured. The two lost guns of E Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, were recovered, and several wheeled guns of various calibre fell to the splendid infantry of this force. The cavalry are still in pursuit. Our casualties are Capt. Straton, 22nd Regiment, killed; 72nd Highlanders, Lieut. Col. Brownlow, Capt. Frome, killed; Capt. Murray and Lieut. Monro wounded, and seven men killed, eighteen wounded; 92nd Highlanders, Lieut. Menzies and Donald Stewart wounded, eleven men killed, and thirty-nine wounded; Lieut. Col. Battye, 2nd Goorkhas, and Major Slater, 2nd Sikhs, wounded. It is at present impossible to ascertain casualties among native troops, but I have no reason to believe they are excessive. Full details will be telegraphed to-morrow. The quite recently murdered remains of Lieut. MacLaine, Royal Artillery, were found on the arrival of the British troops in Ayub Khan's camp. Ayub Khan is supposed to have fled towards Herat."

"KANDAHAR, SEPT. 2 (through Chaman).—The report of the reconnaissances carried out by General Hugh Gough and Col. Chapman on August 31 afforded me all necessary information regarding enemy's position. I found it was quite practicable to turn his right, and thus place myself to the rear of the Baba Wali range, where Ayub Khan's main camp was. I decided on doing so, and commenced to attack shortly after nine yesterday morning. To cover my design I made preparations for a direct attack upon the Baba Wali Kotal. This feint was entrusted to the troops of the Kandahar garrison, under Lieutenant General Primrose, who also arranged to occupy my advanced positions of the previous day. At the same time the cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Hugh Gough, advanced upon our left, and without difficulty reached the Argandab, where it was well placed for pursuit, should the enemy break either towards Girishk or Khakrez. The attack was made by the 1st and 2nd Brigades, under Brigadiers

General Macpherson and Baker respectively, with the 3rd Brigade, under Brigadier General Macgregor in support, the whole of the infantry being under the command of Major General I. Ross. An elevated village within 1,200 yards of our position was strongly held by the enemy and had first to be taken. This was done in the most gallant manner by the 92nd Highlanders and the 2nd Goorkhas, covered by the fire of the C Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, and the new screw gun battery. The two brigades then advanced through orchards and enclosures, fighting steadily; the left of the 2nd Brigade being brought gradually round until the village of Pir-Paimal was reached. At this point the enemy were in great force and fought most resolutely, but nothing could resist the determined advance of the British troops. Shortly after this the reverse slope of the Baba Wali Kotal was reached, and the standing camp of Ayub when at Mazra became visible. All the enemy's attempts to stem the torrent were fruitless. By noon the camp was in our possession, with twenty-seven pieces of ordnance, which include our own guns lost on July 27. The casualties, in addition to those yesterday reported, include three officers of cavalry slightly wounded, namely, Major Willock, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Baker, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. Neville Chamberlain, Central India Horse. The 92nd Highlanders had fifty-one wounded, three of whom had since died. The 72nd had seventeen wounded, one of whom had since died. Among the natives eleven killed, seventy-two wounded. Total wounded of casualties about 210. The Cavalry Brigade marches to-morrow to Kokaran, where it will be well placed, and this will facilitate supplies being brought into the city. The 19th Bombay Native Infantry, with 3rd Bombay Cavalry, march to-morrow to open up communications with General Phayre, to whom I am writing, requesting him not to push on too many troops, but to utilise his transport as much as possible in the conveyance of stores and supplies."

"SIMLA, SEPT. 4.—St. John telegraphs from Kandahar under date 2nd:—Cavalry under General Gough killed about 300 fugitives of Ayub's army, and Bombay Cavalry, under General Nuthall, 100 more. Twenty-seven guns captured. Ayub is believed to have fled. Khakrez Cabuli infantry, which seems to have fled without fighting, has retired up Argandab Valley. Heratis made straight for Helmund. Colonel Shewell died last night of wounds received in sortie of 16th."

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 6.—Roberts reports from Kandahar, under date Sept. 3, that cavalry brigade have marched for Kokaran. Wounded comfortably housed and mostly doing well. Total casualties on 31st and 1st amounted to 248, including two officers not before mentioned, Lieut. Col. Rowcroft, 4th Goorkhas, and Lieut. Chesney, 23rd Pioneers, both slightly wounded. Number of guns taken is thirty-two, including two guns lost at Maimand. Prisoners say that Ayub saved none. Following from Kandahar, Sept. 3:—The whole of Ayub's guns found and brought into citadel. Ayub fled to Khakrez without stopping; is probably in Zamendawar to-day. Hassim Khan and the other sirdars and chiefs, with two exceptions, went with him. He had no baggage and no troops but the Herati horse. He is said to have announced his intention of going straight to Herat. General Phayre reached Abdul Rahman last evening. The wounded are doing well."

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 8.—Roberts telegraphs Kandahar 5th and 6th. Careful inquiry shows enemy lost very severely on 1st. This was expected, as they made very determined stand when our troops were quite close. A column starts shortly for Khushk-i-Nakhud, to bury our dead there and open out district for supplies. Phayre arrived 6th. Has encamped horse artillery and cavalry at Karezk-i-Rara, twelve miles south of Kandahar, where supplies and forage are ample. Weather unusually hot, but wounded doing well, and troops generally fairly healthy. Following soldiers killed or died of wounds received in action 1st of September:—72nd Highlanders.—Lance Sergeant William Cameron, Lance Corporals Josiah M'Ilvenna, William Gannon, Privates Mill Erskine, Alexander Hodge, James M'Queen, James M'Gowan, James Baggin, George Haseltine. 92nd Highlanders.—Colour Sergeant Richard Fraser, Corporal Lewin Friendship, Privates Alexander Easton, Thomas Kerr, John M'Kenzie, William Reid, Neil Ross, James Scott, John Strachan, William Wilson, William Henderson, Peter Hoey, James Wilson."

We cull the following extracts from the Calcutta telegrams of this week:—

"The Khan of Lalpura has been summoned by the Ameer to Cabul. His khanship has been guaranteed. The news from Cabul is favourable. Affairs there have so far stood the great strain to which they have been exposed. The Cabul and Peshawar road is becoming safer. Asmutullah Khan, a Ghilzai, has been appointed to superintend the management of the road and to establish posts. Recruiting is progressing favourably. The arsenal, military workshops, and armoury have been re-established, and he is building his family residence at Sherpur. He proposes visiting Jellalabad. The influence of Asmutullah has irritated some of the Ghilzai chiefs, but he is undoubtedly the most

powerful among the northern Ghilzais. Mooshk-i-Alam, who has been granted a yearly allowance of Rs.6,000, has returned home. The Turkestan road is now fully open for traffic. The evacuation of Northern Afghanistan by the army was satisfactorily conducted. No cholera has as yet appeared. A brigade will for the present remain in the Khyber. The camps at Lawrencepur and Hassan Abdal are only temporary, as all the regiments cannot be passed down the country at once. General Stewart and Mr. Lepel Griffin have reached Simla. The latter returns to England in a month."

"Some further details regarding the battle of Maiwand and the siege of Kandahar which have reached us during the past week seem to strengthen the case of incapacity which the Indian Press has been for some time making out against General Primrose. It is alleged that, had he permitted the relieving party under General Brooke to advance a few miles further, a large number of stragglers from General Burrows's brigade would have been saved. It appears also that the heavy loss in the sortie of the 16th ult. might have been avoided had General Primrose availed himself of Ayub's delay in commencing the investment to destroy the Deh Khwajee village. Rightly or wrongly, the Indian public has lost all confidence in General Primrose, and, although it would be unfair to condemn him until after a full inquiry, it is to be hoped that the Government will not, pending such inquiry, leave him in high command. He is senior to General Roberts in the army, but the latter's commission as local lieutenant general is dated about three months before General Primrose attained that substantive rank. This will probably entitle General Roberts to the chief command. That, however, will hardly satisfy the public unless steps are taken to provide that in the event of any accident happening to that officer his successor shall not be General Primrose. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, a Lahore paper, asserts positively that prior to General Burrows's advance from Kandahar General Haines recorded in writing his emphatic protest against the weakness of the brigade, and also gave as his opinion that the Kandahar garrison should consist at least of 10,000 men, and that he was overruled by the Viceroy, who assumed the entire responsibility on both points."

The story of the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud, with its deplorable mistakes, and with its splendid display of gallant bravery, is incomparably well told in a letter from a military correspondent to the *Morning Advertiser*. Our contemporary has furnished a contribution to military history which we advise our readers to study. The conduct of the Berkshires and their gallant colonel is as splendid an example of what our soldiers can do, even when fighting hopelessly, as our annals furnish; such a defeat is a regimental honour. But it is impossible to avoid echoing the words which draw a parallel between that "fearful disaster and that of Isandhlwana—the same overweening confidence in our invincibility, the same contempt of an unknown foe, the same attempt at scientific strategy, when the simplest old-fashioned British tactics would have won the day." At the same time, all the movements of the enemy indicate the presence of abler tacticians than any Afghan leaders could aspire to be.

A RECENT telegram states that preparations had been made at Bannu against an expected attack of the Waziris, but the alarm passed off.

A FAREWELL dinner was given on August 5 by the Political Staff at Cabul in honour of Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Roberts, V.C., and the forces marching with him to Kandahar. Mr. Lepel Griffin proposed the health of the general and spoke of the cordial and sincere friendly relations existing between the military and political officers at Cabul. Alluding to Cabul prospects he said:—

"In the decision at which the Government, in communication with Sir Donald Stewart, has arrived, and which I firmly believe to be as wise, politically, as it is bold from a military point of view, I see the best, if not the only, chance of the settled administration of Afghanistan, and the end of all this tangled net of complication which goes by the name of Afghan politics. The new Ameer I believe to be sincerely attached to the English interest; and, though his strength is not as great as his goodwill, he will do all he can to further the advance of the army." General Roberts, in his reply, said—

"Sir Donald Stewart willing to guarantee that we shall reach India again, *via* Kandahar, in November next. This is a country of great uncertainties. We have been living in a state of uncertainty for many months; but thanks to the political skill of our kind host, affairs have during the last few weeks progressed so rapidly and favourably that we have reason to hope the country may

now have comparative rest and quiet, and that some settled form of government will be established. However, we must not be too sanguine; and I trust that our fellow-countrymen, who have not had the same opportunity that we have, had of knowing Afghanistan and the Afghans, will not be disappointed if matters do not go altogether smoothly after the British troops leave Cabul. No Ameer has ever yet occupied the throne for any time until he has proved himself capable of governing the country, and it is not likely that Ameer Abdur Rahman will be an exception. We all know what difficulties Mr. Griffin has had to contend with, and we all rejoice at the great success which has attended his efforts—efforts so ably assisted by the political officers now with him. It now remains for Abdur Rahman to show that he is capable of filling the great position in which he has been placed. From the commencement of this campaign the political officers have borne as important, if not as active, work as the soldier."

THE Government of India has conferred a good-service pension of £100 per annum on Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B.

A CABUL telegram states that the Viceroy will probably leave Simla early in November for a few days' tiger shooting. Should the proposed review of the troops returning from Cabul not be abandoned, he will then proceed to the camp at Campbellpore, and, after inspecting the division, will go, *via* Karachi, to Bombay, to meet the Marchioness of Ripon, with whom he will proceed to Calcutta in December.

THE Government of India have sanctioned, for the time that the troops remain in Afghanistan, the holding of lower standard examinations in Persian. The reward for passing is to be Rs.180.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople states that despatches received from the Governor of Bagdad announce that the Arabs who made an attack upon the English steamer *Khalifat* on the Euphrates, have been captured and their chief severely wounded.

THE scare at Karachi was caused by the appearance of some Pathans sent down by the transport officer at Sibi to purchase camels.

GENERAL PALLISER's report of the cavalry action at Patkar Shana on July 1 has been published in the official *Gazette*. The Government and the Commander in Chief concur in giving great credit to General Palliser and the troops engaged, and make special mention of Major Atkinson, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, Capt. L. Bishop, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Capt. Barrow, of the 10th Bengal Lancers.

THE story that was telegraphed up-country from Calcutta of a Naga raid on a tea estate at Gotoonga has turned out to be unfounded.

THE officiating military secretary to Lord Ripon notifies in the *Gazette of India* that their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, next winter. The date is to be notified hereafter. Ladies attending the Drawing Room will be expected to appear in full dress, but without trains.

LIEUT. MACLAINE, for whose murder in cold blood, while prisoner, Ayub Khan must be held responsible, entered the Royal Artillery in 1872, and was in his 29th year. He was the eldest son of Mr. W. O. MacLaine, J.P., of Kyneton, near Thornbury, Gloucestershire.

It is announced that on their withdrawal from the Khyber most of the troops returning from Cabul will be huttet at Campbellpore, near Rawul Pindi. The Punjab Government has been directed to put up shelter there with all possible speed for 11,000 men.

A MOVEMENT has been initiated by Dr. Busteed, assayer of the Calcutta Mint, and Major Luard, R.E., to restore the tablet erected by Mr. Holwell, in memory of the tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta, or to erect some fitting memorial. Major Luard will receive sub-

scriptions through Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street.

ACCORDING to a Bombay journal there seems to be no truth in the report that Bangalore as a British cantonment is to be given up.

THE *Pioneer* thus contradicts "the impudent invention" about General Primrose being overruled by the Government of India:—"A theory has been invented in Bombay to account for the Kandahar disaster by throwing all the blame on the Government of India. The *Bombay Gazette* has twice stated that General Primrose desired to recall General Burrows's force to Kandahar after the desertion of a part of the Wali's army, but that he was overruled from Simla. The *Englishman* has since picked up the story, commenting on it freely. We have, however, the best possible authority for stating that the Government of India never heard of any proposal being made by General Primrose to withdraw the advanced brigade, and are wholly guiltless of such action as attributed to them."

It is stated that improved pensions for the three Presidential Staff Corps have been sanctioned.

A JUDGMENT has been recently delivered by Mr. Justice Straight which has met with great approval. The case itself is one of interest to many of our readers. A nurse belonging to a military hospital at Bareilly went to attend Mrs. Vansittart. Before the services of the nurse could be properly dispensed with Mr. Hayes, the doctor of the hospital, recalled her. The nurse remonstrated on the ground of the condition of the lady, and finally resigned her hospital post sooner than endanger her patient. Mr. Vansittart subsequently wrote an angry letter to Mr. Hayes, who in his turn prosecuted him for writing a defamatory letter. The Bareilly magistrate convicted Mr. Vansittart and sentenced him to an exceedingly severe penalty, "only stopping short of imprisonment, because of the social habits of the accused and the serious consequences imprisonment during the hot weather might have on him." On appeal, Mr. Justice Straight reduced the fine to Rs.200 and remarked that Mr. Hayes was not altogether without fault. We should think not.

OUT of the money subscribed in Bombay to defray a portion of the expenses of Mr. Fawcett's recent election a small surplus, which remained in the hands of Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, has been applied by those gentlemen to the purchase of a handsome tea-set of Kuchee silverwork. It bears an appropriate inscription, and was sent to Mr. Fawcett by a recent mail steamer.

THE monument to Mr. William Jenkyns, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, who perished with Sir Louis Cavagnari at Cabul about twelve months ago, has now been completed by Mr. John Hutchison, R.S.A. The leading feature of the memorial, which is to be placed in King's College, Aberdeen, is a bust in *alto rilievo*, the head being shown in three-quarters front. A bronze plate underneath the monument will record in Latin the main incidents of Mr. Jenkyns's career and the circumstances of his lamented death.

A MANUAL of Indian geography is being compiled by Dr. George Smith, the author of the biography of the Rev. Dr. Duff.

DURING the week ending August 7 there were 187 deaths in Calcutta, being a death-rate of 22·7 per thousand per annum. In Madras for the same week the deaths numbered 249, giving a death-rate of 32·5 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending August 10 there were 406 deaths, giving a death-rate of 31·14 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—The Rev. W. A. Sherring; Mr. J. D. Bell (standing counsel to the Crown); Mr. E. Gastrell; Hon.

Surg. Major T. King; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Elloy (of cholera) at Benares.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the details of the force on leaving Shergur, which furnishes numerical statements more exact than what we were able to publish last week:—

	Europeans.		Natives
	Officers.	Men.	
6-8 R.A.	6	95	139
11-9 R.A.	6	95	139
No. 2 Mountain Battery	5	—	140
9th Lancers	19	318	—
3rd B.C.	7	—	394
3rd P.C.	9	—	408
Central India Horse	11	—	495
1st Brigade—92nd Highlanders	19	651	—
23rd Pioneers	8	—	701
24th P.N.I.	7	—	575
2nd Goorkhas	7	—	501
2nd Brigade—72nd Highlanders	23	787	—
2nd Sikhs	7	—	612
3rd Sikhs	7	—	570
5th Goorkhas	8	—	561
3rd Brigade—2-60th Rifles	21	616	—
15th Sikhs	10	—	650
25th P.N.I.	7	—	637
4th Goorkhas	8	—	629
Staff officers	79	—	—
Total	274	2,562	7,151

Sir F. Roberts takes with him, as chief of the staff, Colonel Chapman; his personal staff is Major Prettyman, R.A., and Lieut. Sherstone, Rifle Brigade, aides de camp; Capt. Pole Carew, Coldstream Guards, and Capt. the Hon. W. Rowley, R.A., orderly officers.

OFFICERS KILLED AT KANDAHAR.

LIEUT. COLONEL FRANCIS BROWNLOW, C.B., of the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders, purchased his commission Sept. 8, 1854, became a lieutenant June 22, 1855; captain (by purchase), Aug. 19, 1862; major (by purchase), May 28, 1870; and lieutenant colonel, Aug. 15, 1877. He served with the 72nd in the Crimea from May 28, 1855, including the expedition to Kertch, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attack of June 18 (medal with clasp and Turkish medal); and he served at the siege and capture of Kotah, and was present with the leading column of assault on March 30, 1858, subsequently throughout the operations in Central India, and pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib in 1858-59 (medal with clasp).

CAPT. ST. JOHN THOMAS FROME, also of the 72nd, entered the army (by purchase) Feb. 22, 1861, became lieutenant (by purchase) April 19, 1864, and captain June 8, 1872.

CAPT. EDWARD STRATON, of the 22nd (Cheshire) Foot, purchased his commission June 25, 1861, became lieutenant (by purchase) June 23, 1863, and captain April 24, 1872.

LIEUT. COL. ARTHUR MARK SHEWELL, a major on the Bombay Staff Corps, and deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, received his commission on Dec. 13, 1856, became a lieutenant Sept. 2, 1857, captain Dec. 13, 1868, brevet major Dec. 14, 1868, major Dec. 13, 1870, brevet lieutenant colonel Oct. 1, 1877. He served in the rank of lieutenant with the Commissary Department in Abyssinia from Oct., 1867, to the end of the campaign (specially mentioned by the Commander in Chief in his final despatch; medal with brevet of major on attaining the rank of captain).

MAJOR THOMAS BURTON VANDELEUR, of the 7th (Royal) Fusiliers, became an ensign (by purchase) Sept. 21, 1855, a lieutenant Oct. 23, 1857, captain (by purchase) June 21, 1864, and brevet major Oct. 1, 1877.

TURKISH ARABIA.

It is reported from Bagdad that the Hamawand tribe of Koords have again been giving trouble in the Kerkook and Sulimaniyeh districts of Turkish Arabia, plundering caravans and cutting off unarmed parties. The road between Bagdad and Kermanshah has been rendered very unsafe by them, and the operations of the Turkish troops to quell these disturbances and disperse the Koords have been hitherto quite unavailing. Several collisions have, it is known, occurred between the robbers and the military, generally, it is believed, to the advantage of the latter. Not long ago a party of about fifty zaptiehs were cut up near Kerkook, and since then it is rumoured that a further check to the troops has occurred. The whole of Mesopotamia and Koordistan is now in a very disordered and unsettled state. The Arabs continue everywhere disaffected and rebellious, though no hostilities are now actually pending between them and the Turks.—*Press Commissioner.*

DEATH OF MR. LEWIN.—A contemporary is now informed that the death of Mr. Lewin was caused by sunstroke. He was employed on the Sibi section of the Quetta and Kandahar Railway, and left Sibi for Nasi on July 31 in charge of stores under escort.—*Times of India.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TROPICAL READING BOOKS.*

THE unconscious insularity which accompanies the Englishman everywhere has had a curious effect on the means adopted in teaching the young children in schools in foreign lands to read out of books such as are adapted for English board schools. The Bishop of Kingston discovered the difficulties of teaching the children born and reared in the West Indies by the use of books which treated of ice and snow, daisies and buttercups, &c. The practical result of the Bishop's observations was to encourage the preparation of the present series by Mr. Phillips. The graduated differences, which, beginning with the objects of life which surround the little pupils, lead them gradually from the understanding of their every-day life to the perception of the ideas and conditions of English and other foreign lives, are well conceived and carried out. The idea is an obviously excellent one, and might be most usefully carried out in similar productions for other countries. For our English nursery is world-wide, and the little ones who learn our mother tongue are of all nations and kindreds and climes.

* "Tropical Reading Books." Intended for Use in the West Indies and Elsewhere. Series I., II., III. London: Griffith and Farran.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.*

A VERY happily chosen article is the translation from the Bengali of "An Indian Queen." There is no need for the native eulogist of "Aholya Bai" to say that his account of this admirable princess cannot be called "unworthy flattery." Dr. Pope says of Aholya Bai she was devout, merciful, and laborious to an extraordinary degree. While living she was one of the purest and most exemplary rulers that ever existed, and she is now worshipped in Malwa as an incarnation of the Deity. Mr. Andrew gives the Mahratta queen a foremost place in that chapter on Indian heroines which is one of the pearls of his "India and Her Neighbours." Professor Minaieff's "History of Sanskrit Literature" is the subject of a paper, and Niebhuh's "History of Old Bombay" is brought to a conclusion. This historical picture extends to Surat, and we regret that a description and plan of the garden of Jek Beg Khan is omitted. This process might have been well applied to the following passage in an otherwise harmless article on "The Love of Ornaments among Bengali Ladies":—"The ignorance of the Bengali language on the part of the rulers of the land, and the absence of anything like familiar intercourse with those over whom they rule, keep them utter strangers to the Bengali institutions, condition, habits, and modes of life."

* "Journal of the National Indian Association." 117. September. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.

A SILVER CATECHISM.*

IN his preface Colonel Smith states that, "although this is the fourteenth essay which has been printed by me for submission to the Indian authorities, only one publication has been made, and that, at the first, in 1876." The author's experience in charge of the Indian mints may at first sight seem to constitute him an authority on the complicated questions of commerce and exchange. But we do not think that the catechetical form in which he has thought fit to embody his statements and opinions at all facilitates the perusal of this fourteenth essay. The remedy which Colonel Smith advocates, and for the inculcation of which he has constructed these questions and answers, is expressed by him in his first publication in terms which he repeats in this, together with the objections urged against it: that the coinage of silver by private individuals be suspended in the Indian mints, so as to cause all rupee remittances to be made by Council Bills, the Secretary of State sending out bullion for coinage when necessary. The rate of exchange having been thus gradually raised to what Colonel Smith calls the normal value, as fixed in 1835, viz., 2s. per rupee, "gold would be taken to the mints, which would be open from the first for its purchase or coinage at Rs. 38 14as. per standard ounce." Colonel Smith endeavours to show that by working out the scheme Indian prices would "be based on gold with a silver currency," which he endeavours to show is not bi-metallism. There are some clear and useful statements contained in the answers, as well as some statements which will be hardly accepted. Thus the account given of what the author calls "normal prices of Indian produce in England" is either unintelligible or enough to demonstrate that management of a mint by no means imparts a knowledge of the principles of commercial exchange. But Colonel Smith is somewhat given to coin words, or rather to raise them to an unusual standard, and expects them to carry some imaginary value in ideas which metaphorically corresponds to the imaginary value of 2s. for an Indian rupee. Of this we take one example:—"Question—If you maintain the gold value of two shillings for the rupee, will not that be an artificial value? Answer—That depends

* "Silver and the Indian Exchanges." By Col. J. T. SMITH, R.E. London: Effingham Wilson.

on what you mean by an artificial value. If you mean that it is more than the world-wide saleable value of the metallic contents of the rupee, it no doubt is artificial in that sense. But if I say that it is the value actually paid in gold for the rupee, and for which it may be exchanged, I think it may be called a real value. In the same way the purchaser at an exorbitant price of a piece of china which has a fashionable fancy value may claim that his treasure possesses a real value measured by the sovereigns which went to acquire it." But, notwithstanding these and some other startling definitions, Col. Smith's catechism deserves to be carefully read, whether from an antagonistic or from a teachable point of view, by those who desire to know and compare the various panaceas recommended to stay the exhaustive depletion of the Indian Treasury caused by "the losses on exchange."

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.*

THE close of the session has been signalised by the appearance of the third part of that amusing, though not complimentary, series of sketches of the members of the House, entitled the "Popular Dod." Mr. Trevelyan is described as "full of promise but dilatory in performance," and Mr. Adam is said to have been "sentenced to penal servitude in one of her Majesty's hottest climes." Madras will not thank "Tommy" for such a description, and Mr. Adam need not be commiserated, even if the Rampa rebellion be not finally settled before his arrival. We regret to read some of the lines in the very fulsome eulogium on Mr. Bright, for whom all the respect in the brochure is reserved.

* "The Popular Dod," part III. Bennet Brothers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NAGA HILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In page 806 of your paper of the 27th ult. you have called attention to the fears of some English planters in Assam that the Nagas will again display a strong desire to shoot English gentlemen in November next. It is not probable that these savages will make a raid northward into Upper Assam, but it is very necessary to adopt measures for protecting the tea planters of Cachar, south west of the Naga country: the whole of the Cachar district might have been plundered in the early part of this year had not the Raja of Jampi cleverly possessed himself of the intending raiders' spears and guns. The police posts at Semkhur and north of Semkhur are of little use for the purpose of preventing raids by Nagas into the Cachar district; these posts should be moved to Lukhema and Berrima, within sight of which the raiders are pretty sure to pass. The native police in India are usually anxious to close their eyes in order to save their precious lives from robbers; to be useful they must be placed in positions where they cannot avoid collision. In 1843 constant robberies were being committed on the Grand Trunk road between Cawnpore and Aylgurrh. The police were posted on high mud towers, while robberies were committed under their noses, they refusing to come down. Col. Steel pulled down the mud towers and posted the police in open sheds; the robberies immediately decreased. So it is now in the Cachar district; as long as the police are posted at a safe distance from the route which the robbers like to take there can be no security for life or property among the tea gardens; but if they be posted near or in the valley of the Barsk River they will give timely notice of raids, and perhaps deter the Naga savages from invading Cachar.—Your obedient servant,

Sept. 1.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

A DEFENCE OF THE BOMBAY TROOPS.

WE regret to read in a contemporary the opinion that there is "little room for doubt" that "the severity of the disaster which befel General Burrows's brigade was due to misconduct on the part of the native infantry engaged." We say there was no ground for such an attack upon brave soldiers who did their duty as they were able, but went down under a fire of artillery which no troops could have borne up against. But let us see how the battle was really fought. General Burrows massed his cavalry, 500 sabres only, "not seven or eight hundred," and his horse artillery guns on his right, to check the immense body of irregulars, footmen and horsemen, posted on the Sirdar's left. He could not have manoeuvred to attack this body, as the Afghan reserve of three regular regiments could have swung round from the right and prevented such a movement as Havelock resorted to at Cawnpore. Inasmuch, however, as some cavalry was engaged, General Burrows must have had some cavalry on his left, watching the mass of two thousand horsemen hovering in that direction. Shaken by the fire of seven regiments, and thirty well-served pieces, the 1st and 30th Bombay Native Infantry regiments proved by their losses that they fought splendidly.

Allowing for 5 per cent. of absentees from sickness, the 1st Grenadiers could not have had more than 700 men and seven officers in action. The 30th was a weaker regiment, and it must have gone into the battle with a strength of 600 men and seven officers. The 1st Grenadiers lost 350 men, that is, half its strength; the 30th lost 350 men, which is more than half its strength. The Afghan main line of seven regiments and thirty guns must have extended fully a mile. Then, on the Afghan left, there was a great mass of irregulars, which could not have extended to a less distance than a quarter of a mile. If we allow the cavalry on the Sirdar's right to have been in close formation, their line must have extended half a mile; so that the Afghan front was at least a mile and three-quarters in length, and it occupied the "best ground," according to Colonel St. John. Now, the front line of the English consisted, if the regiments were deployed, to obtain the greatest possible weight of rifle fire, of 1,300 men two deep, with about 400 cavalry and a half-battery on one flank, and 100 cavalry on the other flank; there were also six small guns. Now, a battery of artillery requires 95 yards of ground, and a regiment of cavalry of the strength of those with General Burrows 200 yards. So that, in ordinary formation, General Burrows's front was to have occupied a space of about 700 yards, and if he extended his force as much as possible he could not have covered three-quarters of a mile of ground. He was thus immensely overlapped on both flanks, and was obliged to husband his cavalry in order to cover any moment the retreat of the infantry. We see, then, the front line of 1,300 infantry soldiers exposed to a devastating concentric rifle and artillery fire, charged in front by a multitude of desperate fanatics, and charged on their exposed left flank by a body of horsemen, almost double their own strength, and which could not have been less than a quarter of a mile in length; and when we remember this and remember also that these gallant 1,300 men had with them not more officers than the 468 or 500 English soldiers, and when we remember that, of their 14 officers eight were lieutenants—we say that, to impute the loss of the battle to their misconduct is to say something for which there is not the shadow of a foundation. We lost the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud, not because the Bombay infantry failed in courage, but because a system broke down—that is, the system of officering—and because their leader set them to accomplish that which no soldiers—not even the picked soldiers of the British army—could have accomplished under the circumstances. If General Burrows had been a practical soldier, and if his force had been wholly British, the result, with the odds of position, numbers, and artillery, would have been the same. To our thinking, the Bombay native regiments behaved with devotion, gallantry, and perfect discipline, in that they went unhesitatingly to such an encounter. If they had fled without a blow we might have talked of their misconduct; but when we remember that they fought for six hours—we say that Bombay may be proud that she can furnish such soldiers, and that Englishmen may be proud to lead them. If they had had an equal amount of leadership with their European comrades they would have lost the battle, but would probably have preserved a better appearance of order. The lesson we derive from their fate is that in a real, bitter, stubborn fight, one officer to every one hundred native soldiers is a proportion which renders every defeat liable to be converted into speedy and irretrievable rout.—*Indian Daily News.*

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE DEFEAT?

WE see an attempt is being made at Simla to put all the blame of the defeat at Kushk-i-Nakhud upon General Primrose. Fair play is bonnie play, but this is not fair play. That General Primrose has shown himself unequal to the situation is beyond question. In former times, when an officer, placed at Kandahar, was quite a month distant from the Government, the whole responsibility of the operations of the campaign rested upon his shoulders. But now-a-days, when the Government can be in hourly communication with the officer commanding at Kandahar, the Government must share the blame of his want of capacity simply because it has the power to correct false strategy at any moment, and because it is to the full as well informed as the officer upon the spot. Now, the Government approved of General Burrows being detached with a strength of 2,400 men to the Helmund. It recognised the movement as necessary in order that Wali Shere Ali should not be left to bear alone an attack he was manifestly unable to support. The Government knew that Girishk is 73 miles from Kandahar; and it knew that, when General Burrows, with his brigade, reached that point, he was outside of supporting distance. Further, it knew on the day the Wali's infantry mutinied, July 14, that the Kandahar force was thus distributed:—At Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 87½ miles from Kandahar to the north, a small force of all arms, holding a strong fort in a sterile country and numbering from 700 to 800 men; at Girishk, 73 miles west of Kandahar, a brigade of 2,400 men, watching for the advance of an army from Herat, and compelled to watch the local levies of the Wali. The Government knew from experience that a mutiny was a thing to be expected. Now, the troops at Khelat and Girishk were both beyond supporting distance, and further,

beyond the possibility of support, for under General Primrose there was left a brigade, commanded by Brigadier Brooke, and certainly not much stronger than that under General Burrows. What did Government do? That it knew the pinch of the position is certain, for it began at once to prepare to reinforce General Primrose; yet had General Burrows been successful those reinforcements would not have been necessary. It had become necessary to provide a force to keep the field as well as a force to garrison Kandahar. There was need of a support for Girishk at Kushk-i-Nakhud and for Khelat at Sher-i-Safa, at the ford across the Turnak River. Besides, the Government ordered up Mr. Boteler, the telegraph superintendent, to lay down a line of wire to General Burrows's camp. Therefore, the Government beyond question saw the error committed by General Primrose and allowed him to persist in it. It even went so far as to give orders directly for the advance of the troops along the line of communications; and yet, whilst thus proving how urgent was the need in its own eyes, it actually took its time to move the troops, and sent up artillery and European infantry at the rate of only 100 men per day. The issuing of orders direct to the brigadiers, instead of through the Government of Bombay, was thus proved to be a folly, or else it made the subsequent dilatoriness a folly. The result was that, instead of General Primrose receiving a reinforcement of a regiment of cavalry and at least two regiments of native infantry, he only received an addition of a single regiment, the 4th Bombay Rifles. Why was not the 14-9th Battery R.A. pushed on from Quetta to Kandahar? Why were not the two mountain guns at Chaman strengthened by the two at Quetta and all four sent on to the point where they were wanted? For the delay in moving the reinforcements of European infantry from Sind the Government is responsible. It had it in its power at any time during the month of July to correct General Primrose's strategy; that it did not do so saddles it in common fairness and justice with the major responsibility for what has occurred. When the mutiny took place the retirement on Kushk-i-Nakhud ought to have been the signal for a concentration of the army for a decisive battle. The Government could have ordered that concentration and could have ordered that battle to be fought. The fact that this is true surely makes the Government responsible, for, first, permitting errors to be committed, and then loitering over their correction. That General Primrose is an incompetent commander requires no proof. But, even if he were not so incompetent, he has failed, and England cannot permit generals to fail in the field. His supercession is therefore a matter of course. But we hold, for the reasons we have given, that he cannot be made to bear the whole blame. The Government of India must, in the face of England and India, bear its full share, and that share amounts simply to driving home the conviction of both countries that the present Indian administration has lost the art of making war.—*Indian Daily News.*

A NEW TAX ON TEA PLANTERS.

FROM certain facts that have lately come to our knowledge there appears to be a tax on the tea interest in Assam, which, though perhaps not very great, is still of importance in these days of heavy expenditure and small profits, and of which planters, agents and owners alike are unaware; or, if they suspect the fact, are, in a manner, powerless to remedy it, or even prove it. We refer to the land revenue they pay. We believe that the areas of most of the grants of land, as given by the amins attached to the various courts, are grossly incorrect, and that the error is almost invariably in excess of the correct area; often ridiculously so. Up to the year 1869 or thereabouts all the grants then taken up were surveyed by professionals of the Revenue Survey Department, and may be fairly assumed to be correct. But, since that date, the areas of grants taken up depend solely on the surveys of a few native amins who work entirely unchecked by any professional supervision, and who are generally men with but slight qualifications for their business. It is well known in the Survey Department that trained and experienced amins of that department can rarely be trusted to survey even the cultivated lands of a single village unchecked; hence their work is always rigorously examined by an officer on the ground before it is accepted. And yet here are men who, if they have ever received any professional training at all, are presumably bad bargains, who have been weeded out of the survey, and some of whom, as a matter of fact, know as little of surveying as a village patwarri or mouzadar, sent out utterly uncontrolled and unchecked, responsible to no professional superior, to give the area of the grants applied for by the planters. They are paid by the acre too, a fact which requires no comment when it is borne in mind that they are fully aware that their work will not be examined. Even granting the existence of such a *lulus naturæ* as a thoroughly honest and incorruptible second or third class native amin, it must be remembered that Assam jungles and waste lands are not exactly paths of pleasantness or ways of peace. Bhils and marshes, canebrakes and heavy forest, are objects which require both physical pluck to get through, and sundry professional

"dodges" only known to the initiated to circumvent, in laying out a boundary line. Hence, with the most honest intentions in the world, the amin may find it more convenient to manufacture a map than to go over every foot of the boundary line with his chain. Why should he be bitten by leeches and torn by thorns when he can make a good guess at the direction the line runs in and the distance it goes? No one will check his work; *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. And so the planter who applies for a particular piece of land is told that it is so many acres, and, in the innocence of his heart, pays up eight annas per acre for the survey, and goes on yearly paying up so much per acre, at whatever rate he may be assessed, utterly unaware that he holds probably only half the land he is paying for, until some fine day, when he has cleared and planted out all his grant and measured up his cultivation, he finds that it amounts to so much less than he thought, and naturally begins to wonder where the rest of his land has gone to. Eight annas an acre is a large sum to pay for a boundary survey of waste land, and the least the grantee can expect is an accurate survey and to get all the land he has to pay for.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Raja of Bijnee, in Assam, has subscribed the sum of Rs.3,000 to the Indian Patriotic Fund, for the benefit of the families of the soldiers who may be killed or wounded in the Afghan war. The money has been paid by the Raja into the Durrung District Treasury.—*Indian Daily News*.

A USEFUL REFORM.—Sir George Couper has introduced a simple but very useful reform. From January 1, 1881, the use of English, instead of vernacular, figures is to be insisted upon in the preparation of all accounts in civil courts.—*Ibid*.

AN ENCUMBERED ESTATE.—The debts and liabilities of the Morar Mhow estate, in the district of Roy Bareilly, having been discharged, the Lieutenant Governor N.W.P. has restored the management of the estate to the talookdar, Raja Sheopal Singh.—*Ibid*.

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The total number of pupils receiving instruction in 1879-80 was 54,457 in Government schools, 19,457 in aided schools, and 2,832 in unaided schools. This gives a total of 77,746 children receiving instruction. The cost to Government averaged about Rs.8 per head. Out of the total expenditure on schools, 82 per cent. was expended in purely Government schools. The assistance which Government money gives to education, and other causes, should only be bestowed where the people are manifestly unable to help themselves. As an incentive to the development of the grant-in-aid system, it may be noted that, in the vernacular aided schools, the education of each pupil cost the Government exactly one rupee per annum. The university and high class education cost in Government schools Rs.291 and Rs.38, respectively, per head. There is a carpenter school department, and the number of scholars in the fourteen schools of this class is 186. We should have thought that an agricultural class would have been of more importance in a country like India, and certainly the agricultural school in Madras has shown us how much may be effected in improving the principal—one might almost say the only—industry in India.—*Ibid*.

THE NAGA HILLS.—It is reported in Calcutta that, owing to the extreme unhealthiness of some of the military stations on the Naga Hills, a requisition has lately been made by the local military officers for a supply of more medical comforts for the troops located there, and that the contract with the India General Steam Navigation Company, for the transport of commissariat stores to the hills, has been renewed for three months more. From this it would appear that the troops in the Naga country are likely to remain there for some time longer than was at first supposed.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BRITISH BURMA.—The customs collections in British Burma for the first quarter of the current financial year amounted to Rs.16,24,929, as compared with Rs.16,33,447 during the corresponding quarter of last year.—*Ibid*.

A SPLENDID DONATION.—Babu Debendra Nath Tagor, the son and sole surviving executor to the estate of the late Dwarka Nath Tagor, has made over the sum of one lakh and Rs.3,000, invested in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes, to four trustees, to be held for the benefit of the poor blind of Calcutta.—*Times of India*.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—From the report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals we learn that the total amount of subscriptions and donations received in 1879 was Rs.2,729,10, of which Rs.2 were given by Armenians, Rs.7 by Jews, Rs.397 by Hindus, and Rs.2,323 by Christians. Special donations for water troughs of Rs.250 and Rs.500, respectively, were made by the Maharaja of Burdwan and by several gentlemen of Dacca. The number of convictions for cruelty obtained by the agents of the society during the past year amounted to the heavy total of 2,465! involving an increase of 427 beyond the total of the preceding year; the number of animals relieved by these convictions being 2,956; of which cases 819 were for ill-treatment of horses, and 1,590 for similar treatment of draught bullocks. The total of

the fines, a moiety of which is received by the society, was Rs.5,897. The society, with a natural feeling of gratification, refers to the influence of its example in conducting to the establishment of much welcomed and flourishing societies in some of the most important centres of other parts of India—Bombay, Madras, and Bangalore; and it firmly hopes that their example will be followed in other centres. On the subject of the use of the bearing rein the committee refer to the strong and zealous condemnation in England and elsewhere, and earnestly acquiesced in by upwards of 520 eminent veterinary surgeons, of the useless and cruel bearing rein seen only upon the horses of those persons whose attention has not been drawn to it, or are more desirous of attracting attention to the supposed "spirited action," proud bearing, curved necks, tossing heads and foaming mouths, but in reality cruel suffering, of the fretted, cramped, and tormented animal, than of exhibiting their humanity. Happily, the committee say, it is but seldom seen in Calcutta, and amongst native drivers never. The committee hope that the use of the bearing rein will soon be utterly abolished from India.—*Times of India*.

REWARD OF VALOUR.—Sepoy Nurbahadur, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, has been admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry at the action of Konoma on the 22nd November, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was advancing in skirmishing order to attack a breastwork held by the enemy, he rushed ahead under a heavy musketry fire and showers of spears, and was the first to climb over the breastwork and jump into the enclosure.—*Gazette*.

HINDI.—In order to encourage the study of Hindi the Maharaja of Darbhanga has offered the following prizes:—For the best original work on any scientific subject, Rs.200; for the best original work in poetry, Rs.150; for the best work in the form of a novel, Rs.150; for the best original work in the form of an essay, Rs.100.—*Times of India*.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—The seventeenth annual report of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles is in every way a satisfactory document. Not only is the corps still popular, but its efficiency is a matter about which the members may indulge in a little justifiable vanity. The regiment is stronger by 123 efficient members, and the capita- tion grant has swollen to the respectable sum of Rs.15,850. We are glad to notice that the number of "extra efficient" is on the increase, and has now reached a total of 294 in a strength of 673. So that more than 43 per cent. of the total strength is "extra efficient." The year opened with a strength on the rolls of the corps of 383. During the year there were 125 secessions and 172 recruits, so that at the end the strength stood at 450 men. The cadet companies also increased, having received 112 recruits against fifty secessions. The regiment stood at the end of the year with—volunteers, 430; cadets, 243; total, 673. Of the companies, A is the strongest in numbers, and amongst the cadets the I, or La Martiniere Company ranks, first in numbers, having 100 on its rolls. A Company, moreover, has fifty-nine extra efficient out of its total of seventy-six members. Of the 243 cadets 217 are efficient, and twenty-five extra efficient. Owing apparently to a change of range, the shooting figure for the corps has fallen from 117 to 114; but, on the whole, the regiment has not fallen off from its reputation for good shooting.—*Times of India*.

THE LATE MR. J. D. BELL.—It is with deep regret we announce the death, at the age of 55, of Mr. J. D. Bell, standing counsel for the Crown. Mr. Bell had been ailing a few days and expired on Sunday afternoon somewhat suddenly. Mr. Bell came to this country in the year 1849, and soon obtained a lucrative practice at the bar, which he enjoyed till the year 1866, when, owing to symptoms of impending failure of eyesight, he, under medical advice, left India. He subsequently exercised his profession in London, where he practised for the most part before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council till the long vacation of 1876. In the latter part of that year he again returned to Calcutta, and was shortly after appointed standing counsel for the Crown. During the greater portion of last year he acted as advocate general of Bengal, and sat in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor, reverting in November last, on the return of the Advocate General, to his permanent appointment as standing counsel. Mr. Bell had been ailing since Tuesday week, but his illness was not of a nature to cause alarm to his medical attendant or friends. On Sunday morning, however, he had an attack of apoplexy, to which he succumbed at 4 p.m. of that day. Mr. Bell was widely known as an able and kindly hearted advocate, and as a genial and warm-hearted friend. Many, on hearing of his death, will recall to mind his numerous and able speeches at the annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades' Association and on other public occasions, while many also will bear testimony to his able, but always strictly fair, advocacy in conducting cases, whether for or against them, in the courts of law. In short, to many and many a one, both here in India and at home, there will always be pleasant and sunny memories associated with the name of "dear old J. D. Bell." Mr. Bell's funeral took place on the 16th (morning) at six o'clock at the Circular-road Burial Ground. There was a large attendance of members of the Bar and others. The High Court was closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased, whose death was the subject of the following very touching and graceful speech by the Chief Justice (Sir Richard Garth):—"Since we last met here, Mr. Advocate General, both the judges and the

bar of this court have sustained very grievous loss. We little thought, when we were making arrangements for his presence here to-day, that our good friend John David Bell was so soon and so suddenly to pass away from amongst us. We have not only been deprived of one of the brightest ornaments of the bar, who, for years past, has done his duty to the Government and the public with admirable talent, zeal, and fidelity, but we have all lost a warm and generous friend, an honest, highminded gentleman, who was always ready to do a kindly act whenever he could to a brother barrister, as well as to support the honour and integrity of the profession to which he belonged."—*Englishman*.

DR. KING.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a special allowance of Rs.300 per mensem to Dr. G. King, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, as *ex officio* superintendent of the cinchona plantation in British Sikkim, in addition to the substantive pay of his post, viz., Rs.1,500 a month. This concession, we believe, is to be considered as a personal allowance, and is not to be made applicable in the case of his successors.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE CALCUTTA PORT.—The Port Commissioners are about to lay out a sum of Rs.1,07,952 for improvements in their tramway, and the Lieutenant Governor has also sanctioned their raising a loan of five lakhs of rupees for the purchase of Armenian Ghat and the buildings thereon.—*Pioneer*.

BHOPAL.—The Begum of Bhopal has put a stop to the indiscriminate destruction of timber by establishing a Forest Conservancy Department. The Begum of Bhopal and the Kudsiah Begum have encouraged vaccination by employing a large number of vaccinators in the districts; 20,047 children have been vaccinated by them.—*Pioneer*.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The *Indian Church Gazette* announces the following additional changes amongst the chaplains to take place in November:—The Revs. G. T. Carruthers from Chakrata to Chunar; A. G. A. Roberts from special leave to Cuttack; H. K. O'Connor from Cuttack to Dinapore; T. J. Rawson from Dinapore to St. John's, Calcutta; C. R. Tollemache from Jhansi to Lucknow, Civil Lines; C. C. T. Fagan from Fyzabad to Mussorie and Dehra; J. F. Scobell from furlough to Fyzabad.—*Pioneer*.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS.—We learn that the proposal made some time ago to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to allow the native students of the Engineering College, Seebpore, to join the College Volunteer Corps, has been sanctioned.—*Statesman*.

MANUFACTURE OF CARTRIDGES.—The Commander in Chief has directed general officers commanding divisions and districts in Bengal to detail one or two non commissioned officers or soldiers from regiments of British and native infantry to be instructed in the manufacture of blank cartridges on Morris's system.—*General Order*.

IMPRISONMENT OF A COLPORTEUR.—It now appears that the native colporteur imprisoned by H.H. Holkar was only in gaol two days. He had previously been warned not to sell Christian books in the town, although permission was given to him to sell them in the camp at Indore.—*Times of India*.

THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.—Colonel Munro, commissioner of the Derajat Division, should, under the rules of the Pension Code, be called upon to retire from the service on August 20. Owing, however, to the war in Afghanistan, and the deputation of several officers beyond the front on political duty, the strength of the Punjab Commission is much reduced, and it is specially difficult to fill up vacancies which occur in the administration of the frontier districts. Although a considerable number of officers will be returning shortly from furlough the reinforcement of the ranks of the commission which will thus ensue will not begin till November 1 next. The Government of the Punjab have, therefore asked that, for the convenience of the public service, Colonel Munro be retained in his appointment till that date.—*Pioneer*.

FIRE AT SRINAGUR.—News comes from Cashmir of a great fire, which for a time threatened to destroy Srinagur. Over 150 houses were burnt down, and some people were killed and hurt. Owing to the city being built of wood the flames spread with great rapidity, and but for the exertions of the troops the damage would have been much greater. The Maharaja, with his heir apparent, the Dewan, and the Commander in Chief, gave valuable personal assistance to the efforts to save the city.—*Times Telegram*.

THE RAIN AND CROPS AT SIMLA.—Heavy rain has fallen, and some in the North West, relieving the anxiety for the crops. In the Punjab more rain is wanted. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab leaves in three weeks for Kulu. He will meet the Viceroy at Lahore in November, where a durbar will be held.—*Ibid*.

MEETING OF COMPANIES.—At a meeting of the Chitpore Hydraulic Pressing Company held August 7. The report and accounts were duly passed.—*Englishman*.

THE DEATH OF MRS. HORACE BROWNE.—Rangoon society has just sustained a loss in the death of Mrs. Horace Browne, the wife of the Commissioner of Pegu. The deceased lady left this a few weeks ago for England with her husband and died at Madras on her way home.—*Englishman*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage in port at date of mail stood at 38,456 tons. London *via* Canal: Rates close steady at £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. for rice or wheat; at

£2 17s. 6d. to £3 for linseed and rape; at £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. for jute, cotton, hides; at £3 5s. to £3 10s. for tea. For London *via* Cape: The market closed quiet at £2 for wheat; £2 2s. 6d. to £2 3s. 9d. nominal for linseed; £2 6s. 3d. for rape and poppy; £2s 2s. 6d. for jute. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Rates nominal at £2 12s. 6d. for wheat; £3 to 3 5s. for measurement and oils. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Wheat £1 17s. 6d. to £1 18s. 9d.; linseed, £2; jute, £2; oil gunnies, £2 5s. nominal.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

MYSOR.—A revulsion of feeling in favour of Mr. Runga Charlu at Mysor has taken place, and he is now considered a maligned man.—*Times of India*.

THE DOCTOR OF NEGAPATAM.—The following petition has been submitted to the Governor of Madras by the residents of Negapatam:—"That your petitioners have heard with much regret that it has been decided to remove the civil surgeon at present stationed in this town to Tranquebar, and to replace him by a warrant officer. That your petitioners respectfully beg a reconsideration of this decision on the following grounds. That the town of Negapatam is one of the largest in the Tanjore District and possesses a population within the municipal limits of over forty-eight thousand souls. That in the town of Negapatam are located the headquarters of the following Government officials—the sub-collector of Tanjore, the deputy and assistant commissioners of Salt Revenue, the executive engineer Public Works, the assistant superintendent of police, the deputy examiner of the P.W.D., the port officer, the court of the sub-judge of North Tanjore, and the emigration agent of the Straits Settlements; and to such officers it has been laid down to be 'the primary duty of a civil surgeon to afford aid.' Your petitioners beg further to state that the removal of the civil surgeon from Negapatam would deprive many families of a class of medical attendance to which they have been accustomed, and to whom it is a necessity. Under the present arrangement there is no difficulty on the part of the civil surgeon in affording medical assistance at Tranquebar in the few cases in which he is called upon to render it; whereas from the number of families residing in Negapatam it would be impossible to meet their demands for his services were he removed as ordered to Tranquebar."—*Madras Times*.

RETIRED COLONELS.—Three well-known old Madrassees have been added to the lengthening list of retired military officers by the attainment to colonels' allowances:—Cols. Buck, Elliot, and Marsack. Col. Buck has been in command of the forces in Rampa, having taken the mantle dropped by Col. R. Mnell, on the latter being compelled to give way from shattered health. All under his command speak in the highest terms of his courtesy, tact, and military discipline. He obtained his commission on August 20, 1842; and saw service early, having served with the expedition to China in 1857 and 1858, being present at the capture of Canton in the latter year, for which service he received the China medal. He has twice been favourably mentioned, once by the commander in chief in China in February, 1858, and again by the Madras commander in chief in May, 1865. The details of his services are as follow:—Ensign, August 20, 1842; lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1850; captain, Oct. 20, 1856; major, August 20, 1862; lieutenant colonel, August 20, 1868; colonel, August 20, 1873; aide de camp to General M'Leod, commanding Ceded Districts, April 9, 1858; acting deputy assistant quartermaster general Ceded Districts, Dec. 18, 1858; acting paymaster Northern District, Sept. 1859; acting deputy assistant adjutant general Northern District, Feb. 1860; acting commissary of ordnance, Vizagapatam, Dec. 1860; probatory superintendent of Madras police, and specially employed in raising the police force in the Vizagapatam District, May 9, 1861; commandant 20th N.I., May 26, 1876. In recognition of his long and unform good service Col. Buck was granted the £100 per annum, the reward for distinguished good service, and which he continues in receipt of; and he has now been allowed the rank of general commanding the forces in Rampa and Golcondah. Col. C. Scott Elliot entered the service on August 29, 1842, obtained his lieutenantancy on June 4, 1847; his captaincy, November 23, 1856; brevet major, August 29, 1862; major, July 10, 1843; lieutenant colonel, August 29, 1868; brevet colonel, August 29, 1873. He has held the following staff situations:—Adjutant 1st Madras Fusiliers, August 16, 1853; acting deputy assistant military auditor general, September 19, 1856; acting brigade major, Lucknow Garrison Column, June 12, 1858; brigade major, Fort St. George, March 27, 1860; assistant adjutant general Ceded Districts, March 21, 1867; acting deputy military secretary to Government, October 8, 1867; deputy military secretary, December 1, 1860; officiating pay examiner, March 14, 1871; officiating military accountant, Jan. 9, 1872; officiating commissariat examiner, Sept. 30, 1873; pay examiner, February, 1875; and lastly commissary general, Sept. 1, 1878. Col. Scott Elliott served in the Burmese war in 1852-53, was present at the destruction of the enemy's stockade on the Rangoon river, and at the operation in the vicinity and capture of Rangoon in April, 1852, and at the capture of Pegu in November of the same year. He commanded the advance guard of the force under Major General Godwin which relieved the Pegu garrison in December, 1852, for which services

he was mentioned in despatches and recognised by the Government of India, receiving the Medal for Pegu. On the outbreak of the mutiny Col. Scott Elliott was again to the front, serving with the famous Madras Fusiliers from December, 1857, until the return of the corps to Madras. He was with Sir J. Outram's Corps of Observation at the Allum Bagh, at the capture of Lucknow and at the subsequent operation of the Oudh Field Force under Sir Hope Grant from June to December, 1858, receiving for these services the medal and clasp for Lucknow. Col. Scott Elliott served as deputy military secretary for a time, when his appointment was abolished. He then entered the Military Account Department, but having done so late in life, he had of necessity to hold a junior appointment until his Grace the Duke offered him compensation by appointing him commissary general. His Excellency the Commander in Chief showed his appreciation of Col. Elliott's services by awarding him last year the good service pension of £100. Col. Marsack, of the 35th Chicacole Light Infantry, entered the service in 1842, so that he completed the full period of thirty-eight years on the 20th ult.—*Madras Times*.

RIGI GHAT RAILWAY.—We are glad to learn that the Government has reconsidered the concessions it is prepared to make to the promoters of the Rigi Ghat Railway, and they are now of a more encouraging nature. It only remains to satisfy Government regarding the formation of the company and the raising of the necessary capital.—*South of India Observer*.

A SUBADAR CASHIERED.—Subadar Rungasawmy, of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, was tried last month at Thayetmyo by a native general court-martial for borrowing Rs.76 from a naique of the same corps and for being drunk. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the service. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander in Chief.—*Times of India*.

A GOOD-SERVICE PENSION has, on the recommendation of the Government of India, been conferred by her Majesty's Government on Col. R. H. Bolton, Madras Staff Corps, vice Surgeon General G. Smith, retired.

SEVERE WEATHER.—Yesterday evening, August 15, at about half-past eight, a severe thunderstorm burst over Madras. The lightning was singularly vivid, and the thunder peals followed one another with startling rapidity. Torrents of rain seemed to fall, and we are somewhat surprised to find that only 1.64 inch was recorded. Messrs. Appacooty and Co.'s premises on the Mount-road were struck by the lightning, one of the outer doors being shattered and the glass panes of an inner door broken. The adjoining edifice, known as Lowe's-buildings, was also slightly injured. The grand mosque at Triplicane was also struck, and some damage was done to the building. Some of the worshippers who were detained in the building during the storm were thrown to the ground. There was, we learn, a heavy downpour of rain at Perambore at noon on Saturday, which lasted for three-quarters of an hour. From Bangalore accounts reach us of a week of heavy rain. On Thursday night, at nine o'clock, the thermometer marked eighty-three, but this most unusual heat was soon relieved by a heavy shower, which at once cooled the atmosphere. During Friday night the rain fell steadily, but Saturday night witnessed the most copious downpour that has been known in Bangalore for many months. Several houses in the Petta are said to have fallen during the night owing to the soaking rain.—*Madras Mail*.

BOMBAY.

THE PARSEES.—Several memorials having been forwarded by the Parsees of Bombay and the Mofussil, a bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council of India with a view to exempt the Parsees from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874; and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was requested by Government to convene a meeting of the leading members of the community in order to ascertain their wishes with regard to the bill. A meeting was recently held at Mazagon Castle, when it was resolved to accept the bill, with one slight modification, as well calculated to effect the object prayed for. The "best and most grateful thanks" of the community were acknowledged to be due to the Government of India, as well as to the Bombay Government, for the prompt attention they had accorded to the prayer of the memorialists.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ICE MANUFACTURING.—Messrs. Forbes and Co., secretaries and agents of the very successful Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, have issued a prospectus of a similar company to be formed at Puna. The capital of the new company is to be Rs.1,05,000, divided into shares of Rs.100 each. Six hundred shares are now offered, the calls on which are fixed as follows:—Rs.10 on allotment, Rs.25 on Sept. 15, Rs.25 on Oct. 15, Rs.25 on Nov. 15, and Rs.15 on Dec. 15. It is intended to erect a three-ton machine to start with, which will be supplemented by another should an increase of demand require it.—*Ibid*.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.—The weekly report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, issued on Saturday last, brings the details of the trade to the end of July, and is very gratifying as showing a large increase in the exports of merchandise. As there have been no general complaints about business this year we may conclude that our merchants have had a good as well as an active

season. For convenience of comparison we give the principal items in a tabular form:—

		Seven months, 1879.	Seven months, 1880.
Cotton	... ..	bales 551,978	816,036
Wool	... ..	" 40,228	59,506
Linseed	... ..	cwt. 421,931	1,400,318
Wheat	... ..	" 8,590	1,075,509
Coffee	... ..	" 90,969	106,895

It will be seen that cotton has increased 48 per cent., wool 47 per cent., linseed 230 per cent., wheat 12,304 per cent. (!), and coffee 18 per cent. No little part of the enormous increase in wheat shipment is owing to the opening of the short distance of the Rajputana Railway. There is still a good deal of wheat and seeds to go forward, and our stock of cotton here is much larger than for many monsoons, so that prospects for the rest of the year may well encourage our merchants.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE MARMAGOA-HUBLI RAILWAY.—No news of any moment regarding the proposed Marmagao-Hubli line of railway. Mr. Sawyer, the head of the surveying staff, only left for England late in July with his plans and sections. I hear that the probable cost of the line is likely to exceed the estimate a good deal and will return but 2½ per cent. on the outlay. This the Duke of Sutherland and his committee will not, I think, consider a good investment, especially in India, and the project may after all drop through. Perhaps a line from Karwar will be selected, for it is now rumoured that the Portuguese Government will find it a difficult matter to raise the money required for the proposed railway, so far at least as that part of it which is to run through their territory is concerned. Three engineers have lately been sent from Belgaum to this district to survey the line which is to run from Gadag to Bellary.—*Correspondent Bombay Gazette*.

THE "MAHABLESHWUR" CASE.—Judgment in the *Mahableswhur* inquiry has been given. The court orders Capt. M'Kinnon's certificate to be suspended for nine months, and censures the conduct of Mr. Hawkins, chief officer. They have promised to consider whether the Board of Trade should be recommended to grant a mate's certificate to the captain.—*Times of India*.

The head of the political staff in Kattywar, Col. Barton, is about to retire. He will be succeeded by a civilian, Mr. J. Nugent, Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

RAO BAHADUR GOPALRAO HARI DESHMUKH has been, and Aga Ali Shah (son of his Highness Aga Khan) is about to be, appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. These gentlemen will represent the Hindu and Mahomedan interests respectively.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.—There have recently been some disturbances between Hindus and Mahomedans of Goolburga, a place within the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad. A mixed commission of Europeans and natives appointed to inquire into the dispute met a few days ago, but were unable to proceed with the investigation on account of the opposition of a large mob of Mahomedans, who are reported to have destroyed a temple and committed other mischief. On the first disturbance being reported to Salar Jung he ordered a committee, consisting of three Europeans and three Parsees, to inquire into it and report fully on the case. It is while this committee is sitting that this last row has taken place. The Hindus disapproved of the European members, as they knew nothing about caste rules, &c., being engineers in H.H. the Nizam's P.W.D., and they petitioned the Nizam's Government to appoint one who had a knowledge of their caste rules and customs. Meanwhile the second disturbance broke out.—*Deccan Herald*.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.—In accordance with the policy of economy adopted by the Government of India last year a general order was issued that no new public work costing over Rs.2,500 should be undertaken without special sanction. Expenditure on public works in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1879-80, under the heads "Imperial and Provincial," was accordingly restricted to that necessary for the continuance of works which had already made considerable progress, and to important minor works and repairs. According to the buildings and roads branch of the administration report which has just been issued the entire expenditure of the year in question was Rs.67,72,067. The expenditure in India was Rs.63,41,924, or, excluding local loans, Rs.62,59,246; of which, in round numbers, twenty-one lakhs were on new works, and twenty-six and a half lakhs on repairs. The balance for "establishment" is fourteen and a half lakhs, and for "tools and plant" half a lakh. Of the total sum spent in India, Rs.14,32,910 was on "imperial" and Rs.25,84,348 on "provincial" account, Rs.3,30,370 being contributions and Rs.19,11,618 local funds. The local loans, &c., amount to only Rs.82,678. All this expenditure resolves itself into three kinds—namely, military, civil, and communications. The entire expenditure in connection with the first named was Rs.9,35,548. This expenditure is distributed over fortifications, accommodation for troops, ordnance and military water supply. For instance, the water supply to the European Military Barracks at Colaba was improved at a cost of Rs.3,432, by laying additional service pipes and raising the service tanks, and at Butcher's Island, in the harbour, a gun-cotton magazine, a cable pond with corrugated iron shed, a tramway, and certain alterations to one of the barracks were under-

taken in connection with submarine mining defences, the outlay for the year under report being Rs.17,500, although the total cost of the whole when completed will be Rs.30,227. The expenditure under the head of "Civil Buildings" was Rs.14,36,768, Rs.7,29,988 being for original works, and Rs.4,06,294 for repairs, the balance being for "Establishment" and "Tools and Plant." The total outlay on communications, including roads, bridges and accommodation for travellers, was Rs.32,60,277, of which Rs.8,09,805 was for original works, and Rs.16,14,057 for repairs; the remainder being for establishment (Rs.8,17,323) and tools and plant (Rs.19,092). Under the head of "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" Rs.10,56,796 was expended. It will be seen that, on the whole, the economical policy of the Government of India has been ably seconded by the Bombay Government during the year under report.—*Times of India*.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND MEETING.—The event of the week in India has been the great public meeting in Bombay on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, or, as it is called in Western India, the Military Relief Fund. H.E. the Governor came down from Puna to preside, and the Commander in Chief would have accompanied him but for the very heavy duties entailed upon him by the present state of affairs in Southern Afghanistan. The meeting was one of the largest and most successful public gatherings of the kind ever held in this country, every section of the population of Bombay being represented. In the course of his excellent speech, which by the way is the only speech he has delivered since his arrival in India, Sir James Fergusson reminded the meeting that the soldiers who are fighting their country's battle in Afghanistan are members of that army which has fitly represented the glory, the freedom, and the civilisation of their country all over the world. Those who live under the shadow of the British Government, who pursue their vocations without molestation from any one, are apt to forget how great are the blessings conferred by a powerful Government. In other times men's lives and property are insecure; in other times merchants are unable to amass their well-earned wealth without the risk of irregular exactions; and the cultivator never knows how he may be dragged away against his will to be a soldier, or see his property devastated by an invading army. In the times in which we live every man, from the highest to the lowest, has his rights protected without fear and without favour under the British administration. His Excellency went on to refer to the long and honourable association of British and native soldiers on the battle-fields of India, and beyond the sea in China and Persia; and, alluding to the Malta expedition, he remarked that native soldiers had even crossed the black water, to Europe, to redress an attempted wrong.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 13th N.I. arrived on August 17 from Mhow and embarked for Karachi *en route* for the front. The numbers that embarked were 7 Europeans and 14 native officers, 534 rank and file, 82 followers, 7 horses of the 13th Regt. N.I.; 6 officers, 130 rank and file, and 3 warrant officers of different regiments. The following are the names of the officers of the regiment and others who proceeded to Karachi in the *Chinsurah*:—Col. Mallaby, Lieut. Col. Castell, Major Grant, Captain Laing, Captain Walker, Lieut. Down, Surg. Major Halliday, 13th Regt. N.I.; Surg. Major Batty, 15-9 R.A.; Lieut. Wood, 15-9 R.A.; Surg. Reeves, 28th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Aplin, 28th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Soulez, 16th Regt. N.I.; and Captain Mayers, 66th Regt. Col. Sartorius has been appointed second in command of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, now on its way to join General Phayre's force. Col. Carey, R.A., commanding the Artillery in the Allahabad Division, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery with General Phayre's reserve division.

The 78th Highlanders arrived at Karachi on Friday week in the best of health.

The following Madras medical officers have received orders to proceed to Bombay for duty with troops proceeding to the front:—Surg. Major A. C. Gaye, 14th Hussars; Surg. J. M. Cogan, R.A., Mount; Surg. E. A. Roche, Wellington Depot; Surg. J. Mulrenan, Centre District; Surg. A. Kirwan, St. Thomas's Mount.

The executive commissariat officer advertises that he will receive offers for the supply of one thousand country carts, leather ropes, spare wheels, &c.

The 13th Madras N.I. has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march from Meean Meer to Kandahar.

It is stated that the 2-2nd Regiment (Queen's) are not to move from Bareilly, at all events at present.

MAJOR DE L. R. F. WOOLDRIDGE (of the 22nd N.I.) who has been connected with the transport work from the time Sir Richard Temple went to the front to look after the arrangements, has, we see, been promoted from general transport officer, 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force, to director of transport, 2nd Division, Kandahar Field Force. Next to Brigadier General Hogg, who was associated with General Burrows in the Quartermaster-General's Office for so long, there is probably no officer who has more experience of the difficulties of the work and knows better what is necessary to overcome them than Major Wooldridge.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE TOWN HALL MEETING.—The *Samachar* calls Tuesday's meeting a memorable event in the history of Bombay. The meeting was in every way a great success. The attendance, the dignity with which the proceedings were conducted, the zeal displayed, the large sums subscribed on the spot, and, above

all, the leading part taken in it by Sir James Fergusson, all these conspired to lend additional importance to the occasion. Its most satisfactory feature is the collection of nearly half a lakh of rupees in half an hour. The *Jam-e-Jamshed* thinks that the proceedings at Tuesday's meeting showed that the public felt deep sympathy with the brave fellows who have fought and died in the country's cause. Though the war was commenced on imperial grounds, still one of the aims of the Government was certainly to check Russian aggression. This country has been repeatedly invaded through Afghanistan in times past, and it is the duty of the Government to guard against such invasion in these days. Our army, by fighting the Afghans, has not only served the British Government, but even the native States of India; and, therefore, the *Jam-e-Jamshed* hopes that native princes will not be behind-hand in showing by their contributions to the fund that they appreciate those services.

THE MILITARY RELIEF FUND.—An interesting question was raised at the meeting in the Town Hall, when Sir James Fergusson suggested that the balance of the fund raised after the Afghan war should be handed over to the secretaries of the present fund. It was found, however, that the balance of Rs.25,000, remaining from the Military Relief Fund of 1842 had been formed into a trust for the education of soldiers' children, and it is difficult to see how it could have been more appropriately applied. The Bishop of Bombay is, as he said on Tuesday, unable to divert the capital of the fund of which he is a trustee from its original purpose. But the interest of the money can be utilised, and we hope to hear that all the educational nominations afforded by the fund will be confined for a long time to the children of soldiers who have fallen in the present war. In addition to the balance of the old Military Relief Fund, which was formed into a trust fund, there is, we hear, a small balance of some Rs.1,000, which had accrued as interest before the money was applied to its present purpose, and this can probably be utilised at once.—*Times of India*.

THE MARRI ATTACK ON THE CONVOY AT KUCHOWLI.

The *Pioneer's* Simla correspondent says that further intelligence concerning the deplorable destruction of the convoy at Spintangi seems to show that it was the consequence of a misapprehension or disregard of orders on the part of the officer in charge, Major E. N. Peters, R.E. The instructions were that all stores along that portion of the railway line which was to be evacuated should, unless of a kind to be left for safe custody with the Maliks, be conveyed under a military guard to Pishin. But Major Peters at Sharing was slow in despatching his carts, and then sent them through the worst parts of the Pathan and Marri Hills towards Sibi. The escort merely consisted of 180 sepoy, though the carts contained, besides a quantity of heavy baggage, a lakh and half of treasure. Country rumours magnified this to ten lakhs, and the bait naturally drew together all the robber population of the hills. The carts were attacked in the pass between Kuchowli and Gundakin Duff. Their progress had already been impeded by heavy rain and floods in the Nari River. All the treasure and baggage were lost. The following extract is taken from the letters of the special correspondent of the *Times of India*:—"The convoy was coming down towards Sibi, but halted at Kuchowli for the purpose of allowing Lieut. Tobin and a party of the 23rd N.L.I. to reinforce the original escort, as the Murrees along the line were reported to be in an excited condition. While proceeding from Spingai, where he had been posted, to Kuchowli, Lieut. Tobin fell in with a body of Murrees, with whom he had a sharp encounter. The Murrees were eventually driven off, but not until Lieut. Tobin had been severely wounded in the left arm in a hand-to-hand encounter with one of the enemy's leaders. In spite of the wound he fought on gallantly until he cut down his opponent, and he then continued to direct and assist his men, receiving subsequently a cut on the forehead, which, fortunately, has not proved severe. When the convoy was attacked at Kuchowli, Lieut. Tobin with his party had joined the original escort, and the whole force of the party then numbered about 100 men of the 23rd N.L.I. and fifty sowars of the 2nd Sind Horse. The attack was commenced as the convoy left the camp; the Murrees, crowning the hills on either side, commenced firing, and, rushing down from the hills, were for some time so mixed up with the crowd of coolies and followers who accompanied the baggage that the troops were unable to open fire on them. When the actual struggle commenced the whole convoy was in a state of confusion, and, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Duke, the political officer, and Major Peters, R.E., who had taken command of the party when Lieut. Tobin was incapacitated by his wounds, no effectual resistance could be made. The flight which the coolies had already commenced soon became general, and had the Murrees continued the pursuit with the same vigour with which they had commenced it there is scarcely a doubt but that the whole of the troops and followers would have been cut up. The seizure of the booty abandoned by the fugitives proved, however, a task more agreeable to the enemy than the slaughter of their defeated opponents, and after the first two or three miles the chase was abandoned."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

THE SESSION.

At the opening of the first session of this Parliament, which was concluded on Tuesday by the long-desired prorogation, we ventured to indicate the probable or possible measures or topics of direct Indian interest which would occupy the attention of the Legislature. We have to confess that the programme remains still one of imagination. This, however, cannot be said to have been the effect of any indifference on the part of the members of the Legislature to the great or small questions waiting for solution in the administration or policy of our Indian Empire. There has been necessitated by the sudden and startling development of affairs in Afghanistan a postponement of the settlement of difficulties and complications which, had they not been overshadowed, would have loomed large on the parliamentary horizon. A new Ministry found itself overmatched by the financial consequences of the phenomenal miscalculation in the Indian estimates, which naturally enough led to an endless series of suggestions and inquiries. We must do Sir George Balfour the justice to note that he, at the very outset of the previous short session, uttered his complete mistrust of the accuracy of the estimates which proved to be so erroneous. But the occurrence of this blunder and the consequent derangement of the Indian Budget perforce postponed the discussion of the Indian revenue and expenditure until a period when no more could be done than to give audience to the financial statement made as clearly as could be expected under the circumstances. There was also an opportunity afforded for an able defence to be made by Mr. Stanhope of the Administration of which he proved himself to be so earnest and useful a member. The discovery that, notwithstanding the outlay on the war and the predictions of the pessimistic economists, India could hold her own and pay her way, was opportune. The pressure for a commission of inquiry into Indian finance, although it might be welcomed as a safety valve for inopportune curiosity and empiric schemes of fiscal reform, has been wisely resisted, at

all events for the present. At the same time, a check has been given to the expectant Indian supporters of the Liberal Government, who seemed to imagine that the first duty of the Legislature in regard to India was to abolish the taxation and annul the Acts of Parliament to which they manifested their dislike by frequent and lengthy petitions. Such expressions of opinion, even though it be the opinion only of a small section of our Indian fellow-subjects, should never be, and will never be, disregarded in the Houses of Lords and Commons of Great Britain. But the lesson which this session will have taught the Indian malcontents is that they have not quite mastered the duties of an opposition and the obligations of a Government. The questions which have been pressed on the not unwilling, but the over-tasked, attention of the Government, and have been postponed *ad referendum* to the Viceroy, have been of various importance. The Vernacular Press and Arms Acts, the License Tax, and the regulation of the Salt Tax have been left over for future consideration. But there are others of greater importance which have been squeezed out by the constant need of discussion and information on the Cabul and Kandahar difficulties—viz., our relations with the kingdom of Burma, the regulation of that realm of Kashmir which is something between a feudatory and a responsibility, or, again, the discussion of the report just presented by the Famine Commission, as well as that made on the vastly important question of the Indian army. All these waited, as they wait still, for the review of the Legislature. Inasmuch as the Vernacular Press Act admits of being used, with varying moderation from zero upwards, and the Arms Act has not resulted in an unusual consumption of human beings on the part of wild beasts, there is little or nothing to regret in their temporary oblivion. Of the other postponed questions which wait for more leisure on the part of the Government of India, and another session of the Legislature, it is only by the exceeding difficulty which has been experienced in getting not Indian measures only, but domestic and imperial interests also, attended to in the course of a session which commenced with a wretched wrangle about an obtrusive agnostic, and ended in what may be called an Irish row, that the neglect can be excused. The promise of fuller information on the subject of the Indian finances contained in the Royal Speech seems to point to careful preparation being made for some early action in the next session. We wish that we were sure that Lord Hartington's promise of a fuller and revised edition of all the documents that can be made public on the question of the campaign in Southern Afghanistan could be held to convey any assurance that no decisive conclusion would be arrived at as to the future of Kandahar. Lord Waveney's motion in the House of Lords, the able speeches in the House of Commons, together with the admirable arguments of the Patriotic Association, which have been further supplemented by letters in the columns of our contemporaries, have made it at least to be expected that Kandahar will be held at all events till there shall be an opportunity of fully debating the question of its ultimate settlement, and we have so far the assurance that no absolute decision had been arrived at by the Government of India up to the day when the opportunity of free and full discussion was closed by the prorogation of Parliament. That the legislative season, though not technically the late session, was marked in its first days by miserable imputations of unjust severities, nay, actual cruelties, cast upon General Roberts, and lasted long enough for the news of

that general's brilliant exploits to be received in both Houses with the applause due both to the march and the victory, is more than a curious coincidence. The influence of the men who, because they nourish utopian predilections for peace at any price, seem to indulge in a belief that our officers and soldiers are capable of any crime, has been throughout the session manifested in various forms. It is hard to say whether they or the humanitarians deserve most credit for waste of time in useless questions and unprofitable suggestions. The latter, however, have made their usual attack on the opium revenue without succeeding in advancing any new arguments or correcting their habitual misrepresentation of facts. On the question of corporal punishment in India they have succeeded in eliciting considerable ridicule from those practically acquainted with the actual facts of the case, and it might be well for the gentlemen who think that they have discovered cruelty in Indian gaol discipline to utilise the recess by ascertaining what would be the effect on the victims of their merciful protection were they allowed to introduce their imaginary reforms. The session has been marked by a manifestation of religious rancour which, although the expression of it in debate was speedily brought to an end, has continued up to the very end to exhaust itself in petitions against the appointment of a Roman Catholic Viceroy. We have noted on several occasions the utterances of astonishment with which this sectarian display was received in India itself. Neither Lord Oranmore's parliamentary eloquence nor the concurrent protests of Exeter Hall, and the petitions which week by week were presented, have succeeded in convincing Anglo-Indians, or the native population, that the Government of India would be in any degree prejudiced by the Viceregal profession of faith. If the petitioners who fear evil results to the Christian inhabitants of India would combine to oppose the attempt made from time to time to attack and abolish the provision made for the spiritual wants of their fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, they would be using their religious zeal for some purpose. We cannot but regret that among the silences of the session we are obliged to reckon that which has almost completely prevailed with regard to the well-founded complaints of the Indian Medical Service. The officers of the Public Works Department, who have had occasion to complain of the hardships inflicted on them by economical reductions, may find consolation in the views enunciated by the Secretary of State. But it will be more difficult next session, than it might have been in that which has closed, to obtain a fair hearing and discover a remedy for the proved grievance of a service which has earned so much well-deserved honour in the annals of India.

THE DECCAN.—The state of affairs in the Deccan begins to cause serious anxiety. For two or three weeks there has been little rain over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, and unless copious rain falls within the next few days there will be some reason to apprehend severe scarcity, if not an actual famine, over an area almost co-extensive with that affected in 1876. The three districts in which the danger is greatest are Ahmednuggur, Puna, and Sholapore; but although the situation must cause grave anxiety, it is yet too soon to give way to a panic. A telegram received on Saturday tells of rain in Sholapore and Kaladgee, and some showers have fallen during the last week in the country from Dharwar to near Puna. This may be sufficient to save the khariff crop, which is reported to be withering in many places. A good rain during the current month will save the rabi or winter crop, and so long as that is not lost there is little danger of an actual famine. The rain-fall at Puna during June and July was nearly 6in, and at Ahmednuggur nearly 5in. below the average. The Bombay Government seems to be on the alert and ready to undertake relief measures if necessary.—*Times Telegram.*



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 14.)

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. J., political agent, Manipur, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Assam, from Oct. 22 and confirmed in that grade from Nov. 1, 1879.

ALLEN, Mr. C. F. Egerton, barrister at law and Government advocate in British Burma, to be additional recorder of Rangoon.

UPTON, Mr. R. L., to officiate as solicitor to Government.

VAN SOMEREN, Mr. G. G. B., barrister at law, to be assistant to the Government advocate in British Burma.

COLES, Mr. F. E., assistant district superintendent of police in the Central Provinces, to be district superintendent of police, 5th class.

STUART, Mr. R. H., inspector of police and officiating district superintendent, to be assistant district superintendent of police.

GILLAN, the Rev. G. G., M.A., officiating senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is confirmed in that appointment, from March 29.

REYNOLDS, Mr. W. H., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade and deputy superintendent of forest surveys, is confirmed in the 3rd grade of deputy conservators.

GIBBS, Major G. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been attached temporarily to the chief engineer's office.

NELSON, Mr. R. E., temporary 4th grade executive engineer, reverts to his substantive rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade from August 19.

SHEPHERD, Capt. C. E., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as engineer in chief of the Kandahar State Railway, Humai and Guli-an Karez sections.

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., is promoted from 2nd to 1st grade assistant engineer, from August 1.

FARLEY-GOUMENT—Apprentice Engineers attached to the Punjab Public Works Department, promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from 1st July:—Mr. F. Farley and Mr. C. E. V. Goument.

JOSEPH—The services of Capt. F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

BRACKENBURY, Capt. M. C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is permanently promoted to that grade, from June 1.

Officers in the Railway Branch placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, Beluchistan:—

DEASE-ROUTH-COLE—Mr. P. P. Dease, executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. R. S. J. Routh, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; and Mr. C. J. Cole, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

JARMAN—The services of S. Jarmar, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

CORRIGAN, Mr. S. A. J., is promoted from 2nd to 1st grade assistant engineer, from June 1.

WINCKLER, Mr. J. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

PIERSON—The services of Capt. W. H. Pierson, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of that department.

FURNIVALL, Mr. W. C., chief engineer, Class III., N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is permanently transferred to the railway.

RUSSELL, Col. L., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, Central India, is transferred to the North West Provinces and Oudh, as chief engineer and joint secretary in the Public Works Department.

Officiating promotions:—

CRASTER-O'CALLAGHAN—From 2nd class to 1st class superintendent engineer, Col. G. A. Craster, R.E., North Western Provinces and Oudh; from the 3rd to 2nd class superintending engineer, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Railway Branch.

WELLS—The services of Lieut. H. L. Wells, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works.

Appointments in the Post office Department:—Postal Circle Oudh—Mr. J. W. Barwise, to be deputy postmaster general, Oudh; Mr. C. H. Antram, to be postmaster, Lucknow. Postal Circle, Madras—Mr. R. M'Killip, to act as supernumerary inspector of Post-office, Madras; Mr. S. Christian, to act as superintendent, Dead Letter-office, Madras; Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillay, B.A., B.L., to be inspector of Post-offices, Mount Division. Postal Circle, Rajputana—Mr. J. Roderick, to be postmaster, Ajmere Post-office, sub pro tem. Postal Circle, Punjab—Mr. N. Faichnie, to be superintendent of mails, Simla Division; Mr. J. Waller, to be postmaster, Karachi; Mr. W. Hine, to act as postmaster, Delhi; Mr. H. M. Mehta, to act as postmaster, Jeshawur; Mr. Foy, to be assistant superintendent Rawul Pindi Division; Mr. T. M'Dermott to act as postmaster, Rawul Pindi; Mr. J. W. Gill to act as postmaster, Amritsar, Postal Circle, Bombay; Mr. H. P. Todd, sub pro tem., as a marine officer, vice Mr. R. Oliver; Mr. H. J. Hewett sub pro tem., as a marine officer, vice Mr. Todd.

Postal Circle, Travelling Post-office:—

Mr. W. Ammon to act as superintendent, 1st grade; Mr. W. E. Douglas to act as superintendent, 2nd grade; Mr. Alfred F. Ryan to act as superintendent 3rd grade; Mr. R. J. Leslie to act as super-

intendent 3rd grade; Babu Haradhan Haldar, sub pro tem., to be superintendent, 3rd grade; Mr. A. B. Wilson to be a 4th grade superintendent; Mr. F. T. Hall to be a 3rd grade superintendent.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. Sanderson, solicitor to Government, for four months from the 8th September; Mr. G. Brown, deputy examiner, P.W. Accounts, Madras, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

SMITH, Deputy Surgeon General A., M.D., C.B., A.M.D., to be P.M.O., to the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of surgeon general, from May 15.

EKIN, Brigade Surgeon, J. M.B., A.M.D., to be P.M.O., of the 2nd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon general, from July 21.

BRUCE—The temporary rank of deputy surgeon general is conferred on Surgeon Major L. S. Bruce, I.M.S. (Bombay).

TUOHY—To be a surgeon in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal:—Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D.

MILITARY.

FARRANT, Lieut. H. F., R.M.A., a candidate for the I.S.C., is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. R. Le G., assistant military accountant, to be military accountant, 3rd class.

Promotions in the S.C.:—

MACKESY—**BANON**—To be lieut.-col. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. H. Mackesy; To be capt., Lieut. A. T. Banon.

ROBINSON—**ROWCROFT**—To be brevet. cols., Lieut. Col. I. Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. G. C. Rowcroft, B.L.S.C.

BOLTON—Good service pension on Col. R. H. Bolton, M.S.C., from the 10th April.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. S. Oglivie, S.C., assistant commissary general, 1st class (medical certificate), for 182 days; Capt. B. Channer, S.C., wing officer, 72nd (Queen's Own) N.L.I. (on private affairs), for 121 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 9.)

PHILLIPS—28th N.I.—2nd Lieut. W. E. Phillips, 81st Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

TAYLOR—44th N.I.—Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor, 101st Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

O'DONNELL, Lieut. H., 2-24th Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

CURTIN, Capt. J. A., to proceed from Allahabad to Fortress Gwalior, and rejoin No. 7 Battery, 11th Brigade, R.A., for duty.

FOOTE, Capt. F. O. B., R.A., to proceed from Simla to Mooltan and join H Battery 1st Brigade for duty.

MUIR, Lieut. C. W., Staff Corps, aide de camp to the Viceroy, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the commander in chief, is attached to the 8th Bengal Cavalry.

ALLSOPP, Lieut. F. E., R.A., to proceed from Simla to Mooltan, for duty with H Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

WHITE, Lieut. F. P. L., 72nd Highlanders (on probation 15th Bengal Cavalry) has passed the higher standard in Hindustani.

Orders confirmed:—

BECHER—Rohilcund District O., July 3, appointing Major A. W. R. Becher, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, as a temporary arrangement.

M'DONALD—1st Brigade 1st Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force O., July 9, appointing Second Lieut. H. A. M'Donald, 92nd Highlanders, to be provost marshal to the brigade.

ORMOND—3rd Brigade Peshawur Reserve Division O. (amended), Jan. 26, appointing Capt. and Local Major W. C. Ormond, 1-5th Fusiliers, to be provost marshal.

BAILEY—Peshawur District O., July 24, appointing Capt. T. J. Bailey, wing officer, 1st N.I., to assume command of the Depot 22nd N.I.

CORBETT—51st Foot—R.O., July 23, appointing Lieut. F. Corbett, as acting adjutant.

FISHE—**WEBB**—8th N.I.—R.O., July 12, making the following officiating appointments:—Capt. A. Fiske, wing commander, to officiate as commandant; and Capt. E. H. Webb, wing officer, to officiate as second in command.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 11.)

COOKE, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Balasore, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors from August 14.

POSFORD, Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, on leave, to act as magistrate and collector of Pubna.

O'CONNOR, the Rev. H. K., junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain of the General Hospital, to be chaplain of Cuttack, from August 3.

TAYLOR, the Rev. J. H., to be junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain of the General Hospital.

M'CARTHY, the Rev. W., senior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and chaplain of the Presidency Gaol, to act as chaplain of the General Hospital, from the 3rd inst.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, to be a member of and secretary to the district school committee of Sarun.

BRUCE, Mr. W. D., vice chairman of the commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, from August 4.

SCOTT, Mr. D., to act as a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

AINSLIE, Mr. E. F., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Beerbhoom, passed in law by the Lower Standard at the departmental examination in May.

FURLOUGH—Mr. W. D. Bruce, vice-chairman of the Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 14.)

FLOWDEN, Mr. W. C., commissioner of the Meerut Division, to officiate as member of the Board of Revenue of the North West Provinces.

MACMILLAN, Mr. A., deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bijnor.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Mirzapur, to be deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., officiating joint magistrate, Banda, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jalaun.

DUNDAS, Surgeon G. A., to officiate as civil surgeon 2nd class, and to be posted to Budaun.

HOSKI—**PRINCE**—**BLEWITT**—Officers of the Police Department placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, for temporary employment in the Transport Department:—Mr. C. J. A. Hoski, Mr. W. J. Prince, and Mr. E. C. Blewitt.

HODGKINSON, Mr. G. D., inspector of police, 1st grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gorakhpur.

COWIE, Captain T. R., officiating sub-judge, Sitapur, to be also judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Sitapur cantonments.

WHEELER, Mr. P. C. H., assistant magistrate and collector, from Ghazipur to Benares, as a temporary measure.

To be magistrates of the 1st class:—

Mr. P. Gray, assistant magistrate, Mainpuri; Mr. W. H. L. Impey, assistant magistrate, Hamirpur; and Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, assistant magistrate, Bijnor.

ELLOY, Mr. C. S., officiating deputy collector, Fatehpur, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class.

RODEN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Meerut Provincial Division to the Kumaun Division.

O'CONNELL—The services of Mr. H. H. O'Connell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

FURLOUGH—Mr. E. Berrill, district superintendent of police, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for three months from August 10.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

NOVERRE, Major W. L., cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class.

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Damoh.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

REUTHER, Mr. A. M., officiating assistant conservator of forests, is appointed to the charge of the fuel reserve, South Division.

SMITH, Mr. L. G., sub-assistant conservator of forests, is attached to the office of the conservator of forests, Punjab, as a temporary measure.

MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, from the Murree sub-division of the Rawul Pindi District, to the Lahore District.

Orders confirmed:—

POLLOCK—1st Sikh Infantry—R.O., dated July 15, appointing, as a temporary measure, Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. W., assistant conservator of forests, Fuel Reserve, South Division, privilege leave for three months.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, August 14.)

NOYES, Mr. D. E. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, was relieved of his duties on August 5.

ROLLO, Mr. J. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed officiating executive engineer of the Naga Hills Division.

PORTEUS, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, Kamrup, is transferred to the district of Sylhet.

D'ARCY, Mr. W. E., assistant conservator of forests, first grade, Sib-sagar, is transferred to the district of Lakhimpur, and is appointed to have charge of the Lakhimpur Forest Division. Mr. D'Arcy made over charge of the Sib-sagar Forest Division to Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, assistant conservator of forests, third grade, on the afternoon of July 28.

FURLOUGH—Mr. J. D. Anderson, C.S., assistant commissioner, for six months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 17.)

HORSBURGH, Mr. B., district and sessions judge, Kistna, to act as district and sessions judge of Godavari.

BUICK, Mr. D., LL.D., acting district and sessions judge, North Tanjore, to act as district and sessions judge of Kistna.

GRIMES, Mr. H. R., superintendent Central Gaol, Coimbatore, to act as inspector general of gaols.

GOODRICH, Mr. W. W., assistant superintendent of police, to act as superintendent of the Central Gaol, Coimbatore.

FORBES, Mr. G. S., to act as assistant secretary to Government in the Judicial and Legislative Departments.

EGAN, Mr. G. T., assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah, to act as superintendent of police, Kurnool.

SMITH, Mr. C. E. S., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah.
 BAUDRY, Mr. G. E., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Salem.
 ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police (special), Vizagapatam, to act as superintendent of police, Jeypore.
 PLUMER, Mr. G. C., district and sessions judge North Arcot, resumed charge of the court from Mr. C. A., Bird, August 6.
 STOKES, Mr. G., B.A., to be deputy superintendent of census for the Madras Presidency, September 1.
 ANDREW, Mr. J., assistant to the collector and magistrate of Nellore, to act as head assistant.
 WILSON, Mr. W., collector and district magistrate of Coimbatore, resumed charge of the district from Mr. F. H. Nicholson, the acting collector, on August 6.
 CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Col. T. B. E. Tennant, inspector general of gaols, privilege leave for three months; Mr. A. J. Stuart, district and session judge, Godavari, on urgent private affairs for six months.
 EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. J. O. English, 1-3rd R.A., Lieut. R. M. B. F. Kelly, 1-3rd R.A., Lieut. C. V. Hume, 1-3rd R.A., Veterinary Surg. T. J. Symonds, R.H.A., Lance Corporal Alfred Colville, 14th Hussars, Corporal Richard Thompson, R.H.A., Corporal F. Parsons, 2-13th Foot, Corporal Alfred Davis, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Corporal B. Fuller, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Corporal W. Rule, 11-8th R.A., Private Thomas Price, 14th Hussars, Private William Green, 14th Hussars, Gunner Edward Eddenden, Gunner Henry Cribb, R.H.A., Gunner J. Alford, O-1st R.A., Driver John Pond, R.H.A., Sergeant Instructor Peter Johnson (48th Foot), Madras Volunteer Guards, Sergeant William Madocks, Remount Depot, Trumpeter James Colebart, R.H.A., Lieut. F. Talbot, 43rd L.I., E. G. Nichols, R.A., Private Grainger, 44th Regt., Apothecary J. I. Laffrey, Subordinate Medical Department, Lieut. S. C. U. Smith, R.A., Surg. F. C. Reeves, I.M.D., Acting Store Sergeant F. Richards, Ordnance Department.

MEDICAL.

FRENCHMAN, Surg. E. P., to be superintendent of the district gaol, Madura, from May 5.
 COOK, Surg. H. D., to be superintendent of the district gaol, Chittoor, from August 7.
 JAGOE—BRADFORD—Surg. Major H. Jagoe, M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty 1-21st Foot, Secunderabad, and Surg. R. M. Bradford, A.M.D., from doing duty 48th Foot, Secunderabad, to Bombay.
 NORTH, Surg. John, to report himself to the Surg. General, H.M.'s Forces, Bombay, for orders.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—
 MEADE, Lieut. J. de C. D., 89th Foot, attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, now officiating squadron officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's) Own Lancers, July 19.
 Placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay:—
 SHERARD—GREATORIX—Lieut. R. C. Sherard, S.C., acting sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Greatorix.
 DURRANT—The services of Veterinary Surgeon G. Durrant are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. G. W. Cox, for six months, Madras and Bangalore, sick certificate; Lieut. Col. S. H. Williams, S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command 2nd Regiment N.I.; Surgeon J. A. Laing, M.D., I.M.D., inspector of vaccination and deputy sanitary commissioner, Madras Presidency, medical certificate, out of India for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 3.)

KERRICH, Lieut. G. S., officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment, L.C., doing duty 14th Hussars, to join his regiment ordered on service to Kandahar.
 MOORE, Lieut. G. R., R.A., from the seconded list, has been promoted captain into B Battery, 2nd Brigade.
 SYMONDS, Veterinary Surgeon T. J., to proceed from Bangalore to Jacobabad with D Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A.,
 Orders confirmed:—
 SMITH—May 28—By the officer commanding 89th Foot, appointing Capt. G. O. Smith acting instructor of musketry.
 ORCHARD—LEADER—July 18—By the commandant 2nd Regt. N.I., appointing Major A. F. Orchard, officiating wing commander, second in command and wing commander, and Capt. T. A. F. Leader, wing commander.
 SHELLEY—July 20—By the commandant 22nd Regt. N.I., appointing Major H. R. Shelley wing commander.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 19.)

BATTY—WELSH—Surg. Major R. H. Batty delivered over charge of the Civil medical duties at Rajkot to Surg. Major J. T. Welsh on the 9th inst.
 BOLTON, Mr. W. H. F., has been appointed superintendent of the Karachi District Gaol.

M'GREGOR—COLSON—Surg. J. M'Gregor delivered over charge of the office of superintendent of the gaol at Aden to Surg. E. Colson on the 2nd inst.
 COOKE—COOKE—Dr. T. Cooke delivered over charge of the office of principal of the College of Science, Puna, to Mr. S. Cooke on the 12th inst.
 MUIR, Mr. J. F., to be first assistant collector.
 WINTER, Mr. H. E., to be substantive pro tem. first assistant collector.
 TODD, Mr. J. H., to be second assistant collector.
 WHITWORTH, Mr. G. C., to be substantive pro tem. second assistant collector.
 DA SILVA, Mr. F. X., to be Portuguese translator to Government.
 GOODFELLOW—MAUNSELL—Lieut. Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., delivered over to Col. J. R. Maunsell, R.E., charge of office of the superintending engineer, Southern Division, on August 2.
 WHITING, Mr. J. E., M.A., M.L.C.E., to be executive engineer for Irrigation, Belgaum, and Dharwar.
 REINOLD, Mr. E. K., to act as executive engineer for Irrigation, Belgaum, and Dharwar.
 RENNIE, Mr. W. C., received charge of the office of general manager and engineer in chief, Kathiawar State Railways, on July 28.
 CROUDACE, Mr. C. H., reported his arrival at Ahmedabad on August 2.
 WYMAN, Mr. A. S., probationary assistant traffic superintendent, Holkar and Sindia Neemuch Railways, passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on July 5.
 MIDDLETON—THAKUR—Mr. J. R. Middleton delivered over charge of the office of collector, Caladgi, to Mr. S. S. Thakur on the 13th inst.

MEDICAL.

Medical officers to proceed forthwith to join the corps to which they may be posted:—Surgeon Majors R. H. Batty and J. Davidson; Surgeons C. W. Macrury, J. W. Clarkson, O. H. Channer, C. Monks, W. K. Hatch, K. S. Nariman, P. J. Damania and A. S. Faulkner.
 ROSARIO, Assist. Surg. A. M., L.M. and S., appointed to the medical charge of the Dispensary at Jacobabad.
 WELSH, Surg. Major J., superintendent of vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, to the charge of the Civil Hospital at Rajkot.
 JOHNSTON, Surg. Major T. B. W. P., to act as civil surgeon at Surat.

MILITARY.

SNELL—The services of Lieut. W. Snell, B.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.
 MARRIOTT, Lieut. E. F., 34th Foot, appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.
 WOOLDRIDGE, Major De L. R. F., S.C., general transport officer, 1st Division Kandahar Field Force, to be director of transport, 2nd Division Kandahar Field Force.
 HENDERSON, Col. J. H., S.C., commandant 24th Native Infantry, to command the line of communications, in succession to Major General Phayre.
 Officers assumed charge of the Executive Commissariat Offices specified opposite their names:—
 FORJETT—INGLEFIELD—Capt. F. H. Forjett, 26th Regt. N.I., of the Ahmedabad Executive Commissariat Office, vice Lieut. W. Coles, 15th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. F. S. Inglefield, 2-15th Foot, of the Deesa Executive Commissariat Office, vice Lieut. Forjett.
 Orders confirmed:—
 HUME—Puna Division O., August 7, directing Capt. W. F. Hume, G.L., officiating instructor in army signalling and telegraphy, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general.
 WRIGHT—Belgaum District O., 10th Aug., appointing Capt. F. A. Wright, 83rd Foot, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general as a temporary measure.
 COULSON—Hyderabad Station O., 28th July, directing Capt. G. J. Coulson, staff officer, to take over charge of the Commissariat Office from Lieut. Briggs, 2-11th Foot, and of the duties of superintendent of bazaars from Lieut. Bishop, 2-11th Foot.
 CHRISTOPHER—Appointment on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor: Lieut. A. C. Christopher, 78th Highlanders, to be acting aide de camp from the 6th inst., vice Lieut. the Hon. G. F. Somerset.
 MOORE, Capt. H., 2-4th Foot, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, vice Capt. Dundas, 2-15th Foot.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. H. M. Mason, B.S.C., to Australia and Europe on medical certificate; Surg. Major R. Boustead, B.M.E., to Europe for four months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. G. Stewart, B.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Col. W. C. Lester, B.S.C., political agent, Bhopawar, and commandant Malwa Bheel Corps, to Europe for two years on private affairs; Major H. W. Stockley, R.A. superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, privilege leave for ninety days, to proceed to Australia.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, August 13.)

GATACRE—EBDEN—23rd N.I.—Major J. Gatacre, wing commander, to be second in command, and Capt. F. T. Ebdon, wing officer, to be wing commander in succession to Col. Bruce, retired.
 MOORES—Deolali Depot—Lieut. S. Moores, 17th Foot, squadron officer, Colaba Depot, to be adjutant, vice Capt. and Brevet Major Murray, 78th Highlanders.
 MURRAY, Major P., unattached list, is placed on general duty, Ahmednagar.
 FOX, Lieut. W. E. K., to rejoin his regiment the 1-18th Foot.
 Officers attached to the regiments and appointments specified:—
 4th N.I.—Lieut. D. R. F. A. Ancketill (attached to 18th N.I.) as wing officer; 13th N.I.—2nd Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer (officiating wing officer 16th N.I.) as wing officer; 15th N.I.—Lieut. M. T. Lyde (attached to 11th N.I.) as wing officer; 16th N.I.—Lieut. J. W.

Gordon (quartermaster 20th N.I.) as wing officer; 2nd Lieut. P. H. Saulez (attached to 11th N.I.) as wing officer; 27th N.I.—Major W. Marshall (wing officer 4th N.I.) as wing commander; Lieut. C. E. Peirse (attached to 22nd N.I.) as wing officer; 28th N.I.—2nd Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin (officiating wing officer 26th N.I.) as wing officer.

DAVIS, Lieut. Col. A. H., Bombay Infantry, officiating wing commander 16th N.I., to be placed on general duty.

TILLARD—PLANT—DEAN-PITT—Officers appointed to E. B., R.H.A.:—Major J. A. Tillard 6-11th R.A.; Lieut. W. A. Plant, A-2, R.A.; Lieut. D. E. Dean-Pitt, E-2 R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

THOMAS—7th N.I.—R.O., May 25, directing Lieut. H. R. D. Thomas, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander from April 29.

SEYMOUR—16th N.I.—R.O., July 28, directing Lieut. H. W. Seymour, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

NEWPORT—24th N.I.—R.O., July 28, directing Major C. P. Newport, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander from May 21.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 6.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors H. M. Repton, F. Wheeler, J. Upperton, H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C.

To be majors—Capt. C. E. Salkeld, J. R. Campbell, E. H. Steel, F. A. Wilson, V. Rivaz, A. Conolly.

To be captains—Lieuts. W. P. Newall, W. F. H. Grey.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be colonels—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. W. N. Lees and J. M. Earle.

To be majors—Capt. J. G. C. Carruthers, A. Landon, B. G. Vyvyan.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major C. Mackenzie, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. H. Thompson.

To be major—Capt. H. B. Nangle.

To be captains—Lieuts. B. A. N. Parrott, D. D. Pryce.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be major—Capt. H. Cracroft.

INFANTRY.

To be major—Capt. H. T. H. Baber.

BREVET.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. G. A. Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major R. G. T. Stevenson, Bombay Cavalry (since deceased), in succession to Lieut. General J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, retired.

To be major—Capt. (now Major) H. P. Kirke, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General J. Barrett.

SEPT. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. C. Nicholletts, S.C., Col. J. S. Ogilvie, S.C., Capt. J. Corse-Scott, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. R. S. Burge, S.C.; Surgeon C. Mallins.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. J. Connell (Cov.), M. J. Norman (Uncov.), E. J. Moore (Uncov.), Dr. J. Ferguson (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. A. Lloyd (Uncov.), five months and six days.

Madras Estab.—S. E. Thomas (Uncov.), four months, medical certificate, A. G. Miller (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major C. E. Kilkelly, one month, Surgeon L. R. Dawson, six months, Capt. F. A. Remington, S.C., two months, Major A. W. Roberts, Cav., three months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. N. Lockyer, R.A., six months, Lieut. H. H. Asvinali, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon D. C. Davidson, three months, Surgeon Major H. R. L. M'Dougall, two months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major B. Fischer, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. C. Walter, S.C., Deputy Surgeon General J. Gibbons, Lieut. A. G. Hildebrand, R.E., Capt. H. R. Young, 39th Foot, Col. T. Lamb, S.C., Capt. A. G. B. Gbie, R.E., Capt. C. Strahan, R.E., Major W. E. Forbes, S.C., Capt. A. G. Vaidwyn, S.C., Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., Surgeon Major J. C. Whishaw, Capt. J. M. Trotter, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. M. Clerk, Inf., Major G. F. E. S. Neill, S.C., Major C. C. Sargeant, S.C., Lieut. Col. T. Ross Church, S.C., Deputy Surgeon General Colvin Smith, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Major T. M. Ward, S.C., Major E. M. Woodcock, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. M. Macnabb (Cov.), T. J. Murray (Cov.), J. H. Gordon (Uncov.), W. de W. Peel (Uncov.), Dr. J. Anderson (Uncov.), G. A. Gosselin (Uncov.), W. Jacob (Uncov.).

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—SEPT. 7.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, to have the local rank of major general in the East Indies, in consequence of his appointment to the divisional staff of the army in the Madras Presidency.

SEPT. 10.

2nd Foot—Second Lieut. John Walter Graham Tulloch, from the 41st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice G. T. Pickard Cambridge, promoted.

7th Foot—Second Lieut. Pulteney Malcolm, from the 35th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice F. P. F. Wood, killed in action.

13th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet George Arthur Cookson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. Templer, promoted.

17th Foot—Second Lieut. Lionel Copley Sherer, from the 1st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice P. M. Carpendale, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

21st Foot—Major Robert Cook retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

23rd Foot—Lieut. Ernest Gambier Parry to be instructor of musketry to the 2nd Battalion, vice Lieut. Osmond de B. Carey, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

25th Foot—Second Lieut. Randal William Johnston, from the 30th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice J. M. Fleming, promoted.

30th Foot—Second Lieut. Cecil Sydney de Buitts Martindale, from the 6th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice W. G. Hamilton, promoted.

33rd Foot—Second Lieut. Frederick Braid Ruist, from the 48th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice W. H. D. Rich, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

48th Foot—Lieut. G. Moubray D. Lys, from the 58th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. F. H. Spencer, promoted into the 108th Foot; Lieut. Edward G. Bennet, to be instructor of musketry, vice lieutenant S. A. Dodd, promoted.

60th Foot—Lieut. Edward Master Lipson Inman, from the Grenadier Guards, to be lieutenant, vice A. P. Crawley, who exchanges.

61st Foot—Second Lieut. Charles Francis Beville, from the 6th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice C. J. Vines, promoted.

62nd Foot—Lieut. Edward Cleary Hill to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. John F. Ingis, promoted.

63rd Foot—Second Lieut. Thomas Quin, from the 41st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice D. M'L. H. Farrington, promoted; Second Lieut. Aristos Wilson, from the 20th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice G. P. Ranken, promoted.

70th Foot—Second Lieut. Algernon George Peyton, from the 6th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. L. Smith, promoted; Second Lieut. Llewellyn Rodie Hughes Roberts, from the 1st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice R. D. C. Davies, promoted.

77th Foot—Lieut. William Stuckey Wood resigns his commission.

81st Foot—Second Lieut. John Adrian Vanrenen, from the 48th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice P. R. S. Churchward, promoted.

88th Foot—Lieut. Charles Edward Wyncoll has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

99th Foot—Second Lieut. Kenneth Bruce Mackenzie, from the 20th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice E. H. Randolph, promoted; Second Lieut. Edward James Collins, from the 1st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice A. Mackenzie, promoted.

REPORT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND COMMISSIONERS.—

The eighteenth report of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund has been issued. It states that the total amount of contributions on Dec. 31, 1879, was £1,460,862. A short general statement of the disposition of the fund shows that the amount of contributions received, including some for special purposes, was £1,466,000, and dividends, interest, the result of changes in investments, exceeded £1,502,000 more, making a total of £2,968,000. The expenditure shows the following items:—In the purchase of annuities, £668,000; to widows and orphans, including payments for children in asylums, for educational, sick, and other allowances, £1,518,500; purchase of nominations to various schools and asylums, £46,000; for the Royal Patriotic Asylum for Girls, £218,100; Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum for Boys, £61,200; expenses of management, including salaries, allowances to staff officers of pensioners, and sergeants &c., £96,100; showing a total expenditure of £2,607,900. The actuaries' estimate of the value of the capital remaining is £355,300, and there is a cash balance of £4,800. The usual estimates of the assets and liabilities have been prepared by Mr. Finlaison, the actuary. They show—liabilities, £452,945; assets, £469,826. It will be seen that, according to his calculation, the assets of the fund cover its original liabilities, and leave a small surplus of £12,587. The commissioners thought proper, however, to direct in 1874 that a sum of £30,000 should be set aside for the clothing, maintenance, and education of Roman Catholic orphans. The interest is so applied, but the capital sum is not covered by the surplus, nor will it meet accruing claims to the additional allowance granted since 1868 to widows on attaining the age of sixty. The commissioners have directed the subject to be gone into in greater detail, and in the meantime have ordered the interest of the sum set apart for an endowment of the boys school, which is at present accumulating, to be paid into the general fund until they are more fully informed.

HOME NEWS.

ISLAM IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Syud Sharfuddin writes on this subject:—"Monday morning, September 6, was the great festival of 'Id-ul-Fitr among the Mahomedans. The morning of that day saw nearly the whole of the Mahomedan world bending themselves down in worship of the same God. This is the first day after our Lent, if I may be allowed to call our days of fast by that name. On this occasion particularly there are gatherings in different parts of the world to offer up prayers for the welfare of the 'Commander of the Faithful,' in other words, the 'Ameer-ul-Mumeneen.' On that day, for the first time, there was a tolerable good gathering of the Indian Mahomedans residing in this country for the purpose of celebrating the festival. There being no mosque in this country—but we hope we shall soon have one—an Indian Mahomedan gentleman had lent his private residence at Notting-hill for the occasion."

LIEUT. MACLAINE.—We have received the following extract from Battery Orders by Major W. Ward, commanding 1 Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A.:—"Athlone, Sept. 6.—It is with deep regret that Major Ward has read the announcement in the telegrams from India of the murder of Lieut. MacLaine, E Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, near Kandahar, while a prisoner of war in the hands of the Afghans. The deceased officer joined the late B Battery, 18th Brigade, now 1 Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, in India, soon after entering the service in 1872, and remained with the battery until 1878, when he was appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery. By those who knew him he will be remembered as an officer of singularly soldierlike qualities, winning the regard and esteem of all with whom he was associated. All ranks of his old battery have now to deplore his untimely end, and in paying their tribute of respect to his memory the battery would also express their sympathy and condolence with his bereaved relatives. Of the late Lieut. MacLaine it may be truly said, 'He died at the post of duty.'"

PENSIONS OF COMPANY'S OFFICERS.—A correspondent seeks to ventilate what, in the columns of a morning contemporary, will be generally admitted to be a great injustice, which he thus describes:—"In all branches of her Majesty's naval and military services, and, I believe, also in all civil branches of the public service, officers and others entitled to pension no retirement are allowed, should they wish to do so, to commute their pensions. The solitary exception to this almost universal rule is in the case of officers in her Majesty's service who, prior to the amalgamation, in 1862, were in the East India Company's service. The only reply to applications to the India-office on the subject is that to allow such pensions to be commuted is contrary to practice. Why should this privilege, which is granted in all other cases, be denied to these officers? It is only in very few cases that officers would wish to commute their pensions, as they would generally incur pecuniary loss by doing so; but in some individual cases, where a little capital is almost a matter of life and death, this privilege would act most beneficially. The State can in no case be a loser by permitting officers to capitalise their pensions. Why, then, is this boon denied in this solitary instance?"

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs. 30,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 29,95,000; and to Madras, Rs. 5,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 18. 8½d. will receive about 52 per cent., above that price in full. Compared with last week, this price shows no alteration. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. Col. George John Davies Heath, of the Madras Staff Corps, and formerly of the 38th Madras Native Infantry, and deputy assistant commissary general, died at 6, South-parade, Southsea, of dysentery on the 3rd inst., in his 49th year. He served with the Saur Field Division in Central India, and was present at the relief of Kirwee, the subsequent assaults upon the heights of Punwarree, and defeat of the rebels on December 29, 1858 (medal with clasp). He became lieutenant colonel in 1876.

STAFF COLLEGE.—The following will be the subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College to be held in June, 1881:—1. The campaign in France in 1814, with battles of La Rothiere and Laon in detail. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country. 2. The general principles of war. Text-books: Jomini—"L'Art de la Guerre;" Hamley—"Operations of War."

CADETSHIPS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—The following circular has been issued by the War-office:—"An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, W., on Monday, Nov. 29, and following days; the first day being devoted to the medical examination of the candidates. There will be 110 cadetships to be competed for, of which ten will be for candidates for West India Regiments. Twelve cadetships will also be offered for competition by university candidates. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on Feb. 10, 1881. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the regulations, Oct. 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined should for-

ward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination they should apply by letter to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War-office, S.W."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

KANDAHAR.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Secretary of State for India whether it would be possible at an early date to publish a list of the names of the killed and missing of the rank and file in the engagements under General Burrows and in the sortie at Kandahar.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had received a telegram from the Viceroy on this subject, but the returns were not complete. General Primrose had been telegraphed to for information with regard to the matter, but no particulars had been received.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could now state, without detriment to the public service, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government permanently to occupy Kandahar.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The Government have not been able to come to any decision other than that which was announced some time ago. Certain recent events have not diminished, but, on the contrary, rather increased, the difficulty of coming to an immediate decision as to our future relations with Kandahar.

KUSHK-I-NAKHU.

On the order for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Lord R. CHURCHILL said that it would be ungracious and ungenerous on the part of any member of the Opposition if he were, while calling into account the conduct of affairs in Southern Afghanistan, not to allude to the great victory which had just been gained by our troops. He must offer to the noble marquis his congratulations on the result of that famous march of General Roberts. He willingly recognised the brilliant success which had attended the calculations of the Indian Government. In such curious times as these, when it was the fashion to sneer at and deride military renown, he thought it was especially gratifying to find that the country still had at its command skilful and accomplished generals, and the successes which they had achieved were legitimate sources of pride to the British name. He would call the particular attention of the House to the telegram (No. 3) from Kandahar to the Foreign Secretary at Simla. (The noble lord then entered into the details of the telegrams which appeared in the papers of Saturday, and commented on the instructions given by the Viceroy to General Primrose not to allow any of the enemy's forces to cross the Helmund.) He would also express his great regret that the forces under General Phayre had been practically useless, owing to the plans which had been followed. The noble marquis opposite had more than once impressed upon the House that Lord Lytton's Government were involved in the disasters that had taken place, on the ground that they had made no preparations for securely defending Kandahar. But he held that among the telegrams one would be found showing that this charge could not justly be made, as it contained instructions to the reserve division at Karachi to proceed to Kandahar. The present Viceroy, he maintained, was informed day by day that the Wali's troops were perfectly unreliable, and yet he made no modifications in his plans. On July 13 the Viceroy knew that the Wali's troops had so far confirmed the information he had previously received from Col. St. John that three of the officers of that force had mutinied. The Viceroy also knew from Col. St. John that the march of Ayub Khan towards Herat was now definitely set on foot, and that the Helmund, which the brigade of 2,000 men under General Burrows was to defend, was fordable everywhere. In spite of this knowledge, however, no change was made in the orders given to General Burrows. On July 12 Col. St. John telegraphed to the Viceroy that Ayub was close upon that general. On the 14th the mutiny of the Wali's troops took place. What did the House think of the fact that an officer who was seventy miles from Kandahar, and who was told to coerce the Wali's rebellious troops, and to oppose the large army of Ayub Khan, had among his instructions an order not to cross the Helmund? Had the force of General Burrows been allowed to cross that river on the 10th, 11th, 12th, or 13th of July a very slight effort would have sufficed to disarm the mutineers. Thus, through these fatal instructions that the British troops were not to cross the Helmund, the Wali's troops were able to mutiny, and to mutiny with impunity. On July 13 General Burrows decided to break the Viceroy's orders, and he determined to cross the Helmund on the 14th, in order to disarm the rebellious troops, but it was then too late to do so. On the further side of the Helmund was the fort of Girishk, where the Wali had for a considerable time been accumulating stores for the support of the advance division of our troops. Now, fettered by the Viceroy's orders, neither Col. St. John nor General Burrows took steps to protect this vast accumulation of stores, which were destroyed by the mutinous troops. Never was a more disastrous order given than the instruction from Lord Ripon to General Burrows not to cross the Helmund. On the 15th or 16th of July the Viceroy knew that the Wali's troops had mutinied, and that Ayub Khan had 12,000 men.

But no fresh orders were given to General Burrows, who was left there as before, and had to fall back on Kushk-i-Nakhud. Having received orders that no hostile force was to be allowed to cross the Helmund, and knowing that Ayub had crossed, General Burrows seemed at length to have grown desperate, and to have delivered, as a forlorn hope, the attack on July 26 which ended so disastrously. Twelve hundred effective soldiers were killed or were missing, and among them one of the finest British regiments, consisting of tried and picked soldiers, had been annihilated, as well as nineteen officers of great skill, while 400 Martini-Henry rifles, 700 Sniders, two guns, and every scrap of ammunition had been captured or destroyed. Such was the nature of the event as to which he asked the House not to separate without some explanation from the Government. The losses he had mentioned, moreover, great as they were, did not include the camp followers, who were probably as numerous as the fighting force. They had a despatch from Colonel St. John, dated July 17, but they had none from General Burrows or from the Commander in Chief relating to the mutiny of the Wali's troops on the 14th. It seemed to him unaccountable that despatches on that subject should not be produced. There must, at all events, be one from General Burrows in the hands of the Government here or in India. On whose shoulders did the responsibility for the defeat of General Burrows fall? The House, on entering upon the consideration of this question, was confronted at once by the fact that the Viceroy had given positive orders for a force of 2,000 men to meet an army of at least 8,000, and to defend an indefensible river. (Hear, hear.) The idea of leaving General Burrows to operate, so to speak, *en pair* with 2,000 men, at a distance of fifty miles from Kandahar, with which his communications were only of the most imperfect character, was preposterous. He feared that the Viceroy had ordered operations which he ought to have known could not have been carried out by so inadequate a force, and until General Burrows was defeated, and in spite of warning information received from Col. St. John, he had taken no effective steps to cause General Burrows to fall back. The noble marquis had said the other day that it was easy to be wise after the event, but he ventured to think that, with the information possessed by Lord Ripon, it might have been possible to be wise even before the event, and to have checked the advance of Ayub Khan. The Viceroy knew perfectly well how serious would be the consequences, direct and indirect, of a disaster, and yet he had all but courted a misfortune for which he was in no way prepared. Telegrams had been sent asking for reinforcements, five troopships had been despatched, and the hazardous march of General Roberts had been found necessary. It was also to be remembered that if Ayub Khan had had any energy—and, of course, his inaction was not foreseen—in all human probability Kandahar would have been taken and we should have been hurled back as far as, if not beyond, Quetta. Providentially time was given for the march of General Roberts and the advance of General Phayre; but no success, however brilliant, could blind the country to the risks that had been run. Of course a heavy responsibility rested upon Lord Ripon, whose first important act as Viceroy had ended disastrously. It was to be regretted, perhaps, that the subject should be discussed on what was practically the last day of the session, but it was very desirable to have an official explanation of the extraordinary facts to which he had called attention. He moved—"That the disaster sustained by General Burrows on July 26, far exceeding in magnitude any reverse which has befallen the British arms for more than a quarter of a century, is mainly attributable to the want of foresight, military knowledge, and caution on the part of the Indian executive."

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that he did not regret the motion, which gave an opportunity of making an explanation due in justice to Lord Ripon and the officers conducting the campaign. The papers were, however, still incomplete, and no despatches from Generals Burrows and Primrose had been received at home. He regretted the omission of a number of military telegrams, which showed that the military authorities had not been superseded. On the examination of the information received he thought it would be fairer to present no further papers till despatches could be published containing full accounts. He fully admitted that the country would not rest till it knew where the responsibility lay of one of the most serious disasters which had befallen our arms in recent years, and one which was discreditable to our military character. About a fortnight after Lord Ripon arrived at Simla he was informed that Ayub Khan's advance, which had been spoken of months previously, had actually occurred. Lord Ripon obtained the best military advice at his disposal, and he acted upon it. Lord Hartington did not understand the first telegram in the papers to be of an interrogatory character, but as information of what the Viceroy intended to do. It did not appear to require an answer. In a few days the Government, however, telegraphed their decision. No doubt the home authorities were responsible for the military conduct of the campaign. He did not conceive he should be doing his duty in giving any advice to a Viceroy on military matters who was amply provided with military advice. If the telegram omitted had been included in these papers it would have shown that reinforcements were energetically pushed forward. He could state to the House with the utmost confidence that from the day the order was given no effort was spared by the Government at Simla, by the

Government at Bombay, or by the Commander in Chief at Bombay to push forward reinforcements with all possible speed. The noble lord said that everything had been ruined by orders given to General Burrows not to cross the Helmund. The conclusion at which the noble lord had arrived had been derived from an extract of the military diary of events, containing only the briefest summary of the instructions that were issued. No doubt the intention was that General Primrose should oppose the advance of Ayub Khan. It was not intended he should undertake operations of an extended character on the other side of the River Helmund. He had every reason to believe that the military discretion of General Primrose and General Burrows was greater than was at present supposed. Complete information should be published without favour or partiality to any person concerned, whether it reflected upon the Government or anybody else. He believed that when full information was before the House it would be seen that the Government acted on the advice of the responsible military officers concerned, that sufficient freedom of action was left to the officers concerned, that up to the last moment there was no expression of doubt as to the measures to be taken, that reinforcements were pressed forward with all the energy that was possible, and that responsibility should be divided between the Government of India and the officers who were responsible.

Sir H. WOLFF said there was no wish to throw any blame on Lord Ripon, especially after the answer of the noble marquis, which was as full as circumstances permitted. But he would point out that it was perfectly clear that the orders to General Primrose were that there was to be no crossing the Helmund. Of course, as the noble marquis asked them to suspend their judgment on the Government of India they had no alternative but to suspend that judgment. The object of his noble friend had been secured in bringing the remarkable papers before the House. Under the circumstances he did not think it would be judicious to press the motion.

Lord R. CHURCHILL said the reply of the noble lord had precluded him from going further. The noble lord's remarks, in fact, rather tended to disarm him. He had given public notice of his motion, but the noble lord did not think proper to request him not to bring the subject before the House.

Sir G. CAMPBELL said it was quite clear that it was the Government of Lord Lytton and not the Government of Lord Ripon that was responsible. It was the former Government which maintained the force at Kandahar and provided the reserves for that force. What had happened in 1880 was exactly what had happened in 1841. The troops of our *protégé* had been turned against us and brought disaster upon us in 1880 as in 1841. The censure was due, not to Lord Ripon, who had barely entered upon office, but to Lord Lytton.

Sir W. PALLISER said that he had not intended to speak, especially after the speech of the noble marquis, and of the deputation to the noble marquis of which he had formed a part. But when it was attempted to transfer all blame from Lord Ripon to Lord Lytton he was bound to remind hon. members that the present Government had been in power since April. He wished also to deny emphatically that he had ever stated that General Roberts would not arrive at Kandahar. On the contrary, he had always felt sure that he would arrive there, but that was no reason why any means of precaution should be neglected. All that he had done was to write a letter to the press pointing out an existing danger and commenting on the inaction of General Phayre.

The motion was then withdrawn.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The debate on the East India revenue accounts resolution was resumed, and the resolution was agreed to.

On the motion that the resolution should be reported to the House,

Sir G. BALFOUR regretted that he could not at that period of the session bring certain points in reference to the East India revenue accounts under the consideration of the House. He felt so entirely the inconvenience of prolonging the present sitting that although he was most anxious to make a full statement on the subject of Indian finance he would of his own accord at once conclude his observations.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON assured his hon. and gallant friend that he greatly regretted it was not possible to bring on this question earlier in the session. He was deeply indebted to his hon. and gallant friend for the important evidence he had given before the committee now sitting at the India-office, and he would take care that, although his statement had not been made in the House, it should receive the fullest consideration.

The House resumed, and the resolution was reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

The Parliament was prorogued by royal commission. The Queen's speech referred to Indian affairs as follows:—"I have not been unmindful during the few months which have elapsed since I last addressed you of the considerations which I have stated would guide my policy on the North Western frontier of my Indian Empire. Measures have already been taken for the complete military evacuation of North Afghanistan, and some progress has been

made towards the pacification and settlement of the country. A renewal of hostilities by the Afghans, under Ayub Khan, has rendered necessary further military operations in Southern Afghanistan. The prompt measures taken by the Government of India for the relief of the garrison of Kandahar, and the conspicuous ability and energy displayed by my officers and troops in the execution of those measures, resulting in the brilliant victory recently gained by the gallant force under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, will, I trust, speedily bring to an honourable termination the war in that division of the country. I regret that it has not hitherto been possible to give you such information on the general state of Indian finance and the recent miscarriages in presenting the accounts of military expenditure as you would justly require before entering on a practical consideration of the subject. You may, however, rest assured that I shall redeem my pledge to supply you with this information at the earliest period in my power."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

A petition was presented by Mr. A. Arnold, from D. Macgregor, at Aden, surgeon major, Bombay Army, for redress of grievances, East India (Army Medical Department).

ATTACK ON THE STEAMSHIP "KHALIFET."

In answer to Mr. Arnold, Sir C. DILKE said: A despatch recently received from her Majesty's Consul General at Bagdad states that a military force had been despatched by the Governor General against the Arab tribe which attacked the *Khalifet*, and it was hoped that the steps taken would very shortly result in the suppression of the revolt and the punishment of the guilty parties.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SIMLA, JULY 30, 1880.—The Governor General in Council understands that it is not probable that Mr. Monteath will return to public duty in India. His Excellency in Council therefore desires to place on record his high sense of the value of Mr. Monteath's public services during the twenty-three and a-half years which have passed since he signed his covenant with the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company. During that period Mr. Monteath has been absent on leave for about two and a-half years. He was employed for some four years as under secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and has been for thirteen years as Director General of the Post-office. The Governor General in Council has not forgotten the good services rendered by Mr. Monteath in the Home Department, but it is for his administration of the Post-office that he will be chiefly remembered. Mr. Monteath has devoted exceptional abilities and unsparing industry and energy to the development of the Post-office, with a success which his Excellency in Council desires to acknowledge cordially. Under his administration the number of post-offices has risen from 2,205 to 5,422; the length of postal lines has increased from 47,929 to 57,954 miles; the revenue of the department, exclusive of official postage, from Rs.40,75,213 to Rs.65,92,031, and the number of covers delivered from 59,849,000 to 131,899,000. Mr. Monteath's administration has been marked by an earnest desire to utilise the resources of the post-office for the public convenience, and he has ever advocated the most liberal concessions financially possible. If the extent of the Indian Empire be considered, and the still backward state of the communications in many parts, there is not, it is believed, a cheaper or more efficient postal service in the world. The continual expansion of the department has been achieved only by an unremitting and intelligent attention on Mr. Monteath's part to detailed reforms which have attracted little public notice, but which, it is believed, few officers would have been as competent to effect. In his negotiations with the British Post-office, and with the post-offices of foreign countries, Mr. Monteath has ever manifested a jealous regard for the interests of British India, coupled with a liberal readiness to facilitate communications with foreign countries by every means in his power. Among the special measures for which Mr. Monteath's administration of the post-office will be remembered are the first compilation of the Postal Guide and Post-office Manual, and the issue of repeated editions of these works, the organisation of the system of sorting the mails on board the mail steamer between Suez and Bombay, and of travelling post-offices on the railways in India, the introduction of the Post-office Mutual Guarantee Fund, the provision of a system of insurance for the delivery of valuable articles entrusted to the Post-office, the value-payable system, and lately the money-order system. Under this system, which is the latest illustration of the peculiar powers of detailed organisation for which Mr. Monteath is distinguished, internal remittances from the public through the State have been increased six-fold in six months. With Mr. Monteath at the head of the Post-office, the Government of India has felt perfect confidence that the department would be managed with efficiency, liberality, and credit to the State, and its confidence has not been disappointed. The Government of India cannot part with this distinguished officer without sincere regret.

AYUB KHAN'S ADVANCE.

THE official correspondence respecting Ayub Khan's advance on Kandahar has been issued, commencing with the telegram dated June 27, which reported Ayub's advance "with a large force," and stated that the Viceroy intended to order General Primrose to advance with sufficient force to prevent the passage of the Helmund. The following telegram was on June 28 sent from the Resident at Kandahar to Simla:—"Letters from Herat of June 5 report that Ayub had some time before sent 1,200 letters to Cabul, addressed to different chiefs and officers, announcing his approach with a powerful army. Informant reports Ayub more than ever in the hands of the Cabulis, and personally unwilling to make any move; also expresses disbelief that any move will be made, and predicts that if it does the Herat and Cabuli troops are sure to quarrel before they have gone far." On July 2 the Resident at Kandahar telegraphed to Simla:—"Ayub Khan appears to have left Herat finally about the 18th, and to have reached Furrah about the 24th. He has with him 2,500 horse, including 900 regulars, ten regiments of infantry, varying from 350 to 500 men each, and six batteries of artillery, including at least one mule battery. He is said to be well provided with ammunition, except caps, of which a supply expected from Meshed had been seized by the Persian authorities at the frontier. A party of 1,000 cavalry under the Luinab, Khudil Khan, are four or five days' march in frontier, and at date of latest report were in Bakwa. Before leaving Herat the Ulemas assembled in a mosque and invested Ayub with title of Ameer. He has also had money coined in his name." On July 7 the agent of the Viceroy at Quetta telegraphed to Simla:—"I have received information from fairly reliable sources to the effect that Ayub's march on the Helmund is not so much with the object of fighting with Shere Ali as to keep the country in a state of anarchy, and make its administration and collection of revenue as difficult as possible. Ayub will, if he can, avoid fighting with the British troops. Sirdar Abdulla Khan, Nassar, is with Ayub Khan, and is said to have been mainly instrumental in adjusting the differences existing between the Herat and Cabuli troops, which formerly prevented the march of Ayub's army. Dissensions still exist. One of Wali Shere Ali's regiments is said to have deserted." Three days later the agent reported that "the march of the Herat army under Ayub Khan towards the Helmund has caused much excitement in country, but the impression seems to be that Ayub Khan does not intend to oppose the British."

The following account of the mutiny of the Wali's troops, sent by Col. St. John on July 17:—"The next morning, after consultation with the Wali as to the possibility of feeding the troops at Girishk, I reluctantly came to the conclusion to recommend General Burrows to fall back on Kushk-i-Nakhud, whither the Wali had sent the whole of his sows the night before. The position of Kushk-i-Nakhud offers many advantages. Should the enemy cross at Girishk and follow the road we came, he would have to meet us either in an entrenched position here or on ground of our own choosing, covering the first water-course on this side of the desert which separates us from Girishk. Should he take the northern road, he would have to meet us at Maiwand, ten miles off, or, if he keeps to the river line, the Argandab is less than that distance to the south. In fact, we are half way between the mountains to the north and the sandy deserts to the south, at the point where these approach each other most nearly. Should Sirdar Muhammad Ayub Khan carry out what is, according to some reports, his intention of moving to Tirin and Darawut, and stirring up the country from there, the situation would be entirely changed, and the presence of so large a force here useless. In conclusion, I have the honour to make a few remarks with reference to the effect on the country of this so far successful invasion. It is well known to you that for many months Ayub Khan and his partisans have used every effort to inflame the religious and patriotic feelings of his chiefs and people against us and our protégé Shere Ali Khan. These had apparently little or no effect at the time, and as long as the possibility of an invasion from Herat seemed more than remote, particularly after the failure of the first attempt. But the actual presence on the frontier of an army of their own fellow tribesmen, under a prince of their recent ruling family, the memory of whose oppression a year and a half of prosperity has sufficed to obliterate from the minds of this fickle people, has, I have reason to suspect, created a more powerful and general feeling in Ayub's favour than one who had only known Kandahar a year ago would believe possible; and it is far from improbable that unless Ayub Khan's army be defeated and dispersed at once, something very like a general rising may take place. That this could attain the formidable dimensions which have been reached in Cabul, the unwarlike character of the modern Durani and the physical features of the country forbid, but it may cause considerable trouble and annoyance and involve somewhat extended operations." On August 3 the Government of India sent to Lord Hartington particulars of the defeat of General Burrows' force, and stating "The report that the whole of General Burrows

force had been annihilated, which was transmitted to England, and which is inconsistent even with the few details contained in the first account of the affair at Kandahar, seems to have been founded upon a telegram sent direct by General Primrose to the Bombay Government. Nevertheless, the account of the action received this morning from Col. St. John by a telegram, dated Kandahar, 29th, leaves no doubt that the British force encountered an enemy greatly superior in numbers, well posted, and of formidable strength in artillery and cavalry, that our force was defeated, and that it fell back in great disorder on Kandahar, suffering heavy loss during the retreat, mainly through the exhaustion of the troops."

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALL—August 11, at Umballa, the wife of H. T. Ball, a son.
BANCE—August 8, at Madras, the wife of Mr. F. H. Bance, station-master, a daughter.
BIRCH—August 10, at Berhampore, the wife of Horace H. Birch, Esq., a daughter.
BLACK—August 9, at Cachar, the wife of W. G. Black, Esq., extra assistant commissioner, Assam, a daughter.
CATES—August 13, at Agra, the wife of Lieut. G. E. Hyde Cates, 12th K.I.G. Regt., a daughter.
CORDEAUX—August 16, at Puna, the wife of Edward Cordeaux, Esq., C.S., a daughter.
CROSSLEY—July 28, at Landour, the wife of Mr. R. Crossley, a daughter.
CURRIE—Sept. 3, at Motibari, Bengal, the wife of George M. Currie, B.C.S., a son.
JONES—August 11, at Madras, the wife of O. R. Jones, assistant superintendent of police, a son.
LEGAT—August 5, at Aden, the wife of Thomas Legat, store sergeant, B. C. Department, a daughter.
M'GRATH—August 17, at Allahabad, the wife of Denis M'Grath, Allahabad District Police, a daughter.
MOCKETT—August 8, at Mysore, the wife of Bronke Mockett, a son.
O'BRIEN—August 11, at Simla, the wife of Edmund C. O'Brien, Esq., a son.
PERCY—August 3, at Debrooghur, the wife of J. Percy, a son.
PHILLIPOTTS—August 22, at Karachi, Sind, the wife of Arthur H. C. Phillipotts, R.H.A., a daughter.
POPE—August 1, at Decca, the wife of J. Van Someren Pope, Esq., Bengal Educational Service, a daughter.
REDMOND—July 30, at Nussurabad, the wife of M. J. Redmond, a daughter.
SCOTT—August 4, at Sambulpur, the wife of Major T. A. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
WILLCOCKS—August 13, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. W. Willcocks, executive engineer, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER-DUFFY—August 9, at Mooltan, C. Butler, P.W.D., to Mary K. Duffy.
EDEN-HARCOURT—August 10, at Muddapur, Frederick William Eden, Esq., of Dhubri, to Edith Helena, daughter of the late Horace Harcourt, Esq., of Dacca.
ROHDE-CRAWFORD—August 12, at Christ Church, Alleppey, Travancore, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, John Rohde, of Alleppey, to Isabel Brownlie Reynolds, daughter of Hugh Crawford, of Travancore.
SPYER-STUART—August 3, at Kasauli, Punjab, J. H. A. Spyer, lieutenant 18th, Royal Irish, to Emily Katherine, daughter of John Stuart.

DEATHS.

BEYNON—August 18, at Puna, Elliott, son of Erasmus and Amelia Beynon, aged 9 months.
BROWN—August 10, at Silai, en route to Kandahar, of sunstroke, Lieut. Col. Lewis G. Brown, B.S.C., son of the late Major Lewis Brown, the gallant defender of Kabul, aged 42.
CHUTE—July 27, at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Richard T. Chute, lieutenant 66th Regiment, aged 23.
CLELAND—August 7, at Murree, Lieut. Col. R. S. Cleland, 9th Lancers.
DAVIDSON—August 12, at Nagpur, C.P., James Young, infant son of J. Y. Davidson, executive engineer, P.W.D., aged 14 months.
ELLOY—August 8, at Benares, of cholera, Caroline, wife of J. F. Elloy, aged 48.
FARRINGTON—August 13, at Karachi, Sind, Douglas M'Leod H. Farrington, lieutenant 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment, son of Major General Farrington (retired list), Bengal Army, aged 23.
FERNANDES—August 16, at Allahabad, of cholera, William James Fernandes, aged 29.
FORD—August 3, at Quetta, Mr. T. W. Ford, bandmaster, the 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, aged 35.
FULLER—August 31, at Gotaya, Cawnpore, Maria Caldwell, the wife of J. B. Fuller, of the Civil Service, and daughter of Lieut. Col. Aston.
GARRATT—July 27, in action, at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Ernest Stephen Garratt, captain H.M.'s 66th Regiment, aged 35.
GOLDNEY—August 2, at Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, Harry, infant son of Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, 43rd Regt. Assam L.I.
HARRISON—August 14, at Calcutta, Egerton Gastrell, son of Col. T. B. Harrison, comptroller of military accounts, Calcutta, aged 28.
HENN—July 27, at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Lieut. Thomas R. Henn, R.E., acting brigadier major in the action, and on the staff of Gen. Burrows.

HONYWOOD—July 27, in the engagement at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Arthur Honywood, lieutenant 66th Regiment, aged 19.
JOHNSON—August 2, at Attuck, Punjab, Mary, infant daughter of Henry Johnson.
KING—August 16, at Middle Co'aba, Bombay, Honorary Surgeon Major Thomas King, late civil surgeon, Damoh, Central Provinces.
LINDFIELD—July 30, at sea, on board the P. and O. Co.'s ss. *Ceylon*, after a short illness, Walter Henry Lindfield, engineer, aged 26.
MACKENZIE—August 8, at Puna, Hilda Jessie, infant child of Major J. I. F. Mackenzie, M.S.C.
MACLEOD—August 7, at Jessore, Frederick Sinclair Macleod, son of Mr. J. S. Macleod, of Jessore, aged 22.
MAUDE—July 28, at Chateau D'Oex, Switzerland, drowned, Dudley Neville Cornwallis, son of Col. Cornwallis Maude, judge advocate general of the Bombay Army, aged 9.
NEWPORT—August 16, at Kandahar, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Newport, 28th Regiment, N.I., son of the late Major C. Newport, H.M. Bombay Army, aged 43.
NEWTON—July 26, at Subathu, the Rev. John Newton, M.D., superintendent of the Subathu Leper Asylum, aged 42.
NOAD—July 31, at Allahabad, Hartley James Noad, Army Medical Department, aged 29.
SHEWELL—Sept. 1, at Kandahar, of wounds received in the sortie of 16th ult., Col. Arthur M. Shewell, deputy commissary general, Bombay S.C., aged 40.
STAYNER—August 16, in the sortie from Kandahar, Lieut. Francis C. Stayner, of the 19th Bombay N.I., aged 26.
STRATON—Sept. 1, at Kandahar, Edward Straton, captain 2nd Battalion her Majesty's 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment, aged 38.
WHITBY—July 27, at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Lieut. C. G. Whitby, of H.M. 17th Regiment of Foot, acting wing officer of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, aged 25.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HOWELL—Sept. 3, at Lymington, Hants, the wife of Capt. E. H. Howell, R.N.R., late commander British India S.N. Company's Mail Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BORTON-DRUMMOND—Sept. 9, at the Parish Church, Keston, Kent, by the Rev. Sir St. Vincent L. Hammick, Bart., vicar of Milton Abbott, assisted by the Rev. George Murray, vicar of Shrivensham, Arthur Close Borton, her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, eldest son of H.E. General Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor of Malta, to Adelaide Batrice, younger daughter of the late Major General Henry Drummond, Bengal Cavalry, and step-daughter of R. Alexander, Esq., C.B., of Holwood, Keston.
FIELD-MIDDLETON—Sept. 2, at Paddington, Arthur Henry Field, of Ceylon, to Mary, daughter of the late James Middleton, Principal Agra College, India.
HILLIARD-GLASSE—Sept. 1, at Guernsey, William F. Hilliard, captain 105th Light Infantry, and adjutant 4th West York Militia, to Lydia, daughter of Henry D. Glassee, inspector general of hospitals, retired, Bombay Army.
LANE-CAMBRIDGE—Sept. 9, at St. Michael's, Paddington, by the Rev. Octavius Pickard Cambridge, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon J. Esdaile Clarke, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, and Rev. G. J. Prescott, M.A., vicar of the parish, Frederick George Alexander Lane, M.A., second son of Col. Henry Lane, J.P., Broad Oak, Boxhill, Sussex, to Mary Ellen Adeline, only child of Col. Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge, of Bloxworth, Dorset.
LOUIT-MASKELL—Sept. 8, at St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate, by the Very Rev. Father Vincent, assisted by the Rev. James Connolly, William Henry Sinclair Louit, commander B.I.S.N. Co., to Eliza Mary, only daughter of Henry Maskell, Esq., Woodville, Highgate.
LYNE-CRAWLEY—Sept. 9, at Rickmansworth Parish Church, by the vicar, Charles Lyne, of the Indo-European Telegraph, Persia, eldest son of Mr. Lyne, of Ferndale-road, Clapham, to Amelia Bainbridge (Tiney), eldest daughter of the late Mr. Josiah Crawley, of Rickmansworth.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—Sept. 2, at Newport, Mon., Caroline Susanna, relict of the late G. A. A. Davies, and daughter of the late Col. Cox, E.I.C.S., aged 84.
HEATH—Sept. 3, at Southsea, Lieut. Col. George J. D. Heath, M.S.C., aged 48.
MOORE—Sept. 5, at Folkestone, William Grant, son of the late John Moore, of Calcutta, aged 53.
PRICE—Sept. 2, at Hawkshead-hill, Ambleside, Robert Thomas Price, late of Liverpool and Bombay.
SAWERS—Sept. 5, at Backleath, Robert Orr Sawers, joint general manager, National Bank of India (Limited).
SPOWERS—August 12, at 10, Belsize-road, St. John's-wood, Mrs. Jane G. Spowers, widow of the late William G. L. Spowers, aged 68.

Mr. O'DONNELL.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, on the 10th inst., at Muzaffarpur, met a deputation of Behar indigo planters, who addressed him with a protest against the manner in which they had been spoken of in a letter addressed by a servant of the Bengal Government to her Majesty's Secretary of State. His Honour, in reply, said that they should not attach too much importance to the paper, which was the work of a very junior and inexperienced officer; and he assured them that when the time came they would be allowed an opportunity of refuting the calumnies which had been published in so unusual a manner.—*Pioneer*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 6. Rocco Schiaffino and Cartmarthen Castle, Rangoon; Ispahan, Coconada; Waterloo, Akyab; Nicoya, Punta Arenas; Malabar, Barbadoes; Suffolk, Madras; Grecian, Calcutta; Brodick Bay, Rangoon; Overdale, Akyab; Seaford, Coconada; Deva and British Ambassador, Calcutta; James Aiken, Bombay; Berlin, Rangoon; Carlisle, Bassein; Twilight, Bombay; James Wishart, Singapore; Penthesilia, Calcutta.—7. Frank Carvill, Akyab; Litchspaet, Batavia; Suffolk, Madras; Concordia (s), Rangoon.—8. Colmbatore, Singapore; Berwickshire, Madras; British Enterprise, Calcutta; Glanivior, Rangoon; J. W. Marr, Bombay; Lady Handel, Barbadoes; Wallace Town, Karachi; Elwy, Rangoon; Ganges (s), Demerara.—9. Robert Lees, Bombay; Glance, Singapore; Arcot, Bussorah.—10. Goshawk, Calcutta; Nuova, Akyab; Madura, Java; Amarapoor (s), Rangoon; Aurero, Singapore.

CALCUTTA.—August 10. Simla (s), Singapore; Leo (s), Bombay; Madras (s), Rangoon; Vega (s), Liverpool.—12. Lady Ruthven, Bombay.—13. Henzada (s), Madras; Mongolia (s), London; Macedon, Cardiff; Golden Fleece, Liverpool; Jane Porter, London.—14. Shella, Samarang; Cyprus, Bombay.—15. County of Berwick, Muscat.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 6.—City of Carthage (s), Liverpool.—7. Millwall, British Consul, Majestic, and Artist, Liverpool.—9. Reporter, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—August 13. Puttialla (s), Bussorah; Bedfordshire, Chittagong.—15. Sidonian (s), Liverpool; Malda (s), Calcutta.—16. Africa, Zanzibar; Calcutta (s), Karachi.—17. Tanjore (s), Calcutta; Hazara (s) and I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Zambesi (s), Venice; Inch Keith, Cardiff.—18. India (s), Genoa; Chilka (s), Karachi.—20. Lennox (s), London; Macedonia (s), Karachi; Dunlister, Dundee.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 6.—Dijolabah, Clyde; Indus (s), London.—9. Lennox (s), Glasgow.

MADRAS.—August 12. Madura (s), Bombay; Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Scindia (s), Calcutta; Dibhur, London.—14. Lee, Mauritius.—15. Victory, London.—17. Sutherland (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 6. Poonah (s), Calcutta; Irawaddy (s), Rangoon; Clan Stuart (s), Bombay; White Star, Rangoon; Mount Washington, Java.—7. Avrok, Tarragona; Malleny and Escort, Singapore; Duncan Gallier, Colombo; Achilles (s), Penang.—8. Cape Comorin, Shanghai; Bristow, Penang; Okai, Singapore; Boadicea, Karachi; Mertola, Pomaron; Pernaso (s), Calcutta; Dryad, Pomaron.—9. Dunadon, Rangoon; Baghdad, Calcutta; Tythonus, Calcutta; Belpore, Calcutta; Jnosfor, Calcutta; Oneida, Rangoon; Durban (s), Cape of Good Hope; Braemar Castle (s), Singapore.—10. City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—August 10. Discoverer (s).—13. Maharaja (s) and Ganges.—14. Duke of Sutherland (s), City of Mecca (s), Jura, and Cambay.—15. Gannet (s), Culzean, Callirhoe, and St. Mirren.

BOMBAY.—August 14. Siliote, Moulmein; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Lord Collingwood (s), Coast and Madras; Sumatra (s), Venice, &c.—17. Coconada (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Chinsura (s), Karachi.—18. Lochness, Calcutta.—19. Lady Lisgar, Calcutta; Malda (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—20. Zephyr, Penang and Singapore; Chilka (s), Calcutta; Inchmuree (s), Havre.

MADRAS.—August 12. Himalaya (s), Negapatam; Scindia (s), Bombay.—13. Madura (s), Calcutta; Medusa, London.—14. Reigate, Chittagong.—17. Lee, Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 4.—Kingdom of Saxony, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Deccan*, Sept. 2.—From Bombay: Col. Peile, Dr. J. and Mrs. Brydon and children, Col. and Mrs. Burge and children, Mrs. Peile, Mr. J. Eliot, and Major J. Engledue. From Malta: Masters Rogers. From Gibraltar: Col. Allan, Master P. and B. Amigo, Mr. J. H. Goodwyn, Capt. Rudman, and Capt. Baker.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Sept. 1.—From Galle: Mr. J. Whittall, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Bris. From Bombay: Major and Mrs. Campbell, Col. Mayne, Mr. Madden, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Wyce, Miss Mayne, Dr. F. Cooke, Mr. West, Miss Horne, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Rosher, and Mr. W. Prescott. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Resor, and Mr. M'Donald. From Alexandria at Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chapman, Mr. Lepori, and Hucali Bey.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Ancora*, Sept. 1.—From Singapore: Misses Griffiths (three). From Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Parkyn, and Mr. Ship-tone. From Madras: Mr. H. Francks. From Galle: Mrs. Leechman and children and Commander Penrice. From Aden: Capt. H. Earle. From Bombay: Mr. W. Scott, Miss Turbette, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Richards, Miss M'Gowan, Mrs. Stacey, and Mr. Deans. From Malta: Lieut. Wade, Capt. Hawes, Mr. Stevens, and Mrs. Heathcote and child. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Jones, Mr. Nelson, Col. and Miss Goodfellow, and Mrs. Denman.

AT LONDON.—Per *Pleiades*, Sept. 5.—From Calcutta: Miss Atkey, Lieut. Col. Cubitt, V.C., Mr. G. D. Scott, and Mrs. Thornton. From Colombo: Mr. E. G. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ward, Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Bamforth and family, and Mr. G. M. Fowler.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Zambesi*, August 17.—From Southampton: Mr. G. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and infant, Mr. W. Webb, and Mr. Milford. From Venice: Mr. R. S. Davis, Mr. J. Edwards, and Lieut. Col. Lockhardt. From Brindisi: Mr. C. Berry, Mr. H. Hart, Mr. J. Sturrock, Mr. A. Severn, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. R. H. Rennick, and Mr. K. Mitra. From Aden: Mr. G. R. Tuck, R.N., Capt. T. R. W. Davidson, Capt. A. A. D. Weighall, Mr. Messeandi, and Dr. Channer.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Sumatra*, Sept. 9.—From Bombay: Lieut. Col. Llewellyn, Col. Stewart, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. Pargeter, Mr. Jung, Mr. Farmaro, Mr. H. S. Wells, and Lieut. G. Pearson. From Alexandria: Mr. Hult, Mr. G. Callicarchy, Mr. G. Garofallo, Miss Magan, Miss Newton, Mr. Chioffi, Mr. Antonaides, and Mr. and Mrs. Dozier.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Pera*, August 21.—For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. C. H. S. Scott, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. E. Tennant, Col. Stewart, Mr. F. E. Pargiter, and Lieut. Col. Llewellyn. For Southampton: Capt. W. E. Gowan, Capt. W. F. Nelson, Miss A. Parish, Miss L. Parish, and Mr. Frank Welsh. For Venice: Lieut. H. L. Wells, R.E., and Mr. Henry Fornaro. For Aden: Mr. Iba Bootalub, wife, and son. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on August 14:—For Southampton: Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. A. Power, and Mr. R. Howarth. For Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Boyce.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Gwalior*, Sept. 1.—For Hong Kong: Capt. Bayley, Dep. Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Thomson. For Singapore: Mr. de Lisle, Surgeon M'Kinlay, and Mr. Payne. For Calcutta: Mrs. A. Hopps and children, Dr. E. A. Hardwicke, and Mr. Partridge. For Madras: Mr. Barclay. For Bombay: Mr. Daniel, and Dr. Clark. For Suez: Rev. D. Greatorex and Mr. Perry. For Malta: Capt. H. and Mrs. Knight and child, Mr. Tattershall, Surg. Major Walker, Messrs. Paine, Harrison, Trafford, Thomson, Capt. Chapman, Lieuts. Gray, Dorrien, Freeman, and Porter. For Gibraltar: Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Oppenheim, Miss Hastings, Surgeon and Mrs. Irving, Mr. Goodall, and Mr. Langford. For Aden: Lieut. Shakespear.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Sept. 10.—For Calcutta: Mr. F. W. D. Boening. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Reuttenberg, Mr. Leventhorp, Mrs. Jas. Tait, Mrs. Fairweather and children, and Abdul Hassan Khan. From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Warden, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. Grimwood, Col. Loch, Messrs. R. J. Whitten, C. J. Keene, A. S. Forbes, G. M. Macpherson, A. G. Maury, Lazarus, Ormiston, Lethbridge, Kemp, Dr. J. C. Penny, Mr. C. F. Worsley, and Col. Walker.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Mira*, Sept. 4.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Apjohn, Miss Bayly, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Miss Cotton, Mr. J. C. Dunbar, Mr. C. A. and Miss Filose, Mr. W. B. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kertland, two children, and European nurse, Mrs. Kingcome and daughter, Mrs. C. P. Lukis and infant, Miss Myers, Mr. James Nelson, Mr. Frank D. Phillips, and Mr. R. N. Matthewson. For Colombo: Mr. T. W. Naylor Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cave, Mrs. J. Clark, infant, and European nurse, Mr. James C. and Miss Collum, the Misses Ferguson (two), Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Field, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. and the Misses Skrine (two), Mr. and Mrs. A. Collingwood Smail, Mrs. Symons, five children, European and native servants, and Lieut. F. L. C. Thomas.

CASUALTIES.

The Bay of Naples, from Liverpool, is reported by telegraph from Rangoon, Sept. 1, to have grounded on her way up the river to that port, but afterwards got off.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Titania, for Hong Kong, July 5, 7 N. 25 W.; Majestic, for Calcutta, July 13, 10 N., 26 W.; County of Dumfries, from Calcutta, July 15, 13 N. 26 W., and July 19, 16 N. 31 W.; Dochra, for Java, July 13, 13 N., 26 W.; Brodick Castle, for Bombay, July 16, 14 N., 27 W.; Zoe, Calcutta to New York, July 21, 19 S., 2 W.; Thomas Hillyard, from Rangoon, May 19, 9 N., 95 E.; Lady Elizabeth, from Coconada, June 7, 4 N., 95 E.; Roxburghshire, from Calcutta, June 8, 5 S., 94 E.; Penthesilia, from Calcutta, June 16, 18 S., 76 E.; County of Ayr, from Coconada, July 8, 33 S. 13 E.; Eurys, from Tillicherry to Havre, July 16, 14 N., 27 W.; Shakespeare, from Bombay, July 18, 15 N., 30 W.; Doon, Akyab to Falmouth, August 20, 36 N., 44 W.; Duke of Athol, August 29, 49 N., 7 W.; British Peer, Chittagong to Dundee, July 6, 5 S., 18 W.; Mount Stuart, Calcutta to Marseilles, August 7, 40 N., 30 W.; County of Dumfries, from Calcutta, August 12, 45 N., 20 W.; Latona, for Madras, June 26, 3 N., 25 W.; Brodick Castle, for Bombay, July 16, 13 N., 27 W.; Merioneth, from Bassein, June 24, 20 S., 2 E.; Eurydice, from Calcutta, July 7, 20 miles N., 22 W.; Melanope, from Rangoon, July 16, 7 S., 88 E.; Devon, from Akyab, August 20, 36 N., 44 W.; Formica, Anjer to Hamburg, June 8, 34 S., 27 E.; Frederick, from Batavia, June 14, 34 S., 17 E.; Victoria, for Calcutta, July 10, 4 N., 24 W.; Lucile, for Calcutta, July 10, 4 N., 24 W.; Pericles, from Calcutta, May 26, 26 S., 53 E.; Royal Crown, for Calcutta, August 11, 12 N., 26 W.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.—The great Cocoonut Festival of the Hindus was celebrated on Thursday in Bombay with all the customary ceremony; and, the weather being extremely favourable for outdoor amusements, the streets of the city from an early period in the afternoon were crowded with people, all wending their way in the direction of the Fort, where the principal interest centred. The fair was held as usual on the open ground between Rampart-row and the Esplanade, and a thriving business was done by the numerous stallkeepers in European and native toys and other articles which were offered for sale. As in former years, Mody Bay was the principal place resorted to by devout Hindus for throwing their offerings of cocoanuts and flowers into the sea; but the sea face, near the Church Gate Station, was also used for the same object. A large force of European and native police were concentrated in the Fort for the purpose of regulating the traffic in the streets, and by means of the supervision thus provided the thoroughfares were kept as clear for vehicular traffic as the enormous number of pedestrians would allow. The day passed off without a serious casualty of any kind, and in every respect the festival was as successful as in former years.—*Times of India*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash
		Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	701½	
Bank of Bengal ..	500	735	
Bank of Madras ..	500	620	
Agra ..	500	133	
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270	
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280	
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	400	
National of India ..	12½	105	
Oriental ..	25	280	

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	2,925	685x ptb
Frere ..	150	22
Mazagon ..	2,000	30x PTB
Port Canning ..	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,030
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,700	1160
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	400
Bellary ..	1,000	490
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	445
New Indian ..	350	130
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	40
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	660
Chollera Ginning ..	300	190
East India ..	1,000	980
Fort ..	8,500	1,950
French ..	750	540
Sind ..	400	270
Mofussil ..	1,500	700
Prince of Wales ..	753	1230
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	500	420
Sassoon ..	1,000	660
Volkart ..	1,000	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	95
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	535 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	1,950
Bhownuggur Mills ..	2,000	200
Bombay United ..	1,000	950 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	675
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	675
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	650
D. Spinning ..	2,000	420
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,070
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	590
Khandeish ..	1,000	970
Madras ..	1,250	570
Madras United ..	1,000	1,400
Manchester Spinning ..	50	4 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	180
National Spinning ..	1,000	925
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,070
Oriental ..	625	650
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	250
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,060
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares ..	130-14-6	140
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	72
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares ..	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	127 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	390
Treacher and Co. ..	500	715
Thacker and Co. ..	100	127

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 96	0 to 96 2
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	96	0 to 101 8
4% of 1871 (1881) ..	96	0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..	104	2 to 104 4
2% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	104	2 to 104 4
Debentures of 1867 ..	105	8 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 105	0 to 105 4
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	105	4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	105	8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	106	0 to 107 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	108	0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	108	8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	104	0 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to
Allahabad ..	100	165 to
Alliance of Simla ..	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal ..	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India ..	100	125 to
Delhi and London ..	£25	125 to
Himalaya ..	100	115 to 118
Mussorie ..	100	100 to
National of India ..	£12½	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills ..	£10	100 to 108
Barnagore Jute ..	£10	59 to 60
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1700 to
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	4 to 5

Balliaghutta Jute ..	100	20 to
Bengal Mills ..	£100	1275 to
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	260 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	59 to 60
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	76 to 77
Burrakur Coal ..	100	105 to
Calcutta Docking ..	700	180 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	135 to
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	112 to 113
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	12 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	77 to
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	232½ to 235
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	28 to 30
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	237½ to 240
Gouripore ..	100	60 to
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	160 to
Howrah Docking ..	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	63 to 64
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1325 to 1330
Kamerhatta Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping ..	100	60 to
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	118 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	360 to
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	4 to
New Beerbhoom Coal ..	100	102 to 103
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	3 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	93 to
Raneengunge Coal Association ..	100	81 to 89
Riverside Press ..	98	98 to 99
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	43 to 45
Strand Bank Press ..	100	112 to 113
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	104 to 105

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to
Amuckie ..	100	55 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	100 to
Assam ..	£20	550 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	35 to
Do. contributory ..	80	23 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	206 to 210
Do. contributory ..	100	203 to 205
Borelli (Assam) ..	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	60 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ..	100	85 to
Central Cachar ..	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore ..	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah ..	100	par.
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	50 to
Outlecheria (Cachar) ..	100	170 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	345 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam) ..	100	40 to
Dehra Doon ..	100	75 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	90 to
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar ..	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	38 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam) ..	500	250 to
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	65 to
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	50 to
Indian Terai ..	500	500 to
Jellapore (Cachar) ..	250	200 to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	90 to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	50 to
Kangra Valley ..	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	60 to
Do. contributory ..	200	45 to
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	500	1200 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to
Loobah ..	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam ..	£6½	25 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	100	120 to
Majagram (Assam) ..	£10	120 to
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	45 to
Do. contributory ..	90	35 to
Moran (Assam) ..	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam) ..	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to
New Falloidi (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	64 to 65
Punkabare (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm.
Seemah ..	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	65 to 70
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	88 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam ..	£10	30 to

MADRAS.—Aug. 18.

Four per cent. ..	3½ to 3½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	2 to 2½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 2 dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	25 to 26 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele. ..	Rs. 8 5-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.
Do. 6 mo. sight ..	Rs. 8 15-32d.	—	Rs. 8 9-16d.
Do. 4 do. ..	Rs. 8 11-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	Rs. 8 9-32d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ..	Rs. 8 9-32d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do. ..	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight ..	Rs. 8 15-32d.	Rs. 8 11-16d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do. ..	Rs. 8 11-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	—

LONDON.—Sept. 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1880 ..	101¼ to 102¼
4	India Encased Paper ..	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893 ..	87½ to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12)	35 to 40pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice.)	35 to 40pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 101½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	105 to 107
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882 ..	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96 ..	114 to 117
4½	Do. ..	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ p. cent.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 p. cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 p. cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1½)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Guar. 4½	—	124½ to 125½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 p. cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 122
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 p. cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	106 to 108
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	103 to 106
Do. 6 p. cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 13
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	104 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	24½ to 25½

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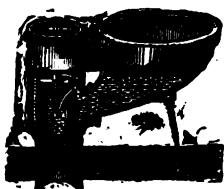
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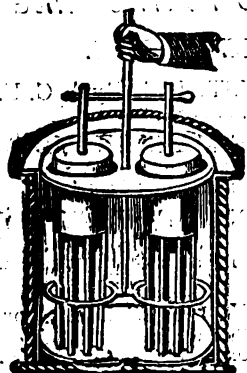
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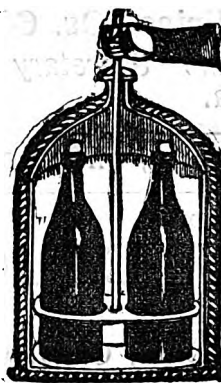
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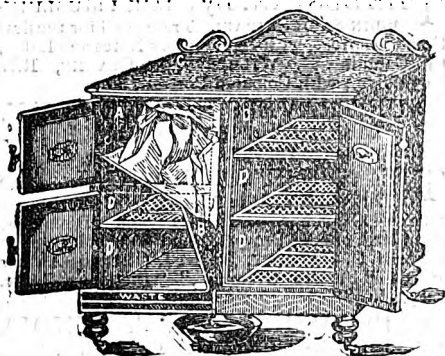
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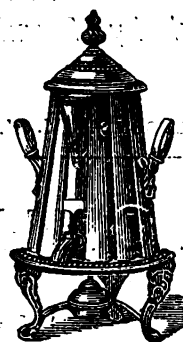


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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 28; Madras and Allahabad, August 26; Calcutta, August 25.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 17 state that in Bengal, Assam, Burma, Rajputana, Oudh, and the Central India States prospects continue favourable, though more rain is said to be wanted at Morar and Sutna, where, however, there was, in each case, a fair fall in the preceding week. The accounts from the Punjab are also satisfactory, except in the Peshawur district. In the North West Provinces and the Central Provinces the rain has been slight in most districts, though heavy in a few. Prospects are generally good, except in Nimar. In Allahabad, Agra, Nagpur, Saugor, and Seoni more rain would be beneficial. There is a distinct improvement in the Madras Presidency and in Mysor. Rain has fallen in the Kolar and Tumkur districts, where it has hitherto been very deficient. From parts of several Madras districts complaints still come that crops are withering for want of rain; but the fall has been general, and in some places fairly abundant, so that crops previously suffering have revived. In Berar rain is still much needed at Amraoti. In the Bombay Presidency water is required for the autumn crops in Sind, and more rain is urgently wanted in the Deccan districts. There have, however, been slight and partial showers during the week in Puna, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapore. On the whole, prospects are good in the Eastern, Central, and Northern Provinces; in Southern India they have improved; and it is only in parts of Western India that the want of more rain is as yet urgent.

The health report for the same week is as follows:—
Bombay: Public health generally good; fever of mild type in Karachi and Hyderabad, North West Provinces, and Oudh; cholera decreased in Allahabad city, but increased in the district, and also in Lucknow; fever in Meerut, otherwise health fairly good. Punjab: Health generally good. Central Provinces: Small-pox continues in some districts, and cholera reported from Shambalpur. British Burma: With the exception of a little small-pox, public health good. Assam: District healthy. Mysor and Coorg: Health good. Central Indian States: Health good. Rajputana: Health good.

We have received the following telegram from the India-office for publication:—

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, SEPT. 12.—A brigade of Cabul-Kandahar force, under General Macgregor, marched from Kandahar on Sept 8 for Killa Abdula to ease pressure regarding supplies. General Roberts goes with it, and will meet Sandeman at Killa Abdula to discuss questions of transport and supplies between Sibi and Kandahar. Convoys of carts are reaching Kandahar, but road requires improvement. A brigade consisting of three infantry and two cavalry regiments was to march from Kandahar on the 10th in the direction of Kushk-i-Nakhud to collect supplies and bring in some guns believed to be lying on the road. St. John telegraphs, under date 9, that Ayub Khan and other fugitive sirdars passed Zemindawar some days ago. Ayub is now said to have fled to Herat with his chief followers and two or three hundred horsemen, the Herat infantry having scattered over the country. Reports of a serious insurrection at Herat; the Governor left by Ayub said to have been murdered."

The usual weekly telegram, published on Monday, contains the following items of Cabul news:—

"The last regiments of the Cabul army have now passed through the Khyber, with the exception of those forming the brigade which temporarily garrisons the Pass. The troops have not suffered from the march, nor has there been any sickness. Four cases of cholera were reported three days ago in the 9th Regiment at Peshawur, but none of them have proved fatal, and it is believed that they were not true cases of cholera. The news from Cabul is satisfactory. Letters have been received

from the Ameer, couched in most cordial terms, and expressing gratitude to the Government for having left him the surplus stores and forts at Gandamak, Kozabad, and Jellalabad. Affairs at Cabul were quiet, and there was no cause for anxiety. Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, ex-Governor of Cabul, Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, and Mustaufi Habibullah (the latter now under surveillance at Murree), have been summoned to Simla. The family of the ex-Ameer, Yakooob Khan, including a large number of ladies and children, have reached Mussoorie, where accommodation has been prepared for them. It is stated that the chiefs of Khyber tribes and of that portion of the Shinwarri tribe which holds Largi and Lundi Kotal will be summoned to Peshawur this month for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping the Pass open and for securing us a right of way through. We shall probably recognise their independence and pay them a fixed sum in lieu of tolls for the Pass. The present allowance may be reduced, as it is believed to be unnecessarily high. It seems likely that our troops will be withdrawn from the Khyber and that the tribes will be left in occupation as long as they keep the Pass open. Pending final arrangements regarding the frontier, Brigadier General Charles Gough, lately commanding the Second Infantry Brigade of the Second Division of the Cabul Field Force, will command the brigade which is to hold the Khyber line from Lundi Kotal to Jamrud. The troops will be—No. 1 Mountain Battery, the 5th Bengal Cavalry, the 18th Foot, and the 16th and 41st Native Infantry. In the event of the troops returning from Cabul being encamped at Hassan Abdul, Brigadier Gib will command the camp."

A CALCUTTA telegram states that it is announced that Sir Edward Johnson, in consequence of a communication from the Secretary of State to the effect that he had incurred the censure of her Majesty's Government in connection with the failure of the war estimates, has resigned his office as military member of Council; but, at the Viceroy's request, he had agreed to retain his seat until Tuesday, when he was to be relieved by Sir Donald Stewart. It has been notorious for some time past that Sir Edward Johnson's health is such as wholly unfits him for the laborious and responsible office he held, and the news that he is making way for a more vigorous and better-known man has been received with general satisfaction. It is rumoured that Col. Johnson, secretary to the Government in the Military Department, will shortly retire, and be succeeded by Col. George Chesney.

The *Gazette of India* contains, besides General Primrose's despatch on the mutiny of Wali Shere Ali's troops at Girishk, an extract of correspondence and despatches describing the operations of a force under the command of Brigadier General W. A. Gib in the Mazina Valley from 18th to the 23rd May. In forwarding the despatches to the Government of India the Adjutant General says that Sir F. Haines concurs with Sir Donald Stewart in thinking that the complete success of the expedition reflects great credit on Brigadier General Gib and all engaged.

A TELEGRAM from the Press-Commissioner, dated Simla, August 23, states that "no list of the non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded at Kushk-i-Nakhud has yet been obtained. The Government have published all the names of killed and wounded of General Burrows's brigade received up to date." None of the papers received by the present mail contain any further information than that known to our readers.

BRIGADIER GENERAL H. F. BROOKE was adjutant general of the Bombay army, and at Kandahar was in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade of the 1st Division Kandahar Field Force. He was an officer who had before seen active service, having been with the 48th Regt. at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and as aide de camp to Sir Robert Napier in the campaign of 1860 in China, when he was severely wounded in the assault of the Taku forts. Lieut. Col. W. H. Newport was second in command of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry. He, too, had seen service. In 1858 he served in the Bombay force under Sir Hugh Rose in the Central India campaign, and was severely wounded at the storming of Lohari, near Jhansi. He was also present at the battle and capture of Gwalior. Major R. J. Le Poer Trench commanded a wing of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, of which regiment also Lieut.

F. C. Stayner was officiating adjutant. Frederick Philip Wood and Everard Marsh were second lieutenants in the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Fusiliers. Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., was field engineer with the 1st Division of the Kandahar Field Force. Lieut. H. St. Leger Wood, the transport officer reported killed, belonged to the 15th Foot.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, it is reported, will leave Simla about October 7 and proceed to Rawul Pindi or Hassan Abdal, there to hold a review of the troops returned from Cabul.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India*, writing from Bushire, under date August 8, says:—

"An internecine war on a small scale is being carried on amongst the tribes of Tangustan. Some soldiers and artillery have been sent out from here to awe them into peace. Articles of food continue dear, and, if like last year, we are to have a drought, famine in its worst form will reign throughout the country. The gold mines at Zinjaun are receiving the attention of the Persian Government. General Schindler has been entrusted with the mining expedition, but the results are for the present kept entirely secret."

THE news that her Majesty has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Bath on Generals Stewart and Roberts has given much pleasure to all classes in India.

A GIFT of three lakhs of rupees has been made to the town of Krishnagar, Nuddea, for the purpose of establishing waterworks, by Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhuri of Latuda.

THE grant of six months' batta to the troops in Afghanistan, to be paid before audit, is gazetted.

A SUCCESSFUL expedition against the Marris who resided near Mittri has been undertaken by 200 men of the 3rd and 4th Bengal Native Infantry, under Major Douglas. The Marris were dispersed in every direction at the first volley. Their camp was surprised and a quantity of arms, cattle, and stores were taken. It seems probable that this affair will effectually stop the raiding by that tribe.

THE secretaries of the principal cricket clubs throughout India have received copies of a letter asking for information as to the possibility of inducing an English eleven of professionals to visit the country. Nothing has as yet been definitely arranged in the matter, but there is still hope that something may be done. That a twenty-two could be got together in the N.W.P., very much superior to the majority of American and Canadian teams, which these wandering elevens are in the habit of meeting, there can be no doubt. But whether the secretaries of the various clubs will feel themselves justified in recommending the tour on pecuniary grounds is another matter; and a professional eleven can hardly be expected to start on so costly an expedition without reasonable assurance that their expenses will be covered.

A SUCCESSFUL meeting was recently held at Baroda in connection with the Military Relief Fund, at which his Highness the Gaekwar, Mr. Melville, C.S.I., his Excellency Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., and a large number of European officers, sirdars, darakdars, durbar officers, native bankers, &c., were present. Several speeches were delivered and great enthusiasm prevailed. About twenty-one thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot. A similar meeting will take place at Puna at which Sir James Fergusson is to preside.

THE returns of accidents on Indian railways for the first quarter of the year show that from accidents to trains one passenger was killed and seven injured; six railway servants were killed and eight injured.

WITH the view of promoting agricultural improvement in Bengal and encouraging the study of scientific agriculture the Bengal Government has created two annual special scholarships of £200 each, to be held by science graduates of the Calcutta University at Cirencester College. The first two will be tenable for two and a half

years from the commencement of 1881. An allowance of Rs.1,000 will be made to defray the expenses of scholarship holders proceeding to England, and a similar allowance for the return journey on completion of the course.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first four months of the year are returned at Rs.71,07,000, as compared with Rs.66,71,000 in the corresponding period last year.

It appears from the yearly report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, just issued, that there are in the Presidency of Bombay nineteen branch societies with 1,279 members; in Bengal, ninety-four societies with 6,414 members; and in Madras fifteen societies with 1,309 members. The association appears to be doing a great amount of very useful work.

It is said that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has strongly recommended to the Government of India the retention of an entire native regiment in the Naga Hills, to be stationed at Kohima or some other central position. It is probable that all the frontier outposts will be transferred from the military to the frontier police, whose numbers will be increased, and who will be armed with breech-loaders.

DURING the past week the prospects of the crops throughout India, especially in the Punjab and North Western Provinces, have much improved. Rain, although light, has been general, and the anxiety before felt has been relieved.

THE revenue of the colony of Ceylon for the past half-year was Rs.3,22,000 below that of the corresponding period last year; of this amount more than two-thirds arose from the deficiency in railway receipts. The next largest item showing a heavy decline is that of land sales. The customs, stamps, and interests also show a considerable falling off, whilst the items yielding a larger amount than last year were spirit licenses, sales of salt, and various reimbursements to Government. The pearl fishery contributes Rs.1,39,000, without which the deficiency would have been certainly very serious.

In an article refuting Mr. Dutt's statements concerning the salt tax, which appeared in a recent number of the *Journal* of the National Indian Association, the *Madras Times* shows that the average consumption of salt per head is, in that Presidency, at the rate of 12·28lb. per head, and the incidence of the salt tax only about seven annas per head. Taking the average price—viz., Rs.3 5 annas—and "the consumption is at as high a rate as 15lb. per head, the actual cost of the tax to each individual is not 1 anna per month."

WE give below the comparative abstract of the salt revenue of India for the first quarter of the current official year, as compared with the like period for the previous seven years:—

Year.	Duty.
1873-74	Rs.1,48,41,000
1874-75	1,42,92,000
1875-76	1,49,44,000
1876-77	1,48,12,000
1877-78	1,70,64,000
1878-79	1,71,40,000
1879-80	1,74,19,000
1880-81	1,82,46,000

The result shows a steady growth of the revenue since 1877-78 and an increase on the eight years of Rs.34,05,000.

THE Ceylonese seem to be much exercised at the fact that a large number of Afghans have taken up their residence in the island, and several letters appear in the Ceylon papers in reference to the subject. A correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer*, signing himself "Precaution," writes:—"It is currently reported that a large number of rifles and guns (said to have been imported by a firm in Colombo) were lately removed in carts from Kandy to Kurunegala, escorted by a number of Afghans. It is also said that numbers of them have been seen drilling on the

Kurunegala road. This may be false, but there seems no doubt that a large number of firearms are now in their possession. As Afghans are now by thousands in Ceylon don't you think it high time Government took some notice of them; any way, prevent their obtaining more arms? What their object can be in thus arming I know not, but a very uneasy feeling now exists among many planters and others on the subject." In a private letter to the editor the correspondent states that, at a funeral of an Afghan in Matale lately, upwards of one thousand of his countrymen were estimated to have attended.

DURING the week ended August 14 there were 185 deaths in Calcutta, being a death-rate of 22.4 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras, the same week, the deaths numbered 254, a death-rate of 33.2 per 1,000. In Bombay, during the week ending the 17th, there were 358 deaths, a death-rate of 26.95 per 1,000.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Brigadier General Brooke, Major Cruickshank, R.E., Lieut. Col. Newport, Major Trench, Lieut. Stayner, Lieut. Marsh, Lieut. Wood, Rev. Mr. Gordon, Rev. Dr. Wenger, J. B. Barry, Captain A. J. C. Rawlins, R.A., Surgeon Major J. Simpson, Joseph Forest Chard, formerly a gunner in the 21st Light Field Battery of Bengal Artillery and a trooper in Outram's Volunteer Cavalry.

FROM the report on the administration of civil justice in Oudh for the past year we learn that litigation generally declined during 1879, and, in fact, had not been so low since 1871. The total number of cases instituted was 60,105, against 69,230 in the preceding year. This falling off is supposed to be due in great measure to the improved condition of the population in 1879 after the scarcity which overtook them in the previous year; although, of course, the sickness which prevailed towards the close of the year must also have affected the institution of suits, as it did complaints of crime. An increase in the litigation for land was a deplorable feature, and indicated that many borrowers of previous years had failed to extricate themselves and were harder pressed than usual. It was well known that the terrible drought of 1877 led to a great increase in loans on the security of immovable property. The tables appended to the report showed that the bulk of litigation which came from the new courts was of the nature of Small Cause Court cases (for money and movables) not exceeding Rs.500 in value. Applications to sue as paupers decreased from 288 in 1878 to 240, and of these only 48 were admitted by the new and old civil courts. The total value of property under litigation was Rs.38,30,065, or Rs.4,33,390 less than in 1878; a decrease to be accounted for by the decline of litigation. There was a slight increase in the costs of petty suits, due in some measure to the fact that the suits were more hotly contested in the year under review than in 1878. Compared with 1878 the results as to duration of suits were on the whole rather favourable, sixteen days in contested and thirteen in uncontested cases. The figures given showed that landlords filed fewer suits, while tenants resorted more frequently to the courts than in the preceding year.

THE prospects of the forthcoming Native Industrial Art Exhibition, notwithstanding the war, are very encouraging. The Government of Madras, we are told, is sending to Simla, where the exhibition will be held, a complete collection of Tanjore and Madura brass work. The Governor of Bombay has enlisted the aid of a number of gentlemen to secure a good collection of Bombay carved wood of the best kinds; and Mr. Gibbs, the president of the Simla committee of management, has been in correspondence with his friends in Bombay to help in the same cause. The Government of the North Western Provinces has taken up the task of collecting a goodly array of Benares brassware; Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant Governor, lending all his influence and sympathy towards the objects of the committee. Sir Robert Egerton, following the example set by himself last year, has addressed

all the deputy commissioners in the Punjab in order to get their co-operation and help in collecting artistic pottery made in the province; and it is expected that Delhi—thanks to Mr. Smyth, the deputy commissioner—will be practically strong in well-shaped porcelain and earthenware vessels of all kinds. Mr. Kipling has prepared a small collection of native art workmanship from the Lahore School of Art. From Burma, Mr. Bernard is sending niello and other metal work, whilst Sir B. Meade at Hyderabad has arranged for contributing the best possible collection of bidri work, together with such other native art specimens as can be collected in time. Some collections are expected from the schools of art in Calcutta, at Jeypore, and in Bombay; but from the Madras school, Mr. Chisholm, the principal, is sending a collection of special character to represent the application of native art to useful objects. To add to the general interest and to fill up the vacant corners of the Exhibition there will be a small number of loan objects from Afghanistan and from private owners in Simla.

DURING his recent visit to Patna Sir Ashley Eden was presented with two addresses, one from the Mahomedan inhabitants of the city, and the other from the Behar Upkar Sabha. The first address contained an expression of gratitude from the inhabitants at the introduction of the Kaithi character in the place of Persian, and at the interest which his Honour has taken in their education and welfare. They further expressed a hope that he would not sanction a change which would tend to clog the wheels of their progress in education, to prevent them from adequately availing themselves of the educational advantages offered by Government. Sir Ashley Eden, in reply, referred to the introduction of Kaithi as the vernacular character of the courts, observing that during his tour in Behar he had received unequivocal proofs that the change had been received with the greatest satisfaction by the mass of the people. He alluded to the advantages which the Kaithi character possessed, observing that the object of Government in making the change was to simplify the Urdu language, by excluding big and pedantic Persian words so as to render it in easy Hindustani. While fully recognising the claims to consideration of the old servants of the Government who were only acquainted with the Persian character, he intimated that orders of Government on the point, which had hitherto been neutral and evaded, must now be promptly and thoroughly carried out. The address from the Behar Upkar Sabha also referred to the introduction of the Kaithi character in terms of gratification, the address expressing a belief that the measure would not only release the mass of the people "from the clutches of touts and other legal harpies infesting our law courts, but will tend in a very marked way to the improvement of genuine native literature, now languishing for want of the fostering care of Government." Sir Ashley Eden, in his reply to this address, made a somewhat similar speech to that in reply to the first address, remarking that the reform to which allusion had been made was one which Government had long had in view; but it had been enforced gradually and slowly in order that it might injure as little as possible the interest of those few persons who gained their livelihood from the knowledge of the foreign character. In the course of further remarks he called attention to the draft of rent law recently circulated by Government, and expressed a belief that Behar could never really flourish until the land question was adjusted in a broad and liberal spirit.

THE *Standard* correspondent telegraphs from Kandahar under date Sept. 8:—The body of troops detailed to march to Kushk-i-Nakhud for the purpose of burying the remains of our countrymen who fell there starts to-morrow. It will consist of the 7th Fusiliers, the 2nd Belooches, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, C-2 Battery R.A., and the Puna Horse. The force will be commanded by Brigadier Daubery. There is no information whatever as to what has become of Ayub's cavalry and regular infantry. It is certain that very few were engaged in the battle, and none were seen in the pursuit. The direction in which they have gone,

and the time at which they quitted his camp, are alike complete mystery to us. Supplies are being collected at the posts along the road in order to provide for the return march of the troops."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INDIAN TRADE FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1879 AND 1880.

		IMPORTS.	
		Six months 1879.	Six months, 1880.
Coals	tons	239,729	386,181
	value Rs.	44,47,000	75,22,000
Cotton goods	do.	7,88,64,000	11,13,33,000
Machinery	do.	30,97,000	35,12,000
Metals	do.	1,56,58,000	1,64,54,000
Kerosine oil	gallons	1,457,072	5,263,901
	value Rs.	10,10,000	25,17,000
Silk	do.	39,38,000	53,18,000
Woollen goods	do.	28,29,000	33,52,000
		EXPORTS.	
		Six months 1879.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1880.
Coffee	cwts.	295,462	419,946
	value Rs.	1,36,23,000	1,86,07,000
Cotton	cwts.	2,651,733	3,426,369
	value Rs.	7,16,49,000	10,37,50,000
COTTON GOODS—			
Yarns and twist	lb.	11,243,654	16,116,921
Goods	yards	14,226,321	14,633,208
	value Rs.	40,98,000	68,03,000
Indigo	cwts.	81,476	59,629
	value Rs.	2,35,29,000	1,95,91,000
Rice	cwts.	15,945,062	18,185,655
	value Rs.	6,14,77,000	6,25,80,000
Wheat	cwts.	145,389	2,447,666
	value Rs.	7,03,000	1,10,07,000
Jute	cwts.	2,670,083	2,352,889
	value Rs.	1,59,91,000	1,60,29,000
Opium	chests	48,106	44,686
	value Rs.	6,45,55,000	6,40,74,000
Linseed	cwts.	1,315,284	2,531,329
	value Rs.	84,58,000	1,62,26,000
Sugar	cwts.	93,728	414,443
	value Rs.	5,26,000	22,00,000
Tea	lb.	9,645,388	10,913,751
	value Rs.	86,72,000	82,31,000
Tobacco	lb.	3,244,032	6,446,639
	value Rs.	4,59,000	6,45,000
Wool	lb.	13,103,743	16,580,393
	value Rs.	51,58,000	75,82,000

—Bombay Gazette.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.*

THE papers read and the discussions held thereon before the Institution of Civil Engineers are generally somewhat too technical, however interesting, to be regarded as claiming a popular hearing. The republication, in a separate form, of the contents of the pamphlet before us must be considered of public interest at present, and that both on account of the engineering feat recorded, as well as the paramount importance just now attaching to the undertaking, the inception and progress of which is described in the three papers, which may not be so pictorial and graphic as Sir Richard Temple's prelection, but are more strongly confined to details and actual work. Mr. Bell, in his opening pages, recalls the fact, which the late Governor of Bombay also pressed upon his appreciative audience at Karachi, that to Mr. W. P. Andrew belongs the credit of having, about the time of the Indian mutiny, urged, with arguments which time has only strengthened the force and ripened the truth, the construction of a line of railway to the Bolan Pass. Sir Andrew Clarke confines himself in his brief introductory note to telling us how he, in 1876, foresaw the necessity for keeping open, at all times and seasons, at least one available route from British India into Afghanistan, and solicited authority from the Supreme Government for the immediate construction of a line of railway from Sukkur to Quetta. Sir Andrew Clarke deserves credit for foresight and for his exertions to make the way easier for the commencement of the work. But the veteran pioneer of Indian railway enterprise deserves that in all speeches or writings concerning the Kandahar Railway his far-seeing prevision of the want that at last became borne in upon the Government, of a tremendous waste of transport and treasure, should be recorded. The story of the building of the first section, to speak in

American fashion, as told by Mr. James Richard Bell, is singularly free from any attempt to magnify the difficulties met with and the energy displayed in overcoming them. His terse technical, unadorned description presents all the facts, and leaves the reader to pause and reflect on the labour and science requisite to enable such a record as this to be written:—"On the 18th September, 1879, the Viceroy's council determined on the construction of a fair-weather line of railway to the Bolan Pass. By the 21st telegraphic orders reached the officers selected for the work, and by the end of the same month a staff of engineers had arrived on the ground. Four months after the issue of the first order, a railway, 133½ miles long, was opened for military traffic. The line, as laid and equipped, cost for, in all, 163½ miles, including the branches and sidings, as nearly as may be three quarters of a million. Mr. Bell admits that the facilities for platelaying were great. The ground was an almost absolutely smooth plain, and the men and the carts were kept together and close to their work by the very conditions of a desert, in which it was as dangerous to stray as it was impossible to hide from the supervising Europeans. There was a staff of officers who for years had carried on public works with the same labourers; while the Governor of the Presidency placed all the resources of a great province at the disposal of a work which was felt to have a material bearing on military operations at Kandahar. The construction of the first section of the Kandahar Railway is a feat that the engineers concerned in it may be proud of. How much was due to the energy and impulse of "the Governor of the Presidency" is briefly hinted in the above words. What will be the record, when or how written, of the completion of the concluding section of the railway, which will then deserve its name, and crown all the patience of Mr. Andrew, and the urgent perseverance of Sir Andrew Clarke and Sir R. Temple, is a problem for the future, the solution of which will be waited for with anxiety by those who believe that there is now in our hands a grand opportunity for securing a profitable and advantageous footing in Southern Afghanistan. The work that Messrs. Bell and Moyle, and their assistants, so ably commenced will only bear its full fruits when it opens the market of Central Asia to the seaports of British India. To quote the words of Mr. Maclean:—"When the railway is finished from Sukkur to Kandahar the latter city will be brought within 750 miles by rail from Karachi, and it will be possible to deliver English goods at Kandahar more expeditiously and cheaply than at Lahore. The capital of Southern Afghanistan would in that case become a great *entrepôt* from which our manufactures would find their way to Cabul and Kashgar on the one hand, and Herat and Teheran on the other, and would compete on favourable terms with Russian manufactures throughout all Central Asia."

OCEAN HYGIENE.*

THE helplessness of the constantly increasing number of persons who, despairing of health at home, set forth to seek it, not as of old, by residence in particular countries, as by voyaging on the ocean, has excited the compassion of Dr. Wilson. As a medical man, evidently much experienced in ocean transit, he has himself learned the needs, the injuries of ignorance, which are the natural lot of most navigating invalids whose object is to discover and appropriate the hygiene of the ocean. It will be somewhat of a surprise to many to learn that at the present time "the favourite passenger ships (to Australia), especially in the autumn, are half filled with invalids of every kind and degree, who are looking forward hopefully to testing the restorative influences of the ocean climate." Mr. Wilson has earned, we should think, the gratitude of all such travellers in search of health. It would be impossible to find a point on which advice was needed by the most nervous or inexperienced voyager which has been left untouched by him. Shrewd common sense, much practical experience, and a thoroughly professional estimate of the importance of little things inspire every page of this work, which is at the same time written in a plain, pleasant style. We fancy that some who have journeyed by the overland route to India or the long oceanic route to Australia would, on perusal of Mr. Wilson's pages, say to themselves, "That is a good idea; I never thought of that before." We are certain that to use the authors words, "those who take a voyage, whether as invalids or otherwise, must not fall into the mistake of looking upon the sea as a panacea for every ill, but must make up their minds to face many inconveniences, and perhaps even a few dangers in their ocean life." Those who will take the trouble to read, recollect, and practically apply the useful advice offered in these pages will manage to avoid many of the inconveniences, and will find themselves enabled to be more agreeable fellow-travellers than are a large proportion of people who seem to think that voyaging is much the same as a railway journey in a Pullman's car. We must add that the ocean routes and physical geography of the sea are well illustrated on a chart securely placed in a pocket.

* "The Kandahar Railway." Comprising "Note on the Kandahar Railway," by Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E.; "The First Section of the Kandahar Railway," by James Richard Bell; "The Platelaying of the Jacobabad Section," by George Moyle. London: The Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street.

* The Ocean as a Health-Resort: A Handbook for Tourists and Invalids. By WILLIAM S. WILSON, M.R.C.S.E. London: J. and A. Churchill.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PATNA.

The admittedly impoverished condition of the population of Behar and the exaggerated statements that have been made regarding it invest the annual administration reports of the Patna division with a special interest. It is satisfactory to find that for the past year, just submitted by Mr. Edgar, is pervaded by a more hopeful one than usual, and tends on the whole to confirm our view that much of the wretchedness that has attracted so much attention of late is traceable to the succession of bad seasons with which the province has been visited. Though this year's early crops, in all the division except Gya, were more or less injured by the excessive rainfall, the damage was more than compensated by a bumper cold weather harvest, and, except in respect of indigo, the year was one of agricultural prosperity. As a consequence, most of the district officers report a decided improvement in the material condition of all but the lowest classes of the people, the landless labourers and the rayats with small holdings and heavy debts, who live from hand to mouth, while the good harvest and abundant work placed even these classes beyond the reach of want. The Commissioner of Patna notices it as a significant fact that, while the lower classes of Behar are the meanest and poorest he has come across, there is no district where so many wealthy men are to be found. This, he thinks, is the natural result of the relations between landlords and tenants. We doubt, however, whether the explanation covers the whole of the facts. Our experience of the division is that the wealthy men are far from being confined to the landlord class; the tenantry furnishing abundant examples of the contrast noted by Mr. Metcalfe. A far more general cause of inequality is to be found in the custom of the province, which imposes the highest rates of rent on the poor and lets the well-to-do off at disproportionately favourable rates. Mr. Macdonnell, we observe, was surprised at the comparative prosperity of the people of Sarun, and in Champaran there is said to have been a decided increase of cultivation and a brisk export trade, which is improving the condition of the cultivators. The commissioner thus states his general conclusions: "I have made unusually full quotations from the district and sub-divisional reports, because they seem to show, in spite of considerable variations of opinion, that the keenest and closest observers discern a decided improvement in the condition of the people, and this coincides with the result of my own observations. Of course, in dealing with so large and complex a subject as this there is great danger of making untrustworthy generalisations from insufficient data, and the difference so often found in the condition of tracts neighbouring to one another warns us of the folly of making sweeping statements to cover all the facts of an area so great and so varied as that of Behar. Still, while keeping these considerations full in view, I can state with some confidence that all the available evidence seems to point to a steady improvement in the material condition of the people throughout the division. In some places this improvement may be scarcely appreciable, and in most places it may be slow; but in others, again, it is well marked and comparatively rapid. I would ascribe this mainly to the improvement of communications and to the consequent rise of the price of agricultural produce; but I think it is also in some measure due to a gradual, but very real, awakening of intelligence among all classes of the people. It may be said that the increased prices of produce, if profitable to the holders of land, must press heavily on the landless classes; but Sir Stuart Bayley showed, in former reports written by him as Commissioner of Patna, that this does not hold good when wages are paid in kind." Under the head of manufactures and trade the only facts of importance noted are that the year was a bad, and, but for high prices, would have been a disastrous one for indigo; that the opening of the Tirhut State Railway has diverted a large forwarding trade from Patna, and thus affected that city injuriously; and that the Pusa tobacco farm turned out 130,000 lb. of manufactured leaf during the year. Under the head of agriculture the wonderful success of Messrs. Burrows, Mylne, and Thomson with their sugar mills justly formed the subject of appreciative comment. "Sir Ashley Eden," says the writer of the Government resolution, "is satisfied that none of the expensive Government agencies for improving the agricultural system of the country maintained in other provinces, and so persistently pressed upon the Government, can show such a result as Rs.6,30,000 expended by the people of a single district in a single year in the purchase of an improved implement, giving a result of Rs.4,73,000 as an addition to the annual income of the district." The public health of the division was unusually bad, epidemic cholera and small-pox being generally prevalent, and the former disease alone causing nearly five thousand deaths in Patna and Bankipur. In connection with this epidemic it is noteworthy that Dinapur, which is only seven miles from Patna and in constant communication with it, was untouched by the disease, a fact which would seem to tell very strongly against its contagiousness.—*Englishman*.

THE KHASIA HILLS.

COL. J. F. SHERER, who has recently retired, has just issued his final report on the administration of the Khasia and Jaintia Hills for 1878-79. The year under notice was a rather trying one for the dwellers on those hills, as they were visited by two epidemics,

had an extra flood towards the close of the rainy season, and in consequence suffered from dear food. Notwithstanding all this, however, Col. Sherer testifies to the almost universal good conduct of that class who usually suffer most from such visitations, viz., the non-criminal. The epidemics were small-pox and cholera; the former having a stupid superstition connected with it which interferes with a cure being attempted. The idea being that small-pox is "the manifestation of the presence of a deity, and they therefore think it impious to adopt measures to avert an attack of the disease." In spite of this feeling, however, and chiefly owing to the indefatigable exertions of the civil surgeon of Shillong, Dr. J. O'Brien, nearly twice as many people were vaccinated as during previous years. The benefits of this will doubtless be felt later on. Cholera was very bad in certain villages, and in two, out of a total of forty cases, there were twenty-one deaths; while of small-pox, the number of deaths was 180 out of a local population of 500, or 36 per cent. An idea of the price of food will be obtained by a glance at the following figures:—

		Seers	per	Rupee.
		1877-78		1878-79.
Rice ...	...	9½	to 14½	4 to 10
Salt ...	...	5½	to 7½	5 to 6½
Fish ...	...	4	to 5	4 to 4½
Potatoes ...	...	16	to 32	16 to 26

The most painful consideration in connection with this state of things is the fact that, while the heavy rains certainly did contribute to a certain extent to this rise in prices, the deputy commissioner attributes the increase more to the "bad state of the road between Gowhaty and Shillong, and the outbreak of cholera at Cherapunjee and its vicinity." The former cause should not have been permitted to exist. We are inclined to attribute any scarcity that existed owing to high prices more to laziness than anything else. While rice was selling at four to ten seers per rupee we must not forget that the cost of labour was high, very much higher than it is in the mofussil—in any other part of India—except, perhaps, in Burma. Ordinary workmen got from five to eight annas per day, and women from three to five annas, while with rice at twelve seers per rupee in other parts of India labour is only worth Rs.4 per month as a rule. But we have had some experience of these tribes, and know they prefer idling to working at any time. Education seems to be popular, at least when it can be had cheaply. A number of natives, employed principally in Government offices, asked Government to provide a "school, teaching up to the standard of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination," and their prayer was granted. Last year, we are informed, there were fifty pupils, and the cost of their education was Rs.41-13-11, of which Government contributed Rs.35-7-9. To present this in another form, we may say that each pupil paid at the rate of eight and a-half annas per month for a high class education. The people of Assam are praying for higher education generally, and we hope their prayer will be granted. At the same time, they must be prepared to pay considerably more for the privilege than the young men at Shillong do. We observe, too, that the amount subscribed by the entire native population of Shillong towards the Charitable Dispensary is only Rs.8 to Rs.9 per month.—*Indian Daily News*.

WHAT OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN DONE: WHAT MUST BE DONE.

THE events of the last few weeks in Southern Afghanistan will probably have the effect of indefinitely prolonging the war and modifying materially the future of the country, as we cannot possibly retire far until our military supremacy has been completely reasserted and all opposition crushed. They will lead also to the creation of some security against all possible future attempts to unseat and drive out that helpless puppet, Shere Ali Khan, Kandahari. Partial annexation would have been the safest course, and, this having been decided on, the important strategic places should have been occupied, levies consisting of Hazaras, Tapeks, Kazilbashes, &c., could easily have been raised, supplemented by regiments of Sikhs, Dogras, Punjabis, Pathans, and Goorkhas, enlisted for special service in Afghanistan. This force should have been backed by an army of at least 25,000 British soldiers, and by degrees our army of occupation might have been withdrawn and the country guarded by the local and specially raised force. As the country quieted down strong parties escorting our politicals and survey officers should have traversed each district, making a rapid survey, and the politicals might then have exercised their legitimate duties by making assessments and collecting information and data for the future administration of the country. A few members of the geological survey should have gone with these parties and thus have placed before us much interesting and valuable information on the mineral resources of Afghanistan. In the course of a few years Afghanistan might, by vigorous measures, have quieted down to something like the Punjab in 1847 or 1850; but no half-measures would have answered, no false clemency, no forbearance purchased, no mistaken views resulting from advice tendered, or orders dictated by political officers, who (whatever their merits as members of the judicial and police services) have proved themselves a positive incubus to the military chiefs ever since Ali Musjid fell. A few words as to the treatment of the country and people. First, the military chief should have announced the intention of Government to introduce order, safety to life and property, and that all alike would share the

benefits of a settled form of government, but that all opposition would be met with prompt measures. All marauders to be instantly executed. Any villages sheltering marauders or known proclaimed offenders, or on being searched found to contain Government property or the property of any European, native soldier, or camp follower, to be promptly punished. At the same time, certain influential chiefs should have been invited to levy local police and maintain order, being liberally subsidised as long as this was done, but to be held liable for offences against life and property. In addition to this roads and communications should have been made as rapidly as possible, and every measure taken to make our occupation as light a burden as possible on the Indian and home revenues. At present as matters stand we have to completely re-establish our ascendancy and crush Ayub. To ascertain how far Ayub's attack on General Burrows may be the result of a combination between Ayub and Abdul Rahman. To ascertain how far, if at all, Russia has identified herself with Ayub Khan, or whether he "is fighting for his own hand." To permanently annex as much of Kandahar as possible, and relegate Shere Ali to the pension list, installing General Sir D. Stewart in his place as "Wali," with full power, and not handicapped by the presence of any political. As Abdul Rahman will not hold his own long after our back is turned, and our folly in counting on him as a "constant factor" will soon have to be rectified by completely annexing the whole country, we should, therefore, turn our present opportunity to the best advantage, reorganise our army, recuperate our finances, and await the not very distant crisis when we must again—and it is to be hoped finally—settle the destinies of the country by making it a dependency of the British Empire.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMA.—From the Prison Administration Report of British Burma for the year 1879, with the chief commissioner's resolution thereon, we learn that during the greater part of 1879 there were 14 gaols in the province. The number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 4,459 against 4,723 in 1878; and 7,222 persons were committed to gaol in 1879 against 7,696 in the previous year. The total number of convicts in the province was therefore 11,681, or 738 less than in 1878. At the close of the year there were 4,412 convicts under sentence. The daily average number was 4,335, as compared with 4,595 in the preceding year. The number transferred to undergo sentence has decreased from 2,128 in 1878 to 1,106 in 1879; but, except in the case of the Shway-gyin gaol, there was less overcrowding than in the previous twelve months. These figures are exclusive of prisoners under the Excise Act in civil gaols. The number of European convicts admitted has decreased from 161 in 1878 to 148 in the year under review, notwithstanding the considerable increase made to the European garrison, the daily average number for the two years being 53 and 58 respectively. The proportion of convicts to the entire population on the last day of 1879, 0.14 per cent., was the same as on the last day of 1878. As regards the race and religion of convicts, the proportions do not differ materially from those of the previous year. The order of criminality remains unaltered; but the percentage of Buddhists and Hindus was slightly lower, that of Christians and Mahomedans somewhat higher. Of the convict population at the close of the year nearly 50 per cent. were agriculturists, a proportion considerably lower than in 1878, when it was over 62.39 per cent. The financial results of the year may be considered satisfactory. The cost of maintenance under all heads was Rs.3,29,008, as compared with Rs.3,58,193 in 1878, the average cost per head having fallen from Rs.72-15-5 to Rs.71-14-8. The recommendations of the prisons conference with respect to police guards and establishment were carefully considered during the year, but it was found impossible to make any general alteration in the existing arrangements.—*Madras Times.*

DESTRUCTION OF A LIGHTHOUSE.—A telegram, dated Sept. 8, from the officer commanding the naval forces in the Dutch Indies, announced that the stone lighthouse on First Point, Tanjing Koelong, West Coast of Java, has been thrown down by a violent earthquake. This lighthouse was completed in 1877. The light was of the first class, and was for the guidance of vessels entering Prince's Strait in the Straits of Sundra.

THE LATE MR. SHERRING.—We quite support the *Pioneer* when it says that the labours of the late Rev. Mr. Sherring "will merit some recognition from the Government." Mr. Sherring has left a widow and five children. This is a case in which the Government might well, in the interests of literature, education, and Indian scholarship, bestow upon the widow a pension. Mr. Sherring's merits as a scholar were many, but we consider that he did great and rare service when he took up the subject of caste, a subject almost foreign to European residents in India, and yet a subject of such importance that a knowledge of it is the only door by which Europeans can come to a familiar and friendly knowledge of the Indian peoples. If Mr. Sherring had done nothing more than bring out his great work on the castes of Upper India we consider he would still have established a foremost claim to recognition, and even to the gratitude of the Government of India.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE TAGORE PROFESSOR.—Mr. W. T. Agnew, barrister at

law, has been appointed Tagore law professor, and has chosen for his subject the law of trusts. The candidate who secured the next highest number of votes is Baboo Upendronath Mittra, late law lecturer of the Dacca College, and now practising as a pleader in the High Court.—*Ibid.*

HEALTH OF N.W.P. AND OUDH.—During June last the deaths in the N.W.P. and Oudh were 104,474 as against 83,802 in June, 1879. Of this large mortality the deaths from fever are put down at 78,200.—*Ibid.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Howrah Mills Company, held on August 14, the reports and accounts were passed.—At the general meeting of Watson's Patent Press Company, held August 17, the report and accounts were passed and it was resolved by Baboo Toolsy Dass Roy "that of the balance of Rs.4,599 at credit of profit and loss account Rs.4,000 be invested in Government paper."—At a meeting of the Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, held on August 21, the following resolutions were passed:—"That the directors' report and accounts for the half-year ending June 30, 1880, be adopted and passed as correct." "That a dividend of Rs.30 per share, equal to 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, be declared payable on and after the 1st proximo, and that the balance of Rs.81,494-1-8 at credit of the profit and loss account be carried forward to next half-year." "That the directors be and hereby are empowered to construct the additional accommodation required for the proper storage of cotton and yarn and for quarters." "That the directors be instructed to procure from England machinery for carding and other purposes."—*Englishman.*

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—Regarding indigo prospects, we gather from the reports of Messrs. Moran and Company, and Messrs. Thomas and Company for the last fortnight, that the season in Lower Bengal is now drawing to a close, and the result, on the whole, may be considered satisfactory, and, in many instances, very favourable. There is no alteration in prospects to report in Kishnagar. In Jessore, produce has improved until lately, when unfavourable weather set in and interfered with the yield; the plant, however, has continued to cut out well, and this district will shortly close manufacture with much over last year's outturn. This remark applies also to Moorsshedabad and Rajshahye. The accounts from Midnapur are less favourable, and from Burdwan they are very unsatisfactory. Bhagulpur is reported to be doing fairly, but Purneah has of late had cold and rainy weather, and produce, which throughout the season has been bad, has again fallen off. This district will shortly close manufacture, and the result, except in a few concerns, will be much smaller than was hoped for. As far as we can at present judge, the outturn promises to be about 20,000 maunds, against some 15,000 maunds last year. The accounts from Behar are not so satisfactory. About a fortnight ago complaints began to be received of too much rain from Tirhut, Chapra, and Chumparun; the fall was heavy and continuous, varying from fourteen to twenty-eight inches, the two former zillahs feeling it more severely than the latter; the yield from the plant naturally fell off very much, and many factories were compelled to partially suspend mahai, the state of the roads being such as to make it well nigh impossible to bring the plant in to the vats; the heavy rain was succeeded by a few days of sunny weather, but the produce did not show so much improvement as planters expected, and the latest letters and telegrams received from Tirhut and Chapra advise further heavy and continuous falls of rain, which are not only most injurious to the plant now being worked off, but are very detrimental to the khuntis.—*Ibid.*

THE CHURCH AT MANDALAY.—The church erected by Mr. Marks, missionary of S.P.G., at Mandalay seems to be in a strange predicament. It was built under the auspices of the late King of Burma, and Queen Victoria sent out for it a font of coloured marble. When Mr. St. Barbe so suddenly quitted Mandalay about a year ago Mr. Marks went with him, leaving the church without anyone to look after it. Fortunately very little damage has happened to it during the past year. Mr. Marks is now prohibited from entering Burmese territory, and can therefore no more take possession of the building. King Theebaw is offering it to the Baptists, and if they won't take it he will offer it to the Roman Catholics or to any religious body that will accept it. It happens, however, that a deed exists made out for the late Bishop Milman, according to which the ground on which the church stands belongs to the Church of England for ever. The fate of the building is not so decided as that of the ground. In Theebaw's present humour no religious body seems to be anxious to take over possession of the church. His coming child (the astrologers are afraid to indicate the sex for fear of consequences in case of failure) may be baptised in Queen Victoria's font.—*Madras Times.*

TRADE IN WIVES.—A somewhat novel branch of trade—a trade in wives—has sprung up in some of the Punjab frontier districts. Women are kidnapped beyond the frontier, purchased by the Afridis and others from their kidnappers, and hawked about for sale in British territory. These women are often forcibly married to their purchasers in spite of the fact that they may have husband and children at their own homes. The trade is extensively carried on in the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Kohat. Unfortunately some defect in the Indian Penal Code makes it impossible for the British courts to punish that portion of the offence which is

committed in British territory. If this should be the case the sooner the defect in our law is removed the better for the interests of all concerned, Government included.—*Indian Herald*.

TEA AND INDIGO.—The last fortnight's report from the tea districts is somewhat unfavourable. Unseasonable cold and heavy rains have interfered with the growth of the leaf and also with the manufacture. The same causes have also checked the indigo output to some extent.—*Times Telegram*.

THE ATTACK ON LORD LYTTON.—Deesa, a Eurasian, the youth who fired a pistol at Lord Lytton last Christmas, has been put on trial before the Calcutta High Court. The jury found that he fired the shot, but that he was of unsound mind. He was ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.—*Ibid*.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.—The new terminal station, at Agra, of the Rajputana State Railway has just been finished at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees. It is said to be one of the finest stations in India. Under present arrangements it will be formally opened by Sir George Couper in the early part of the cold weather.—*Times of India*.

GLANDERS.—We regret to hear that six cases of glanders showed themselves and had to be destroyed at the remount depot at Haupur lately. This can scarcely be wondered at when it is known that the director of remounts, upon his own responsibility, ordered up from Calcutta a batch of remounts, out of which some seven or eight had been a short time previously destroyed for the same disease, and before the effects of contagion could have been detected.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE ILLNESS OF THE METROPOLITAN.—The Bishop of Calcutta, who is recovering satisfactorily, but slowly, from his recent severe attack of fever, having been forbidden by his medical adviser to travel in the plains during September, will remain at Darjiling until the end of that month; when he hopes to visit the stations of Jalpaiguri and Sa'dpur, arriving in Calcutta by October 5, and continuing his visitation from that point in accordance with his published programme.—*Times of India*.

MAKING PRESENTS TO A JUDGE.—Sheik Nural Huq, the record-keeper of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has been obliged, by an order of the judges, to send in his resignation owing to some misconduct on his part in presenting to Mr. Douglas White, the 5th judge, a case of champagne and other articles, with a view, as it was believed, of influencing the learned judge to bestow upon him an appointment in the warrant department, the emoluments of which were larger than those enjoyed by the record-keeper.—*Englishman*.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—It is said that the senate of the Calcutta University are proposing a measure which must considerably increase the cost per annum of all the mofussil colleges. The project spoken of is a revised scheme of studies for the fine arts—the B.A. and the honour examinations—which has been prepared by a Calcutta board, and is to be very shortly submitted to the senate for approval. It is said to be a most sweeping measure.—*Times of India*.

REPAIR OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The Government of India has sanctioned Rs.10,000 for expenses to be incurred in repairing Government House, Calcutta, this year. The amount sanctioned last year and the year before last exceeded Rs.15,000.—*Times of India*.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN IN BEHAR.—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was received at Chuprah, on the 12th, by the Maharaja of Hutwa and the European and native gentry, who presented an address of welcome to his Honour. On the 15th a splendid entertainment was given by the Maharaja, the party consisting of more than fifty gentlemen and ladies. There was also a display of fireworks, the success of which was, however, greatly interfered with on account of the rain. His Honour and party arrived at Buxar on the 15th at eight in the morning. After visiting the Central Gaol, the party came by a special train to Doomraon, where they were the guests of the Maharaja. After luncheon his Honour and party started for Arrah, where they arrived in the evening. Grand preparations, including fireworks and illumination, were made at the latter station. The Maharaja of Doomraon came to Arrah by the same special train.—*Pioneer*.

AN INGENIOUS PLEA.—A Mahomedan of Calcutta was charged last week with having fished in a tank without a pass. Defendant admitted the charge, saying that he went to try whether there were sufficient fish in the tank to induce him to take out a pass, the price of which was Rs.5 per month. His worship fined the defendant Rs.5.—*Ibid*.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NATIVE GRADUATES.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has created two scholarships of £200 per annum each to be held at the Cirencester College by native graduates of the Calcutta University for the study of scientific agriculture.—*Englishman*.

THE LATE DR. BARRY.—A telegram has been received in Calcutta announcing the death of Dr. Barry, who was (says the *Englishman*) for many years well known as one of our most successful and popular medical practitioners, and who had long occupied a conspicuous place in the front rank of the promoters of British enterprise in India. Dr. Barry was formerly managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Scott, Thomson, and Co., and for the past twenty-seven years, in many capacities, one of the most energetic workers on that side of India. Though young to the last

in strength and spirits, Dr. Barry commenced his active career in this country thirty-five years ago as surgeon in the Bengal Marine, where he won the esteem and affection of every one in the service. From 1849 till 1853 he was civil surgeon at Tezpur and Gowalpara, in Assam, where he rendered valuable service by the reforms which he effected in gaol discipline and the sanitary improvements which he carried out. His more immediate connection with Calcutta began in November, 1853, after which he had for many years a large river and considerable town practice, and was widely known for his thorough devotion to his profession and for the generous promptitude and unremitting care which characterised his services to all who required them, whether rich or poor.

CALCUTTA.—The Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the outlay by the Port Commissioners of a sum of Rs.1,20,000 for a further extension of the jetty embankment between jetties Nos. 4 and 5, and for taking down import shed No. 1 and re-erecting it at No. 4 jetty.—*Pioneer*.

SUFFOCATED TO DEATH.—Two coolies, while working on board the B.S. *Cape Verde* in port at Calcutta, on Aug. 16, were suffocated to death. It appears that the vessel in question sprang a leak on Aug. 12, and, having put back, was beached on the river bank at No. 4 Hastings; the water getting into the hold of the vessel damaged a large number of bags containing gram, which, becoming rotten, emitted a noxious gas. The deceased were employed with other coolies in discharging the gram and seed, and, while they were thus engaged on the 'tween decks, one of them accidentally fell into the after cargo hold; his brother hastened into the hold to render him assistance, and both men were suffocated. The ship's stevedore (an African) also attempted to go to their rescue, but fainted just as he got into the hatchway; he was dragged out and restored to consciousness after some time. The deceased had to be hooked out of the hold, as no one could get into it, and a light would not burn therein.—*Ibid*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage in port at date of mail stood at 38,178 tons. London *via* Canal: Rates on the whole have been maintained, and the market closed quiet at £2 10s. for rice or wheat; £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. for jute; £3 5s. to £3 10s. for tea and hides; £3 to £3 2s. 6d. nominal for linseed or rape. For London *via* Cape: The market closed firm at £1 18s. 9d. to £2 for rice or wheat; linseed and jute, £2 5s.; rape and poppy, £2 7s. 6d. For Liverpool *via* Canal: Rice or wheat, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. nominal; measurement and oils, £3 to £3 5s. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Rice or wheat £1 17s. 6d.; jute, £1 17s. 6d.; linseed, £2; measurement and oils, £2 to £2 2s. 6d.

MEDICAL.—The Surgeon General of Bengal having referred to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor relative to medical students entering Government service, Sir Ashley Eden has been pleased to issue the following notification for general information:—"It is hereby notified that medical students who have already passed the qualifying examination for employment as assistant surgeons should declare their intention of entering the service of Government on or before August 16. It is further notified that in the years which still remain of the presents system, that is, up to January 1, 1884, such declaration must be made within one month of passing the qualifying examination."—*Pioneer*.

CHOLERA AT ATTOCK.—A bad outbreak of cholera is reported at Attock amongst the engineering party completing the ferry arrangements for the troops expected shortly. Mr. Granville, assistant engineer in charge, who has been attacked by it, together with his European subordinate and the greater part of the native workmen, is to be temporarily replaced by Mr. Wallis.—*Englishman*.

THE SITTANG VALLEY RAILWAY.—We hear that the Sittang Valley Railway has been shelved for the present, and that the intention now is to construct a line to Pegu, which is to be susceptible of extension, with time and an improvement in the financial position of the Indian Government, to Tounghoo. The line will, it is stated, be about forty miles long. It will, doubtless, help to open out a fair extent of country and give an impetus to trade and agriculture in those parts.—*Bombay Gazette*.

DISTURBANCE IN THE MANDI STATE.—The Mandi State is occupied in settling a disturbance that has broken out in its Sheoraj ilaqua. Mr. Anderson, assistant commissioner, Kulu, and an official of the durbar have been despatched to the disaffected villages to report on the real state of affairs. The disturbances are not serious at present. The people are said to be dissatisfied with certain measures recently taken by Mian Man Sing, the raja's half-brother and wazir, and especially with a proposal to commute the begar labour furnished by the zemindars for money dues. Objection is made to this proposal by the classes who have been hitherto exempt from furnishing forced labour, and who imagine that they will be called upon to pay the demand. One of the raj officials, who had been sent to ascertain the extent of the disturbances, has been arrested by the zemindars and placed in confinement; but this, so far as is yet known, is the only overt act of insubordination committed by them. It is said that the raja has personally nothing to fear from his disaffected subjects; and in this view of the matter the easiest solution of the difficulty would probably be for him personally to visit the villages and himself make inquiry and redress.—*Pioneer*.

THE LATE REV. DR. WENGER.—We regret to have to record the death, on August 20, of the Rev. Dr. J. Wenger, the

well-known Baptist Missionary. Dr. Wenger was, we believe, of Swiss parentage, and early in life displayed a remarkable aptitude for acquiring languages. After leaving home he first went to Greece, and, after a short stay there, to England, from whence he came out to join the Baptist Mission in 1839. From his linguistic attainments he was soon associated with Mr. Yates in preparing a Bengali translation of the Bible, a work which he had to complete alone after Dr. Yates's death. This translation has gone through several editions, one of which was supervised by Dr. Wenger and issued only lately. In addition to this he was engaged upon a commentary on the Bible, which he had completed as far as the Epistle to Timothy, which will shortly be printed. This, however, gives but a faint idea of Dr. Wenger's work, for he was always engaged in translating tracts and hymns into Bengali or Sanskrit, of which language he was also a master. Quiet and unostentatious in his manner, he went about, after the manner of his Master, doing good amongst the poor, by whom his loss will be greatly felt, as it will also by his numerous friends.—*Englishman*.

TIPPERA.—The district of Tippera, at present in the Dakka administrative division, is to be transferred to the Chittagong division from Nov. 1 next.

THE JETTY EMBANKMENT.—The Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned an outlay of Rs.1,20,000 by the Port Commissioners for an extension of jetty embankment.

GAS FOR BENARES.—The municipality of Benares have decided to light the city with gas.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS PIER.—The expenditure on the works up to June 30 has been about Rs.40,01,601, and the progress of each pier during the six months ending June 30 has been greater than the progress in any previous corresponding six months since the first block was set, as this table will show :—

		North pier.	South pier.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.	
January 1 to June 30, 1877, advance	...	228	—	228
Do. do. 1878 ...	...	420	381	801
Do. do. 1879 ...	...	356	627	983
Do. do. 1880 ...	...	653	688	1,341

—*Engineer's Report*.

MADRAS RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUND.—The tenth annual report of the above fund for the year ending December 31, 1879, is as follows :—272 members joined the fund during the year, and 495 withdrew, leaving at the close of the year a total of 1,539 names on the register. The income of the year from subscriptions was Rs.13,274, which exceeds the amount subscribed in the preceding year by Rs.64-8. The amount refunded to members during the year was Rs.11,458-13. The total sum at the credit of subscribers at the end of the year was Rs.83,686-7, or an average of Rs.54-6 to each member. The net profits realised during the year amounted to Rs.9,172-7-6, admitting of a distribution to each subscriber of a dividend of 10 per cent. of the total sum at credit, which percentage has accordingly been distributed. The purchase of Government paper during the year amounted to Rs.9,500, costing Rs.8,880. So that at the close of the year the total nominal value of the Government bonds amounted to Rs.93,500. The large amount of subscriptions refunded during the year is partly due to the numerous applications that have been received and passed for refunds under Rule 9. This subject has been under the consideration of the executive committee of the fund, who have recorded a resolution to the effect that in future no applications under this rule will receive attention unless the head of the department concerned recommends that it be complied with. The heads of departments have been directed to recommend only exceptional and deserving cases.—*Madras Times*.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE "LASSA."—Our Bimlipatam correspondent writes under date August 6 :—"The barque *Lassa*, 1,139 tons register, commanded by Capt. J. Higgins, on her voyage from Madras to Calcutta, struck on the Santipilly rocks at 11 a.m. on the 5th instant and sank in ten minutes without leaving a vestige behind her. Fortunately there were no lives lost; the captain and crew having been saved by the ship's boats, landed at Santipilly on the same day at 6 p.m., and from thence they arrived at Bimlipatam this morning. There were forty-one hands on board, nine of whom were Europeans. Nothing is known at present as to how the vessel got on the rocks. At the time she struck the weather was clear, with a moderate breeze from the south. She was carrying a ballast of sand and had no cargo on board. The *Lassa* is an iron vessel, built at Glasgow in 1877. Her owners are Messrs. S. Potter, London. This is the second vessel wrecked on the Santipilly rocks since December, 1876, when the s.s. *Dacca* was lost."—*Madras Standard*.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—We are glad to hear that there is every prospect of the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for 1879 being published very shortly. It is rather late in the year 1880 for a journal of 1879 to make its appearance, but better late than never. The following are the contents of the journal :—1. On Hygiene in Ancient India. 2. Antiquities of Namundar in North Arcot District. 3. On the names of places in Tanjore. 4. A brief sketch of the Yerukula

Language as spoken in Rajahmundry. 5. Historical Tables concerning the Presidency of Fort St. George. 6. The ultimate source of Common Salt. 7. On the Army Organisations and Political Maxims of the Ancient Hindus, with special reference to gunpowder and firearms. The editor, Dr. Oppert, fills nearly half of the journal with his article on firearms, &c., No. 7 in the contents. In the last number of the journal Dr. Oppert propounded his theory on the classification of languages. The *Academy* of July 17 remarks thus on Dr. Oppert's theory :—"It must be allowed that the linguistic classification which he proposes is in many respects better than any hitherto advanced." Whatever might be his theory, it must be admitted that the doctor is unremitting in his labours in the cause of literature and science.

THE MYSOR ADMINISTRATION.—This certainly seems to substantiate what is stated by the champions of Mr. Gordon's administration—namely, that he has not, as is alleged without a shadow of a shade of foundation, been flooding Mysor with Madrasses; that, on the contrary, he has not himself imported one single individual from outside, but has resisted such importation when it has been urged upon him, on the ground that he believes there is fairly good material to be found within the province. His friends contend that he has simply been impartial in promoting officials whom he has already found in the ranks of the administration without regard to their place of origin. A table classifying the native commissioners down to amildars shows that, out of a total of 125 posts of the upper class, 16 only are held by outsiders of all kinds, whereas the influential family or clan of local Iyengars alone monopolise thirty-three out of the 125. As regards the officials of the lower grades, the state of the case is as follows :—Iyengars, 519; other Brahmins, 3,254; Madras Brahmins, 16; Sudras, 844; Mahomedans, 310; Eurasians or Europeans, 102; total, 5,045. This statement has reference to officials drawing pay under Rs.100 a month, and it speaks for itself. The Madras Brahmins are nowhere in the race apparently. The cry about the undue supersession of the native Mysoreans by outsiders seems, in fact, on close investigation, to break down utterly.—*Pioneer*.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A private of the 44th Regiment, named William Rankin, was tried by court-martial at Thayetmyo, the other day, for ten different offences of insubordination, theft, &c. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, to be put under stoppages of pay until he makes good certain articles which he stole, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. Sir Neville Chamberlain, in confirming the sentence, says :—"The prisoner deserves no consideration. He is a man of very bad character, and most reckless and insubordinate. The army is well rid of so bad a soldier."—*Athenæum*.

A DISTURBANCE IN HYDERABAD.—We have received further information regarding the disturbance at Goolburga. The cause of it arose about three weeks ago. The Hindus were burying a body near a Mahomedan mosque at Goolburga, but in a place where Hindus have always buried their dead, when the Mahomedans suddenly took umbrage at this, attacked them while they were in the act of burial, and threw the body out in the road. This created a disturbance at the time, and there was a free fight, in which one person was killed and several severely wounded, when the police interfered and restored order. On the disturbance being reported to Sir Salar Jung he ordered a committee, consisting of three Europeans and three Parsees, to inquire into it and report fully on the case. It is while this committee is sitting that this last row has taken place. The Hindus disapproved of the European members as they knew nothing about caste rules, &c., being engineers in H.H. the Nizam's P.W.D.; and they petitioned the Nizam's Government to appoint one who had a knowledge of their caste rules and customs. Meanwhile this second disturbance broke out.—*Deccan Herald*.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST.—We are glad to be able to state that Colonel Harry N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., of the Royal (late Madras) Engineers, commandant of the Madras Sappers and Miners, has been appointed Brigadier General of Malabar and Canaro, in succession to Brigadier General Burton.—*Mail*.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—The latest reports received from Brigadier General Buck, commanding the troops at Rampa, are to the effect that everything is quiet at Mulkangiri, and the villagers are settling down. It has been decided to send back the 10th Regt. N.I. to Madras with the exception of 200 men, who are to be retained for a short time.—*Madras Times*.

CRUSADE AGAINST A MAN-EATER.—We hear that a few well-known shikarees intend to proceed to Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, where a man-eater is said to be at large and committing great depredations among cattle, &c., for the sworn purpose of giving stripes his quietus.—*Athenæum*.

CHOLERA.—We regret to hear that cholera has been imported into Madras from Periapoliem, a village thirty miles distant, where the annual heathen festival had been celebrated lately, two cases proving fatal at Chintadrepettah. Active measures, we learn, have been adopted to stamp out the disease, which we trust will prove effectual.—*Ibid*.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a meeting, held on August 24, the audited accounts, &c., were passed and a dividend declared. The profit for the half-year ending June 30 is Rs.37,941-15-7; a dividend of 10 per cent. per

annum was declared—viz., Rs.50 per share on 700 shares, equal to Rs.35,000.—*Athenæum*.

THE TELEPHONE.—An interesting experiment with the telephone was recently made between Madras and Arcot, a distance of over forty miles. A concert of vocal and instrumental music performed at both places was transmitted and heard with distinctness at the opposite ends of the wire.—*Englishman*.

AN OFFICER UNDER ARREST.—An officer in the Royal Artillery, stationed at Secunderabad, is at present under arrest on the charge of circulating or causing to be circulated an anonymous communication reflecting in strong language on the character of the family of another officer in the station. There is, we believe, much difference of opinion as to whether the act, even if proved, can, strictly speaking, be called a military offence. A court of inquiry has been held, with what result is not yet known.—*Athenæum*.

COL. DREVER.—Col. Drever, C.S.I., the commissioner of police, Madras, leaves Madras in the French steamer for Marseilles, and will probably retire from the service before the expiration of his present leave. His health was undermined by his exertions during the famine. Col. Drever is both one of the most experienced and most popular of the officers in the Police Department, which he entered in June, 1859, five months before Col. Hearn, and eleven months after Col. Swanston, the Nestor of the local service. Cols. Hearn and Swanston will become entitled to their off- reckonings in 1884, but Col. Drever's time will not be completed until the following year.—*Mail*.

THE COTTON MART.—The staple article of production in Southern India, which was so largely exported to London and to the continent of Europe by the canal steamers, is now steadily on the decline. From the reports we have received from the interior we learn that there is a slight failure in the cotton crops in the different districts in the mofussil this year, and they will, it is feared, not yield a large outturn next year as anticipated. This failure is attributed to the want of rain in some of the cotton districts. The present stock available in the market is being largely absorbed by the buyers for the several cotton spinning and weaving mills in Madras and the other Presidencies, and some lakhs of rupees have been invested in cotton by mill agents here. The Bourbon crop is said to have failed owing to the want of rain, and oopum, it is said, will in a month hence be scarce, as it is the end of the season. Owing to the adulteration of the market good qualities are not procurable. The spinning mills in Madras are now working well, and with good returns. The yarn spun here is equivalent to that exported from Manchester. Exports of Madras yarn are largely sent to the several gaols in the mofussil as well as to the coast.—*Madras Times*.

BOMBAY.

IT is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that, in selecting candidates for appointment as second-class subordinate judges in the regulation districts of this Presidency, preference will, as a rule, be given to men who have passed the L.L.B examination of the Bombay University over those who only have passed in the same year the examination of subordinate judges according to the test prescribed by her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Government, notwithstanding, reserve in every case their discretionary power of selecting the candidate whom they may consider the fittest.

REMOVALS FROM THE BENCH.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has directed the removal of the following names from the list of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the town and island of Bombay:—Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Cursondas Madhowdas, Cumulsee Premjee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, Dosabhooy Framjee Cama, Gunputrow Ragoba, Kesewjee Naique, Limjee Maneckjee Limjee, Nanabhooy Pandurang.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—The land (20,000 square yards) at the powder works bunder, Mazagon, held by the Mazagon Manufacturing Company from Government at a rental of Rs.100 per month for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable, and mill and press buildings, &c., standing thereon, were recently sold for Rs.1,05,500 to Mr. John Gordon, the highest bidder.—*Ibid*.

THE MANILLA EARTHQUAKE.—The Mr. F. C. Parker, of the firm of Messrs. Peele, Hubbell, and Co., mentioned in the account of the earthquake at Manilla as having been seriously injured by the debris of a falling house coming down upon him, is the brother of Mr. Parker, the agent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay. The report states that an arm of the injured gentleman, who was the only Englishman in the town that came to grief, had been amputated, and he was in a precarious condition.—*Ibid*.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE.—Nursey Kessowjee, notorious in connection with the great mill frauds, and who, it will be remembered, was sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment for his share therein, is said to be bearing his forced confinement badly. Since his committal we are informed he has lost 50lb. in weight, and he was at no time a corpulent man, in which respect he differed greatly from his father. He is at present an inmate of the gaol hospital.—*Ibid*.

ILLNESS OF MR. MIDDLETON.—A Puna paper mentions the dangerous illness of Mr. W. H. Middleton, district traffic superintendent G.I.P. Railway. He is suffering from typhoid fever, and his life is despaired of. Mr. Middleton is one of the oldest servants

of the company still in India; he is a most kind-hearted and obliging man, and is universally known on the lines of the G.I.P. Railway. All who know him will be grieved to hear of his dangerous illness.—*Ibid*.

ASSAULT BY OFFICERS.—We hear that Capt. French, R.A., was recently fined Rs.500 by Mr. Sinclair, assistant collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, for assaulting a number of koonbis at the village of Venjole. It appears that Capt. French and Lieuts. Kupar, R.A., and Forbes, 15th N.I., were out on a hog hunting excursion, and one of their horsekeepers insulted some women of the village, with the result that he and his fellows were thrashed by the male inhabitants. The ghorawallas thereupon ran to their masters' tents crying for assistance, and the officers appear to have taken their part and in turn thrashed the villagers. On appeal Mr. Phillpotts, the sessions judge, reduced the fine to Rs.50.—*Ibid*.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT OOMRAWUTTEE.—It is stated that an agricultural exhibition, similar to the one held at Akola in 1868, is to take place at Oomrawuttee early next year. The movement was originated by the principal native inhabitants of the zillab, and, according to the vernacular papers, the British Resident at Hyderabad, Sir Richard Meade, has promised his patronage and support.—*Times of India*.

PROPOSED STATUE TO SIR R. TEMPLE.—It has been decided to commemorate Sir Richard Temple's services in India by erecting a statue in Bombay. The committee who are entrusted with the funds met on August 28 to select a sculptor.—*Ibid*.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.—The total fall of rain in Bombay up to Aug. 27 was as follows:—Byculla, 43 inches 55 cents; Fort, 46 inches 69 cents; Colaba, 43 inches 75 cents.—*Ibid*.

THE 61ST REGIMENT.—The 61st (South Gloucestershire) Regiment, Lieut. Col. William Blackett, who are expected to arrive here in the *Orontes* from Malta on Sept. 4, will be stationed in Bombay, and the companies of the 4th King's, now garrisoning Colaba, will return to Puna. The 2-24th Regiment, who also come out in the *Orontes*, will go to Puna.—*Ibid*.

LIEUT. COL. WARDROP.—Lieut. Col. Wardrop, who will probably be confirmed as adjutant general of the Bombay army in place of the late General Brooke, entered the service in 1850 and joined the late 29th Regiment N.I. in 1852, with which regiment he served until 1861, being adjutant from May, 1857, until June, 1861, when he was appointed staff officer at Kaladgie. Since then, with the exception of about two years, from 1871 to 1873, he has been continually on the staff of the army.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY PLAGUE IN KANDEISH.—Some form of foot-and-mouth disease or cattle plague has broken out in the Kandeish collectorate.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY AND THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The *Madras Athenæum* says the western capital has certainly set a noble and praiseworthy example which Madras would do well to follow. The object for which the fund has been started is one that must elicit the warmest sympathy and call forth an exercise of liberality from all those who have a spark of patriotism within them. If the people of Madras are desirous, therefore, of testifying their loyalty and displaying their patriotism, to say nothing of that sympathy which they are bound to show towards those European and native soldiers who have been disabled, or towards the families of those who have died when engaged in the operations of the war in Afghanistan, they cannot do better than unite in getting up such a public meeting as that which has been held in Bombay. Sir James Fergusson made a very happy allusion when he referred to the long and honourable association of British and native soldiers on the battlefields of India, and beyond the sea, in China and Persia, and when, in mentioning the Malta expedition, he remarked that "native soldiers had even crossed the 'black water' to Europe to redress an attempted wrong." We in Madras must remember that the Patriotic Fund has as strong claims upon our sympathy as it has on the sympathy of the inhabitants of the other presidencies, and we should not allow any stigma to attach to the "benighted" from an apathy in supporting so deserving and charitable a cause. The native chiefs of Bombay and Calcutta have come forward with almost unprecedented liberality, and native gentlemen have shown their sympathy by contributing largely towards the fund. If Madras is to maintain its reputation at all it should not be slow in following the noble example that has been set to it by the citizens of Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—At the last meeting of the trustees of the port of Bombay a letter was read from the hon. secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, forwarding a plan showing the site on the Wellington Reclamation required for the erection of a club-house—it measures 100 feet by 150—and stating that the club desires to have a long lease of the premises. It was proposed by Mr. Mathew that a site of the area specified, but at the north end of the road frontage instead of in the middle as shown in the plan, be offered on lease for fifty years at a rent of Rs.200 per annum for first two years, Rs.1 per square yard per annum for next twenty years, and Rs.1½ per square yard for remaining twenty-eight years. On a poll being taken there voted in favour of the motion:—Hon. Mr. Graham, Hon. Mr. Sassoon, Messrs. Grant, Mathew, and Jacob, Capt. Carey and the Chairman. Against it:—Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Sorabjee Framjee, Kittredge, and Vurjeebundas Madhowdas. The motion was accordingly carried.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

INDIA SINCE 1876.

ALTHOUGH the time has not come for a history of Lord Lytton's administration of India, it is certain that very early in the next session of Parliament a most important contribution will be made to it, if not before. For there is a report, which we believe to be well founded, that Sir John Strachey will not be long in England before he communicates to the public a *piece justificative* of his financial policy and explanatory of the singular blunder into which he was led by taking it for granted that subordinate officials were doing their duty as they had most satisfactorily done it the year before. But very early in the next session of Parliament Lord Lytton will have an opportunity of fulfilling a duty which he owes to himself, and we will venture to add to many others than himself, of vindicating from aspersions, both numerous and varied, the policy which he has pursued in and out of India during the four eventful years in which he represented his Sovereign. From the very first he offended and alienated one or two powerful sections of Indian society. He was "too friendly," said those who regarded a Viceroy as a being who should wrap himself up in dignity, and affect, if he did not inherit, the repose that marks the cast of Vere de Vere. His manners were too "continental;" they continued; he actually smoked cigarettes in public. Then he resolved that, instead of sustaining two or three journals by crumbs of official news, the English system should be applied of sending such news to all the daily papers, irrespective of standing. Misdemeanours of this sort soon caused the formation of a party in India which found echoes at home and which never swerved from its systematic depreciation of a Viceroy who did not follow the etiquette and the groove of his predecessors.

Whatever be the verdict that will be pronounced on Lord Lytton's administration, it will at least not be prejudiced by such considerations as those which have largely influenced contemporary comments upon it. Nor will the historian of the epoch dwell long upon the famous Fuller

Minute, which aroused such sensations in many breasts, nor upon the abolition of the salt customs line, nor even upon the reduction of the cotton duties, while the extended admission of natives to Government posts will probably be shown to have been a likely step under any Viceroy. On four questions and four only must the verdict hinge. These four are the proclamation of the Empire and the ceremonies accompanying it, the Afghan policy, the famine management, and the financial administration. On two of these questions opinions will differ to the end of time, but before long public documents will be produced which will bring the Afghan policy and the financial administration to the test of facts and figures. We have no intention at present of going at length into the Afghan question, but it stands confessed that there is now much more to be said for the policy adopted by Lord Lytton than was admitted by his critics at the outset. We are able to say that there never would have been any invasion of Afghanistan if the Ameer Shere Ali had sent to India in 1876-77-78 a representative who had power to treat. Even Lord Lawrence's policy would not have been proof against a refusal to send us an envoy, a refusal to receive one, and an acceptance with all honour of a Russian Embassy. Lord Northbrook's predecessor was, as we know from his famous Minute, noted for courtesy towards Russia, but for firmness in maintaining that she should not make or meddle with any State on our Indian border. If he had had to deal with a condition of things like that which faced Lord Lytton when, as we believe, not only was Afghanistan out of hand, but, as can be shown, Beluchistan was in a highly dangerous state, we are by no means sure that he would not have reconsidered some of the opinions to which he gave utterance, having imperfect knowledge of some recent facts. On this question we may expect serious revelations when Parliament reassembles.

The broad ground upon which Sir John Strachey will base his defence may be briefly stated. He will show that under his administration the revenue increased, not by leaps and bounds, but with a steadiness which showed solid progress, and that, had there been no Afghan war and no famine, there would have been a surplus of four millions for the last financial year. He will argue that, notwithstanding the war and the famines, there was no deficit until the extraordinary and unprecedented error of accounts made by some of his subordinates. The Finance Minister assumed, perhaps too readily, that the checks which had been found sufficient in the previous year would prove adequate under the increased strain caused by the war, and he will suggest that it was no part of his duty to assume that the balances from the various treasuries would not be brought into account on the last occasion as they had been heretofore. He and the Viceroy had no suspicion that the balances in the treasuries had been actually reduced so much below the figures at which they nominally stood until the calls on the treasuries failed to produce the amount required for the drawings from England. This it was which first engendered suspicion that the accounts, especially the military accounts, had not been brought up to date. There are here evidently the materials for a very wide-reaching and very sweeping defence. We do not by any means say that it will be complete or sufficient; but it is quite certain that it will be far more telling and effective than most of Sir John Strachey's critics will allow. He and Lord Lytton are, of course, responsible for what has taken

place, but if it can be shown that the error could have been avoided by no precautions that could have been imagined under the Indian system of finance the nominal responsibility will sit very lightly on their shoulders. The question which we believe will be put to those writers who denounce the error merely because it took place, and who argue therefore that it ought to have been prevented, will be somewhat to this effect:—In what respect did Lord Lytton and his financial member of council neglect their duty, and does any stigma morally rest upon either of them because some officials whose duty was purely confined to accounts failed to take cognisance of exceptional expenditure under exceptional circumstances? There is a prejudice founded upon generosity that lies, sometimes deeply indeed, in the English nature against public men saving themselves by blaming their subordinates, and no public man would willingly put himself in such a position. But facts are stubborn things, and Sir John Strachey, in his own exculpation, may well show that what he had a right to expect should be done was not done, that what he had a right to take for granted was neglected, owing, it would appear, to a misapprehension; and that the blunder resulted from the fact that one man cannot do everything, and we know that if a man wants a thing properly done he must do it himself. We conceive, in conclusion, that this defence will need no special ingenuity to commend it to the minds of practical men. Of course the error can never happen again, but it would be futile to imagine that every possibility of error can be eliminated from any system of finance, especially one which depends so largely upon the exact accuracy of so many treasuries, separated by such vast distances, and organised under so many separate administrations.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 21.)

HENDERSON—The services of Lieut. P. E. Henderson, B.S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MYERS, Rev. J. G., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy. The Rev. Mr. Myers's services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

MOORE, Lieut. G. H. J., 2nd Battalion 18th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, Meywar Bheel Corps.

GRANT—The services of Mr. J. A. Grant, C.S., on special political duty at Kuram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SWETENHAM, Major E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Mhow Division, has been placed in charge of the office of chief engineer and secretary to agent Governor General for Central India.

THOMASON, Col. C. S., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, received charge of the office of superintending engineer and secretary to agent, Governor General for Central India, on the 17th idem.

BENNETT, Mr. H. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Serobi Division to the Northern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway.

ROBERTS, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Sections, to the P.N.S. Railway, Pindi Junction, to Peshawur Section.

KNOLLES, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sukkur to the Larkhana Division.

WARDEN, Mr. S., to be a 4th grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Czarewitch*.

PECK, Mr. G., late harbourmaster, Port Blair, to be officiating commander I.G.S. *Enterprise*.

Officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department:—

BURKE—**LUKE**—Mr. J. Burke, superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate

as superintendent, 2nd grade; Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent, 3rd grade.

Apprentice engineer promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the date specified:—

DAVIS, Mr. J. G., July 1.

GRACEY, Capt. T., R.E., engineer in chief, Pindi Kohat section, P.N.S. Railway, to carry on the duties of the engineer in chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawur Section.

MORRIS, Mr. D., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, reverts to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 1.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. K., examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, is transferred to the charge of the accounts of the I.V.S. Railway.

HUBBARD, Mr. I. S., deputy examiner of accounts, I.V.S. Railway, is placed in charge of the office of examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore.

GRAY, Mr. W. B., assistant examiner attached to the P.N.S. Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

NUTHALL—The services of Major H. J. Nuthall, executive engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan.

GRANT, Lieut. S., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

CIVIL FURLOUGH—Mr. C. J. S. Baker, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Sub-division, of the 1st Division, Nimuch-Nasirabad State Railway, three months privilege leave.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani—Lieuts. F. W. P. Angelo, 63rd Foot (on probation 9th B.C.), and H. M. Briscoe, 1-8th Foot, attached to 2-8th Foot.

MEDICAL.

CUNINGHAM, Surgeon Major J. M., M.D., sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, to be surgeon general I.M.S., with permanent rank, from March 29.

MILITARY.

SCOTT—Lieut. Col. C. H. S., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from August 17.

Admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified:—

SHAW—**FAITHFUL**—Lieut. R. B. Shawe, 70th Foot, wing officer, 4th Native Infantry, Feb. 13, 1878; Lieut. W. C. Faithful, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, officiating wing officer, 20th (Punjab) Native Infantry, April 18, 1878.

TONNOCHY—4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy, wing officer and quartermaster, and officiating adjutant 6th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant.

BROWNLOW—1st Punjab Infantry—Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be quartermaster.

MACGREGOR, Col. C. M., C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., chief of the staff Northern Afghanistan Field Force, to command a brigade in the field, from Aug. 6. While so employed Col. Macgregor will have the rank of brigadier general of the 2nd class.

Local lieutenants lately employed in the Transport Department in the field replaced at the disposal of the local governments and administrations under which they were originally serving:—

SEVENOAKS—**DAVIS**—**HUTTON**—Local Lieut. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, Aug. 1; Local Lieut. A. H. Davis, July 17; Local Lieut. H. L. Hutton, June 2.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS—Lieut. H. M. Mason, S.C., wing officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. E. A. Young, S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 19th Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. W. S. Hewitt, S.C., medical certificate, for one year; Capt. and Brevet Major T. F. C. Rochfort, late 4th E.L.C., superintendent of Reserve Remount Depots, Hapur, medical certificate, for ninety-one days; Capt. W. F. Nelson, R.A., to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. W. H. Allen, 2-2nd Foot, to Bombay from July 16 to November 16, on medical certificate; Capt. T. L. Lewis, S.C., to Murree, for three months, on medical certificate; Capt. H. M. Rose, 21st N.I., to Naini Tal, from July 20 to November 30, on medical certificate; Lieut. H. F. Lane, 13th Hussars, to England, for twelve months; Major J. H. Campbell, 33rd Foot, to England, for twelve months; Capt. and Local Major D. A. Ogden, 2-14th Foot, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate; Major R. Wheeler, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to the hills, to November 15, on medical certificate; Col. G. H. Thompson, 6th N.I., to remain at Naini Tal to November 20, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, August 12.)

WEBSTER—**TOKE**—**PRICE**—**JUSTICE**—9th N.I.—Col. T. E. Webster, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Hawes, retired; Major F. J. Toke, wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Webster; Capt. R. A. Price, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Toke.

12th N.I.—2nd. Lieut. C. Le G. Justice, 99th Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

YOUNG—41st N.I.—Lieut. C. W. Young, from the 12th N.I., to be officiating wing officer.

SMITH, Capt. H. F., R.H.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Jacobabad and join D Battery, B Brigade, en route to Kandahar.

FORSYDGE, Veterinary Surgeon F. W., Army Veterinary Department, to proceed from Peshawur to Safed Sugg to assume veterinary charge of the horses of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Orders confirmed:—

KNOWLES—2nd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force O., July 11, appointing Lieut. Col. C. B. Knowles, 67th Foot, to the command of the 1st Brigade 2nd Division, Cabal Field Force.

MEIN—Khyber Line Force O., July 11, appointing Lieut. A. L. Mein, R.E., Field Park, to officiate as adjutant R.E., Khyber Line Force.

LYNCH—12th Bengal Cavalry R.O., July 24, appointing Capt. J. B. Lynch, officiating 2nd in command and squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

BISCOE—**ABBOTT**—**BRUCE**—19th Bengal Lancers R.O., July 20, appointing Major W. W. Biscoe, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command and squadron commander; Capt. G. M. Abbott to officiate as squadron commander, vice Biscoe; Lieut. E. Bruce, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Abbott.

ST. QUINTIN—30th N.I. R.O., July 19, appointing Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

DRURY—41st N.I. R.O., July 24, appointing Lieut. F. M. Drury, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

(*Headquarters, Simla, August 16.*)

GOLDIE—Personal Staff—Major J. Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabineers, assistant adjutant general, army headquarters, to officiate as military secretary during the absence on field service of Col. H. C. Wilkinson.

HARRIS—70th Regiment—Lieut. R. H. W. H. Harris to be instructor of musketry.

CLARK—5th Fusiliers—Lieut. H. L. Clark is permitted to retire from the service from August 15.

CHURCHILL—Army Pay Department—Capt. S. Churchill, 44th Foot, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain; Capt. Churchill is attached as paymaster to the 83rd Foot.

LOVETT—2nd Battalion 60th Rifles—Lieut. H. R. Lovett to be instructor of musketry.

KING-HARMAN, Capt. M. J., deputy assistant quartermaster general with army headquarters, Simla, is transferred to the Rawul Pindi Division, temporarily, for special duty.

Orders confirmed :—

ALVES—Kuram Force O., July 26, appointing Capt. M. A. Alves, R.E., field engineer, from July 22.

EVANS—**BIGGE**—Agra Brigade O., July 10, notifying that Brigadier General C. R. O. Evans assumed the temporary command of the Meerut Division, and Col. T. S. Bigge, 2-5th Foot, the command of the Agra Brigade.

BLAGROVE—13th Hussars R.O., August 3, appointing Lieut. H. J. Blagrove to officiate as adjutant.

CHRISTIE—Dated August 4, directing Capt. W. Christie to continue to officiate as interpreter to the regiment, on promotion to captain.

RIDSDALE—2-9th Foot—Battalion O., July 28, appointing Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. E. Ridsdale, president of the committee of paymastership.

STRAGHAN—Dated July 30, notifying that Lieut. W. G. Straghan, is appointed to officiate as adjutant and quartermaster to the wing left behind at camp Zimma.

MEADE—10th Bengal Lancers R.O., August 2, appointing Lieut. J. de C. D. Meade, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as squadron commander.

MONEY—**BEATSON**—11th Bengal Lancers R.O., July 31, making the following appointments :—Capt. E. E. Money, to officiate as squadron commander; and Lieut. S. B. Beatson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

WHITE—15th Bengal Cavalry R.O., August 2, appointing Lieut. F. P. L. White, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

SARTORIUS—8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. Col. R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., Bengal Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command.

WOON—**BUTLER**—4th N.I.—Lieut. J. B. Woon, Royal Marine Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation; and Lieut. J. B. R. Butler, Royal Marine Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

DE BRETT—8th N.I.—Lieut. Col. H. De Brett, wing commander, 18th N.I., to officiate as commandant.

HOGGE—**OZZARD**—14th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. Hogge, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant; Lieut. H. H. Ozzard, wing officer, to be quartermaster.

BARTLEMAN—**HODGSON**—32nd Pioneers—Lieut. Col. J. Bartleman, wing commander, 20th N.I., to officiate as commandant; Major C. N. Hodgson, General List Infantry, to be wing commander.

PAUL—33rd N.I.—Lieut. E. T. Paul, R.M.L.I., a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

HAYES—37th N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Hayes, R.M.L.I., a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

BUCKLAND—38th N.I.—Lieut. P. A. Buckland, wing officer, to be adjutant.

POWELL—40th N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Powell, R.M.L.I., a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

GOLDSMID—42nd N.I.—Lieut. E. V. Goldsmid, R.M.L.I., a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

WARD—**RAWLINS**—**BENNETT**—Committee of paymastership in the 90th Foot from July 5 :—Major R. I. Ward, president; Capt. H. de C. Rawlins, and Capt. L. H. Bennett, members.

TROTMAN—60th Rifles—Major G. H. Trotman to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

THOMPSON—1st Foot—Major G. W. Thompson to proceed to Malta to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. J. W. C., 25th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

ROWE, Lieut. O. Rowe, R.A., appointed a probationer for the Bengal S.C., is permitted to resign that appointment, and posted temporarily to the 19-8 R.A., on the establishment of which he will be borne as a supernumerary.

Orders confirmed :—

TOKE—Khyber Line Force O., July 11, appointing Major F. F. J. Toke, 9th N.I., to be provost marshal at Jellalabad.

SATTERTHWAITE—81st Foot R.O., August 7, appointing Captain B. A. Satterthwaite to officiate as instructor in musketry.

WORLEDGE—7th N.I., R.O., July 14, appointing Lieut. J. F. Worledge, wing officer and quartermaster, and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

BAUGH—21st M.N.I. R.O., July 30, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant G. S. Baugh to the charge of the depot, 19th Punjab N.I.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, August 18.*)

DEY, Mr. G. G., to act as joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, in Chittagong.

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., assistant magistrate and collector, Mymensing, to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade.

MARINDIN, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, to act as magistrate and collector of that district.

JOUBERT, Surg. C. H., officiating first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, to act as superintendent of the Presidency Gaol.

DEY, Mr. G. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of magistrate, 1st class.

CASPEISZ, Mr. C. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Raneeungee, Burdwan, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

Assistant Engineers passed the examination prescribed in the P. W. Code :—

MILLS—**WHITE**—**HORNE**—**DARLING**—**BUTLER**—**SILLS**—Mr. C. A. Mills, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, district engineer, Gya; Mr. J. White, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 2nd Calcutta Division; Mr. A. Horne, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Patna Division; Mr. W. A. Darling, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Darjiling Division; Mr. T. Butler, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Coisye Division; Mr. F. Sils, executive engineer, 3rd grade, assumed charge of the Decca Division.

FURLOUGH—Mr. F. E. Bargiter, officiating commissioner of Soonderbuns, for three months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

IBBETSON, Mr. D. C. J., assistant commissioner, to be deputy superintendent of census operations in the Punjab.

DAVIES, Col. W. G., C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, Jullundur Division, to officiate as financial commissioner, Punjab.

JENKINS, Col. C. V., deputy commissioner, Kangra, to officiate temporarily as commissioner and superintendent of the Jullundur Division.

LAWRENCE, Col. H. J., officiating judicial assistant, Kangra, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Kangra.

RAWLINS, Mr. J. P., assistant superintendent of police, transferred to Lahore, to officiate as district superintendent of police.

4th Sikh Infantry—Officiating appointments :—

BAINBRIDGE—**GOWAN**—**SCOTT**—Lieut. Col. F. T. Bainbridge, wing commander and 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major B. E. Gowan, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Major A. Scott, V.C., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

Order confirmed :—

CHOWNE—Mardan Station O., August 2, directing Lieut. Col. W. C. Chowne, 6th Punjab Infantry, to assume command of the depot (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

COTTON, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the office of joint secretary, Irrigation Branch.

FURLOUGH—Mr. W. E. Muntz, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Main Line Division, Sirhind Canal, special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and fourteen days.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 21.*)

DENNISTON, Mr. J. L., officiating joint magistrate, Farukhabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Farukhabad.

GRIGG, Capt. E. E., assistant commissioner, Unao, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Sitapur.

PHILLIPS, Mr. Inspector C. A., to officiate as district superintendent of police, Banda.

O'BRIEN, Mr. Inspector J. H., to officiate as district superintendent of police, Etah.

DALMAHOY, Lieut. Col. P. C., officiating deputy inspector general of police, N.W.P., to be deputy inspector general of police, N.W.P., substantive pro tem.

LAIDMAN, Mr. G. J., officiating joint magistrate, is transferred from Muzaffarnagar to Meerut, as a temporary arrangement.

MUIR, Mr. J. W., assistant magistrate, Mainpuri, to be a justice of peace for the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

FITZJAMES, Mr. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent engineer of the 2nd circle, Buildings and Roads Branch.

PERRINS, Mr. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal.

FURLOUGH—Mr. H. F. Bartlett, assistant magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, to Europe for twelve months; Mr. H. D. Mills, assistant engineer, attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the North West Provinces and Oudh, six months' leave on medical certificate; Mr. S. Hamid, officiating district superintendent of police, Banda, privilege leave for three months; Mr. H. Nelson, assistant engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, special leave for three months to study the native language.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette, August 21.*)

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Lower Assam Division, and appointed to officiate as executive engineer of that division.

LEWIS, Mr. W. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Upper Assam Division.

BRITISH BURMA.
(*British Burma Gazette.*)

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the first class.
BIRKS, Mr. A. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as judge of the town of Moulmein.
DUKE, Mr. C. J. A., town magistrate, 2nd grade, and officiating deputy commissioner of the Arakan Hill Tracts District, is transferred, as a temporary measure, to the charge of the Akyab District.
PEDLEY, T. F., M.D., to be assistant surgeon of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps.
REID, Mr. J. L., to be second lieutenant, Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, August 24.*)

STURROCK, Mr. J., M.C.S., reported arrival at Bombay on the 17th August.
NEWLAND, Mr. G. A. E., civil apothecary, has been permitted to resign the C.M.S.
SWANSTON, Col. W. O., to act as commissioner of police for the town of Madras.
DAVIES, Col. A. M., superintendent of police, Coimbatore, to act as deputy inspector general of police, Southern Range.
BLAIR, Major H. W., to act as superintendent of police, Coimbatore.
ORR, Mr. S., to officiate as clerk of the Crown and deputy registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side.
HORSBROUGH, Mr. D., district and sessions judge, Kistna, delivered over the charge of the court to the sarishtadar on the afternoon of August 11.
BUICK, Mr. D., acting district and sessions judge, North Tanjore, delivered over charge of the court to the sarishtadar on the afternoon of August 11.
GRIMES, Mr. H. R., assumed charge of the office of inspector general of gaols from Col T. B. E. Tennant, on the afternoon of August 19.
WOODROFFE, Mr. F. H., district and sessions judge, North Tanjore, resumed charge of the court, Aug. 16.
WILTON, Major W. H. St. A., M.S.C., superintendent of police, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.
BARROW, Rev. A. H., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment.
HAPPELL, Mr. W. A., acting collector and district magistrate of South Canara, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. E. E. Spencer, acting head assistant collector, on the 9th inst.
COMYN, Mr. W. H., collector and district magistrate of South Canara, resumed charge of the district from Mr. E. E. Spencer, acting head assistant collector, on the 12th inst.
WYNNE, Mr. S. H., acting head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Trichinopoly, to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore.
THOMPSON, Mr. A., assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Ganjam, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Trichinopoly.
CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. S. P. C. Scott, acting superintendent of police, Jeypore, privilege leave for three months, under section 13, supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Surgeon W. A. Quayle, I.M.D. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Sergt. W. Doughty, Commissariat Department; Corporal No. 3,368, W. Phelan, 7-8th R.A.; Bombardier C. Crowl, 3-8th R.A.

MEDICAL.

PRICE, Surg. W., M.D., medical officer, Ootacamund, to act as deputy sanitary commissioner and inspector of vaccination.
EYRE, Surg. M. S., M.B., to be superintendent of the District Gaol at Mangalore.
REEVES, Surg. F. C., from doing duty General Hospital to report himself to the surgeon general H.M.'s Forces, Bombay, for orders.
ELCUM, Surg. D., to report himself to the surgeon general, H.M.'s Forces, Bombay, for orders.

MILITARY.

Order by the officer commanding Mysor Division confirmed:—
LOGAN—August 9—Appointing Lieut. Col. A. G. D. Logan, S.C., officiating wing commander, 37th Regt. (Grenadiers), to take charge of the commissariat office at Bangalore.

Promotions in the M.S.C.:—

WILSON—HOWLETT—Major J. N. Wilson, to be lieutenant colonel, from August 20; Lieut. A. Howlett, to be captain, from August 22.
MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Surgeon A. Adams, M.D., Medical Department, medical officer of the Political Agencies at Kota and Jalra Patun, Rajputana, and in charge of Deoli, to Europe on medical certificate for six months; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) W. S. Drever, C.S.I., S.C., commissioner of police, Madras, (medical certificate), out of India for two years; Surgeon Major J. F. Fitzpatrick, I.M.D., M.D., zillah surgeon, Negapatam (medical certificate), out of India for eighteen months; Capt. W. F. Nelson, O Battery 6th Brigade R.A., to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months; Lieut. F. G. Stone, No. 16 Battery, 9th Brigade R.A., to Dec. 28, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
(*Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 10.*)

Posted to the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Foot—Capt. Justice.
BURTON, Brigadier General E. F., from Malabar and Canara to Ceded Districts.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Col. E. F. H., to general duty, Madras.
Orders confirmed:—
DELANEY—January 21—By the officer commanding 44th Regiment, appointing Gunner Robert Delaney, 4-8th Brigade R.A., school assistant to the 44th Regiment.
BABER—June 9, by the commandant 3rd Regt. L.I., appointing Major H. T. H. Baber, wing officer, 3rd Regt. L.I., to continue to act as quartermaster.
AUSTIN—July 30, by the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Major E. Austin, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, to act as assistant adjutant general, British Burma Division.
PORTER—August 5, by the commandant 24th Regt. M.N.I., appointing Lieut. H. E. Porter to perform the duties of quartermaster.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, August 26.*)

RUSSELL, Mr. W. A., M.A. to act in the first grade.
BUHLER, Dr. J. G., to act in the first grade.
CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. A. C., 78th Highlanders, to be acting aide de camp to H.E. the Governor.
COTGRAVE—PEDDER—Mr. T. M. Cotgrave and Major D. C. Pedder respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue in charge Northern Frontier on August 16.
ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., assumed charge of the office of supernumerary assistant collector, Sholapur, on August 20.
YATES—KENNEDY—Messrs. F. Yates and M. Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, on August 14.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the required examination in Hindustani:—H.S.—Capt. H. J. Nares; Lieut. F. J. B. Priestly, 2-11th Foot; Lieut. C. P. Cubitt, 29th Foot; Capt. F. Stokes, 83rd Foot (adjutant B.V.R. Corps). L.S.—Lieut. C. Wood, R.A.; Lieuts. E. R. Penrose and A. B. Riddle; Second Lieuts. E. Dolphin and W. Houghton; Lieut. E. A. I. Pym, 29th Foot; Sergeant H. M'Crieght, 78th Foot; Second Lieuts. C. G. Harris, and E. A. Kettlewell, 83rd Foot; Lieut. D. R. F. A. Anckeltell, 1st Foot, attached to the 18th N.I.; Surg. P. A. Hayes, A.M.D.; Assistant Apothecary J. Chaves; Assistant Apothecary J. P. H. Gillespe; and Hospital Assistant J. Guider, Sub Medical Department.

MEDICAL.

M'GREGOR—COLSON—Surgeons J. M'Gregor and E. Colson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and duties of civil surgeon, Aden, on August 2.
ADEY, Surgeon Major, acting civil surgeon, Karachi, as a temporary measure to perform the duties of deputy sanitary commissioner for the Sind registration district.
LEWIS, Surgeon Major, civil surgeon, Belgaum, as a temporary measure, to perform the duties of deputy sanitary commissioner for the Southern Deccan registration district.

MILITARY.

CHRISTOPHER—The services of Lieut. Christopher, 78th Foot, appointed acting aide de camp to H.E. the Governor, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief for employment with his regiment, proceeding on active service.

Orders confirmed:—

CLEMENTS—Sind District August 11, directing Col. J. Clements, commandant, 3rd Regiment N.L.I., to command the district.
COOKE—COLLIS—Second Division K.F.F.O., August 5, appointing Capt. W. Cooke Collis, 83rd Foot (brigadier major, line of communications), to officiate as assistant adjutant general to the division.
ELLIOT—Sind District O., August 11, directing Capt. E. L. Elliot, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, to perform the duties of deputy assistant adjutant general.
MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Surgeon Major F. Pennington, A.M.D., to remain in England to Nov. 25, 1880, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major R. Boustead, I.M.E., to Europe for four months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. S. H. Williams, M.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. J. E. Porteus, 4th Regiment, M.N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Major A. Crookshank, B.I.S.C., second assistant secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Europe on medical certificate; Col. W. C. Lester, B.S.C., to Europe for two years; Lieut. W. Coles, S.C., adjutant, 15th Regiment N.L., to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, August 20.*)

MORSE—8th N.I.—Major H. C. Morse, S.C., wing commander 9th N.I., to be wing commander.
COLES—9th N.I.—Major C. H. Coles, wing officer, officiating wing commander 10th N.I., to be wing commander.
HOGGE, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. S. G. C., 66th Foot, is permitted to resign his appointment as commandant, Deolale depot, and will rejoin his regiment.
STANSFIELD, Lieut. W., 9-8th, is attached to 14-9th R.A. for duty.

WOOD, Lieut. C., 8-11th, is attached for duty to 15-9th R.A.
GRIFFITH, Major J. G. E., officiating assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Mhow Division.

BAINBRIDGE, Major and Brevet Col. A. P., 7th Brigade, has been promoted lieutenant colonel into the 9th Brigade R.A., and posted to this Presidency.

Orders confirmed:—

MIGNON—M.D.O., August 10, directing Major J. J. Mignon, wing commander 6th N.I., to receive over charge of the depot 24th N.I.; dated August 12, directing Major M. J. J. Mignon, wing commander 6th N.I., to command the depot 13th N.I., at Mhow.

PASSEY—Ahmednagar S.O., August 10, appointing Lieut. H. E. Passey, adjutant 26th N.I., to command the depot of the 1st and 15th N.I.

FRENCH—P.D.O., August 17, appointing Major H. French, officiating wing commander 11th N.I., to command the depot of the 8th N.I.

METCALFE—83rd Foot R.O., Aug. 13, directing Capt. B. H. Metcalfe, member of committee of paymastership, to perform the duties of paymaster.

TINLING—17th N.I. R.O., Aug. 17, directing Major J. T. Tinling to continue to officiate as wing commander.

PENTON—18th M.I. R.O., Aug. 9, appointing Capt. H. E. Penton, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate temporarily as second in command.

WATSON—20th N.I. R.O., Aug. 11, appointing Lieut. P. A. Watson, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 14. ARRIVALS REPORTED. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. Upperton, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. M. Hare (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—G. A. Murray (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major General S. Cadell, R.E., three months, Surgeon Major R. F. Abbott, M.D., four months, Lieut. C. R. Porter, S.C., six months, Lieut. C. E. Pollock, S.C., three months, Major C. H. Ewart, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Major S. W. M'iver, Inf., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon W. C. Kiernander, two months, Lieut. Col. C. D. Macleod, Inf., six months, Lieut. J. W. Wray, S.C., one month.

PERMITTED TO RETURN. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major G. M. Govan, M.D., Capt. R. Gordon, S.C., Surgeon Major T. P. Wright.

Madras Estab.—Major F. Kilgour, S.C., Col. W. Hands, S.C., Major A. Fraser, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. P. W. Bannerman, S.C., Lieut. H. B. Warden, S.C., Surgeon Major S. H. O'B. Banks.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. C. Benett (Cov.), D. M. Barbour (Cov.), J. Woodburn (Cov.), W. C. Darling (Uncov.), C. B. C. Knapp (Uncov.), R. F. Saunders (Uncov.), R. B. Foote (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—H. Sewell (Cov.), W. R. Robertson (Uncov.), G. Duncan (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. Jardine (Cov.), G. Druitt (Cov.), F. F. Hensley (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE. CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Woodburn (Cov.), three days, G. H. M. Balten (Cov.), three days, C. E. S. Innes (Uncov.), six months, extraordinary, W. C. Darling (Uncov.), one week, A. J. Miller (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate, C. E. Mendham (Uncov.), two months, J. Elstone (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate, F. A. Newman (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate.

Madras Estab.—J. Hope (Cov.), one month, H. S. A. Goodrick (Cov.), three months, medical certificate, J. D. Goldingham (Cov.), one month, medical certificate.

Bombay Estab.—W. Porteous (Cov.), one month and twenty days, R. Giles (Uncov.), four months.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—SEPT. 14.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. C. H. Bagot to be captain, vice G. M. Cruickshank (late Bombay), killed in action. Lieut. G. S. Clarke, from the Seconded List, to be captain, vice J. G. Booth, seconded upon appointment as adjutant of the 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteers. Lieut. G. W. Bartram to be captain, vice M. S. Bell, V.C., seconded for staff service. Lieut. J. C. M'Gregor to be captain, vice R. Calrow, seconded upon appointment as adjutant of the 1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteers. Lieut. H. E. M'Callum has been placed upon the Temporary Reserve List on appointment as Deputy Surveyor General of the Straits Settlements.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Notifications—Simla, August 14.

No. 2326.—By a resolution, No. 3556, dated Oct. 19, 1877, the Governor General in Council prescribed measures for preventing legal tender copper coin from circulating at a discount in British India, Mysor, and Berar. In paragraph 5 his Excellency in Council directed

that, if notwithstanding the orders issued, legal tender copper coin should, at any time or anywhere, circulate at a discount, the fact was to be immediately reported to the local Government, and by the local Government to the Government of India, "with full explanation of the causes of the phenomenon and of the measures taken to remedy the evil."

The Governor General in Council now further directs that the report prescribed in paragraph 5 shall be made whenever legal tender copper coin may be found to circulate at a premium. The causes of its doing so, and the measures adopted to neutralise them, must also be stated.

No. 2327.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty agreements executed respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor under the "Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879" (Bombay Act No. V. of 1879), or any rules made thereunder.

No. 2329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty agreements with railway companies or administrations for the conveyance of goods and receipts given by such companies or administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals.

No. 2338.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII. of 1870 the Governor General in Council directs that the fee on a plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for a declaration of title instituted in the court of a settlement officer invested with powers under Section 49 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877, shall be reduced to one rupee.

HOME NEWS.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced as having taken place suddenly, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 9th inst., of Col. Sir John Stewart Wood, at the age of sixty-seven years. The deceased gallant officer, who entered the army in 1831, took an active part in the Coorg campaign, 1834, in Afghan and Kohistan campaigns of 1838-42, and also in the Crimea. He was Knight of the Legion of Honour, assistant adjutant general at Aldershot from 1850-60, deputy inspector general of Royal Irish Constabulary from 1860-65, and inspector general from 1865-76. He was created a C.B. in 1855 and a K.C.B. in 1870.

STATION HOSPITALS IN INDIA.—Information has reached us that the introduction of station hospitals has been sanctioned at certain places occupied by troops in India. Having in view the interest of the troops themselves, and of the military service generally, we regret this exceedingly, believing, as we do, that the measure is a retrograde step, and, in fact, a recurrence to conditions which had to be done away with in that country so long ago as the latter end of last century. This fact, indeed, is patent enough to those who read the history of army hospitals; but it is to be feared that, like many other so-called "reformers," the number of those now so called who refer to the past as a preliminary to enunciating their "discoveries" is comparatively small. This scheme of station hospitals in India has, we believe, been strongly opposed by officers high in rank and of much experience in wars in that country. There are a good many of those who took part in the campaign of the mutiny who recollect the facility with which regimental and general establishments on that occasion worked together and interchangeably. They testify to the adaptability of the regimental system to times of peace, and to the requirements of every class of persons in a regiment, including patients and medical officers. Nor do some of the statements we have seen indicate any single respect in which, during the present war in Afghanistan, "unification" has shown sufficiently over that whose place it took, although several very serious objections against it might readily be constructed out of certain occurrences that have been mentioned in connection with that war. So far as the destruction of the regimental system on home service is concerned, there are those who consider the results the very reverse of encouraging. These naturally look with apprehension to the reintroduction into India of the system already condemned in that country. Among many other disadvantages attending it, one is expense; this item must become considerably larger than under the regimental system, as regards establishment and equipment; the necessity in our larger stations of carrying patients long distances to the general hospitals, while suffering from cholera, ardent fever, heat apoplexy, and so on, must necessarily be extremely objectionable; and in so far as the necessities of families are concerned, whether of officers or soldiers, the objections against having to be attended by a succession of new and strange medical officers can only be fully appreciated by those whose misfortune it is to have been placed in such circumstances.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs. 30,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, 22,16,000; to Bombay, 7,50,000; and to Madras, 34,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18.8 1-16d. will receive about 68 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows a decline of 1-16d. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.—The prospectus has been issued of the Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Gold Mining Company, (Limited), which has been formed to "acquire, cultivate, and develop the Perseverance Estate, in the South East Wynaad, in the

Madras Presidency, which closely adjoins the properties belonging to the South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and is surrounded by well-known estates, such as the Alpha, Hamsluck, Adelphi, Hamslade, &c., which in Mr. Brough Smyth's report are most favourably spoken of as containing gold quartz. The estate is estimated to contain about 600 acres, 466 of which are held on lease from the Raja of Nellumbore for 96 years, from 1858, at an annual rental of Rs.450, with a renewal fee equal to one year's rent in every twenty-fourth year, and with a reservation of the teak and blackwood to the Raja, and the remainder for forty-eight years from 1875, at an annual rental of Rs.125, with a renewal fee equal to one year's rent in every twelfth year, with power to renew at the expiration. A lease is held for thirty-six years from August 15, 1879, giving mining rights over fifteen acres, at an annual rental of Rs.25 per acre, and the Raja binds himself to grant such further rights as may be required, it applied to within five years from the above date. About 150 acres are planted with coffee and a portion with cinchona trees. The purchase money is £50,000, of which £26,666 is to be in fully-paid shares. The capital of the company is £80,000 in shares of £1.

WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST COLLEGES.

THE reports of the board of visitors appointed for the year 1880 to inspect the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, have been issued. The Woolwich visitors state that the normal establishment of cadets is fixed at 195, but there are only 180 at present at the Academy. Since the last inspection in October, 1879, there has been a marked decrease in the minor offences which are liable to occur where a large body of young men are for the first time subjected to the restraint of military discipline, and are learning the necessity of prompt and unquestioning obedience to orders from superior authority. The general conduct of the cadets has, with few exceptions, been excellent. The late Governor, acting under the powers conferred upon him in paragraph 33 of the regulations, found it necessary to rusticate four cadets for serious breaches of the rules of the establishment. This punishment entails the loss of a term, and, as a consequence, a corresponding delay in appointment to commissions. The health of the students continues good. Under the head of "instruction" the visitors make the following remarks:—"The board made inquiries with reference to the amount of proficiency attained by the cadets in modern languages, and the facilities afforded for their instruction in French and German. They gather, from information supplied to them by the respective professors, that, upon an average, more than half the cadets possess some knowledge of colloquial French at the time of their entering the institution. The Professor of French, however, remarks, with reason, that as only six hours a week are allotted to modern languages, the time devoted to practice in conversation is too limited to allow of much improvement. The cadets, as a rule, have but little acquaintance with the German language when they join the academy; and although most of them on passing out are able to read it with facility, and make themselves understood, no great proficiency can be expected with the present limited time for study. The rules require that each cadet should qualify in either French or German by obtaining half marks. Permission is granted to cadets, with the consent of their parents, to learn Italian and Spanish, with masters independent of the academy, at hours which do not interfere with their military studies."

The board of visitors for the Sandhurst College report that little has occurred since the last inspection calling for special comment. The Government reports that discipline has been satisfactory and easily enforced, and although, upon reference to the defaulters' book, it appears that complaints with regard to a want of punctuality are not infrequent, it is gratifying to learn that no serious offence calling for rustication or expulsion has occurred during the past year. In consequence of the more advanced age of the cadets on entering the college the authorities deemed it expedient to place them on a somewhat different footing to that of the Woolwich cadets. At Sandhurst the cadets dine late, and are allowed a moderate amount of wine for dinner, for which they pay. The punishments are similar to those in use among the undergraduates of the universities; and, in short, it is recognised that the cadets have passed into the stage of life when they can no longer be dealt with as boys, but must be treated as young men who are undergoing a short professional training previously to their being commissioned as officers of her Majesty's service. The progress made by the cadets in the different branches of their military studies during the last two terms is stated to have been on the whole very fair.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COLLETT—Sept. 10, at Torquay, Ellen, the wife of Charles Collett, Madras Civil Service (retired), a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABBAY—NORMAN—Sept. 14, at Mistley Church, Essex, the Rev. Richard Abbey, F.R.A.S., formerly chaplain of the Kandyan Province, Ceylon, to Janet, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Norman.

LAUGHTON—BEAUMONT—August 3, at Christ Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. F. E. Belcombe, incumbent, Col. G. A. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, to Annie Barbara, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, Puna, Bombay Presidency.

SWANWICK—NEWMAN—SMITH—NEWMAN—Sept. 7, at Honiton,

Devon, Ernest, son of John Swanwick, to Eva, daughter of George Newman; also at the same time and place, Walter Fell Smith, Bengal police, to Florence Jane, daughter of George Newman.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—Sept. 9, at Aberdeen, William John Bolton, C.M.G., lieutenant colonel Royal Artillery, and brevet colonel commanding Auxiliary Artillery, 2nd sub district, N.B., aged 52.

BURY—Sept. 12, at 23, Haisherley-grove, Bayswater, Alfred Steinson, son of the late John Fuller Bury, of the M.S.C., aged 34.

BYARD—Sept. 5, at Sandgate, Alfred John Byard, late of Madras, aged 57.

CHRISTIE—Sept. 12, at Edinburgh, Robert Christie, surgeon major Bengal Medical Service, retired.

NUTHALL—Sept. 4, drowned in the boat accident at Bournemouth, Eliza May, daughter of the late Ramsay Durham Nuthall, of Dacca, Bengal, aged 8.

SHAW—Sept. 11, at Southampton, Lieut. Col. Ponsonby Shaw, late Madras Army, aged 71.

TWYFORD—Sept. 13, at Clifton, York, Lilius Margaret, wife of A. W. Twyford, governor of York Castle, late 21st Hussars, and daughter of the late Lieut. General Henry Sargent, H.M.'s Indian Army (Madras), aged 39.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELCHER—August 14, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Mr. Frederick Belcher, of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, a son.

BOND—August 17, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. H. Bond, a daughter.

BRANFILL—August 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Col. B. R. Branfill, Survey of India, a daughter.

BURGESS—August 16, at the High School, Panchgani, Bombay, the wife of E. S. Burgess, a son.

CAMPBELL—August 15, at Ranikhet, the wife of Lieut. Col. J. Pennock Campbell, 30th Regt., a daughter.

CATES—August 13, at Agra, the wife of G. E. H. Cates, lieutenant 3rd Buffs, and officiating wing officer 12th (Khelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt., B.N.I., prematurely, a daughter.

CORBET—August 18, at Lahore, the wife of Edward L'E. Corbet, S.P. and D. Railway, a son.

DAVIDSON—August 15, at Simla, the wife of Major John Davidson, a son.

FFRENCH-MULLEN—August 10, at Chittagone, the wife of Dr. J. Ffrench-Mullen, a daughter.

GOLDSMID—August 22, at Broach, the wife of Mr. Frederic Goldsmid, district superintendent of police, a son.

GRIFFIN—August 18, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. T. Griffin, a daughter.

HAMMETT—August 26, at Mazagon, Mrs. Hammett, a son.

LITTLEDALE—August 22, at Baroda, the wife of Harold Littledale, B.A., a daughter.

LOCH—August 22, at the Mayo College, Ajmere, Rajputana, Mrs. William Loch, a son.

M'EWAN—August 16, at Calcutta, Mrs. A. M'Ewan, a son.

M'GRATH—August 17, at Allahabad, the wife of Denis M'Grath, of the Allahabad District Police, a daughter.

MARSHALL—August 11, at Buxar, the wife of Mr. B. Marshall, a daughter.

MILLER—August 17, at Rampore, the wife of Henry Cleveland Miller, a daughter.

MOCKETT—August 8, at Hassan, Mysor, the wife of Brooke Mockett, of Ossoon Estate, a son.

OWEN—August 13, at Mussoorie, Himalayas, the wife of Lieut. Col. Arthur Allen Owen, 88th Regt. (the Connaught Rangers), a daughter.

OWENS—August 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Owens, Postal Department, a son.

PRICE—August 16, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon Major Price, a daughter.

PROBY—August 17, at Bhandara, the wife of D. G. Proby, a daughter.

RUDDOCK—August 20, at Jessore, the wife of Edward H. [Ruddock, Esq., B.C.S., a daughter.

THOMPSON—August 11, at Bangalore, the wife of R. W. Thompson, L.F. Engineer, Cuddapah, a daughter.

TWEEDIE—August 22, at Pachumba, the wife of T. W. Tweedie, a son.

WADE—August 16, at Rohtak, the wife of Mr. W. E. Wade, Educational Department, a son.

WHEELER—August 20, at Calcutta, the wife of James H. Wheeler, solicitor, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURNE—BAKER—August 21, at Barrackpore, Henry, son of Col. H. K. Burne, B.S.C., to Alice, daughter of E. B. Baker, Esq., deputy inspector general of police, Bengal.

DUMERGUE—CARMICHAEL—August 11, at Ootacamund, Willoughby Dumergue, C.S., to Anne Theophila, daughter of David F. Carmichael, member of Council, Fort St. George.

HATHORN—GORMAN—May 19, at the Cathedral, Colombo, Ceylon, George Hathorn, son of the late Admiral George Hathorn, of Dover, to Mabel, daughter of Capt. Gorman, late Ceylon Rifles.

KIRKWOOD—FERGUSON—August 20, at Lucknow, Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, 6th Regt. H.C., to Minnie, daughter of Major Home Ferguson, late Madras Staff Corps.

M'CABE—MITCHELL—August 16, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Ven. Archdeacon F. L. Sharpin, James William M'Cabe, H.M.'s Customs Preventive Service, to Elizabeth (Lizzie), widow of the late R. D. Mitchell, H.M.'s Customs.

MARTINELLI—DUBERN—August 14, at Calcutta, Mary Alfrida,

daughter of the late John Paul Martinelli, Esq., to Jules Emile Dubern.
SIMON—GLEESON—August 18, at Madras, J. Simon, Esq., of Billicul, coffee planter, to Miss A. Gleeson, of Madras.

DEATHS.

BARRY—August 19, at Calcutta, John Boyle Barry, of Calcutta, aged 55.
BEDELL—August 15, at Bareilly, Mr. C. F. Bedell, and his wife Arabella.
BELL—August 15, at Calcutta, John D. Bell, Esq., barrister at law, standing counsel to Government, aged 55.
BELL—Sept. 7, at Penang, Katherine, wife of Edward H. Bell, and daughter of the late Edward Edwards, secretary, General Register-office.
CAMPBELL—August 20, at Madras, Arthur Lantwar Campbell, head assistant and manager, Judge Advocate General's office, aged 43.
COKER—Sept. 9, at Singapore, John A. L. Coker, lieutenant Royal Artillery, aged 25.
CORRIGAN—July 31, at Lucknow, Thomas Hercules Atkin Corrigan, late of the Public Works Department.
ELLOY—August 8, at Benares, Caroline, the wife of Mr. J. F. Elloy, of Benares, aged 48.
ELLOY—August 9, at Benares, Mr. John Francis Elloy, aged 57.
KING—August 16, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, Honorary Surgeon Major Thomas King, late civil surgeon, Damoh, Central Provinces.
MILLETT—August 17, at Rawul Pindi, Mary, the wife of W. Millett, aged 50.
O'LEARY—August 11, at Bellary, the wife of Mr. John O'Leary, aged 24.
RAWLINS—August 9, at Ferozepore, Capt. Arthur J. C. Rawlins, Royal Artillery.
WALFORD—In August, at Chaubattia, Frederick Arthur, son of the late Richard Walford, aged 31.
WASS—August 21, at Calcutta, Capt. Wallace Wass, of Somerville, Mass., U.S.A., commander, American ship *Memnon*.
WILSON—August 23, at Breach Candy, Frank Kellock, younger son of Major William Henry Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 4 years and 1 month.
WOODEN—August 25, in the Fort, Sarah, the beloved wife of S. Wooden, her Majesty's Preventive Service, aged 56 years and 9 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 11. Goshawk, Calcutta; Sultana (s), Madras; Cochin, Cochin; British Peer, Chittagong; Eurydice, Calcutta; County of Carnarvon, Bassein; Benayo (s), Pomaron; Mirzapore (s), Shanghai; Chyebassa (s), Calcutta.—12. Olive, Tarragona; Tigre, Akyab.—13. Allegiance, Rangoon; India, Bassein; Forest Princess, Pomaron; Themis, Taganrog; Stella B., Bassein; Kirkdale and Vancouver, Colombo; Hermann, Java; Winslow (s), Pomaron; Magnificent, Batavia; Oregon, Bassein.—14. City of Ningpo, Calcutta; Montrose and Eaton Hall, Calcutta; Cangpus, Bassein; Dauntless, Java; Buckinghamshire and Gwritheyern Castle, Rangoon.—15. Cabul, Calcutta; Xenia, Rangoon; Guy Mannering, Bombay.
CALCUTTA.—August 17. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Inchmornish (s), Karachi; Bhotan, Liverpool; Mistle Hall, Bombay; Ellora, London.—18. City of Agra (s), Glasgow; Kilwa (s), Moulmein; Palawan, Liverpool; Franklin, Pondicherry.—19. Madura (s), Bombay; Simla, Liverpool; Thurso, Lyttelton.—20. Orissa, London; Cuba, Bombay.—21. North Riding, Bombay; Nimrod, Muscat; City of Tanjore, Rio de Janeiro.—22. Ash (s), Bombay; Edwin (s), Karachi; Shahzada (s), Bombay; Corolla, Liverpool.—23. Maharani, Colombo.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 11.—Duke of Buckingham (s), London.—15. City of Manchester (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—August 20. Dharwar, Sunderland; Sacramento, New York; Akola (s), Zanzibar; Clandon (s), Cardiff; Euphrates (s), Bus-sorah.—21. Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Assyria (s), Delagoa Bay; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Hartlepool (s), Hartlepool; Colaba (s), Rangoon.—23. Peshwa (s) and Hispania (s), Karachi.—24. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Royal Sovereign, Newport; Clan Alpine (s), London; Chinsura (s), Karachi; Nizam (s), Southampton; Clan Ranald (s), Sunderland.—26. Hutton (s), North Shields; Emilien Mary, Mauritius.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 13.—Italia (s), Greenock; Kashgar (s), London.—15. Singapore (s), Genoa.

MADRAS.—August 18. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.—19. Chanda (s), Bombay.—22. Poonah (s), London.—23. Dorunda (s), Calcutta.—24. Khandalla (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 14.—Latona (s) and Almora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 11. Constance, Trinidad.—12. Star of Albion, Calcutta; Schiller, Singapore; Philomene, Calcutta.—14. Savernake and Wilhelmine, Rangoon.—15. City of London (s), Calcutta; Prins Hendrik (s), Batavia; Nepal (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—August 16. Pema (s), Arabia (s), Madras (s), Suez (s), Arratoon Apar (s), Columbian (s), and Mysore.—17. Khandalla (s), British Commerce, Cingalese, and Maude.—18. Australia (s), Curlew (s), and Dugut Trouin.—19. City of Canterbury (s), Viscount, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).—20. Dorunda (s), Rajpootana (s) and Argus.—21. Henzada (s), and Commilla (s).—22. Meinam (s), and City of Vienna.

BOMBAY.—August 21. Adria (s), China; Java (s), Zanzibar; Pera (s), Southampton, &c.—24. Ohone, Calcutta; Lyra, Mauritius;

Malta, Rangoon; Calcutta (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—25. Prince Oscar, Calcutta; Bedfordshire, Colombo.—26. W. G. Russell, Moulmein; Arrow (s), Bhownuggur; Clandon (s), Colombo; Chindwara (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—27. Siam (s), Australia.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 11.—County of Sutherland (s), London.

MADRAS.—August 18. Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Duke of Sutherland (s), London.—19. Ethiopia (s), Bombay.—22. Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta.—23. Poonah (s), Calcutta; Dorunda (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 13.—Almora (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Nizam*, August 24.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Brent, infant, and child, Dr. Deane, Major St. A. H. Wilton, Mr. Wm. Wheeler, jun., S. Waris Ali, Kazim Ali, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Borrdale, Mr. Reinhold, Capt. Bradish, Rev. E. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard, Dr. E. B. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tait, Mr. C. W. L. Lloyd, Mr. E. J. Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ross, Mr. W. Milburn, Capt. Gambee, Mr. Essar, Mr. Amboni, and Mr. Booth. From Aden: Mr. J. Maitland, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, Sept. 13.—From Bombay: Mr. W. M. Clay, Mr. Scott, Mr. Tickner, Mr. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson and infant, Mr. Langley, Mr. Stuart, Major Quin, Mr. B. Smythe, and Mr. Peel. From Alexandria: Mr. A. H. Young.

AT VENICE.—Per *Surat*, Sept. 16.—From Bombay: Mr. D. P. Cama, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Mr. H. Evans, and Mr. Walton. From Alexandria: Mr. Barazzali. From Aden: Hon. Col. Coke.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Manora*, Sept. 9.—For Malta: Lieut. E. H. R. and Mrs. Hibbert and servant, Major Dixon, Capt. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. Blake, Lieut. Brush, Mr. Gostling, Miss Crew, Miss Farley, and Mrs. Azzopardi. For Colombo: Mr. Alston, Miss Waldo, Miss M. Waldo, Mr. H. More Gordon, Miss Pigott, Rev. E. S. Burnett, and Mr. F. Bone. For Madras: Mrs., Miss, and Master Court, Mr. E. Wallace, Miss Firth, Miss Robertson, Miss Swanston, Miss Pogson, Miss Oakes, Mrs. R. G. Jenkins, Miss E. Bird, Mr. W. F. Keatch, and Mrs. Le Fanu's ayah. From Port Said: Rev. H. G. B. and Mrs. Artnam. For Calcutta: Capt. W. F. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Pitts, Miss O'Connor, Miss Woulfe, Rev. E. Brereton, Rev. M. Carroll, Miss Miller, and Miss Fitzgerald. For Rangoon: Mr. Donnan.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Tanjore*, August 28.—For Brindisi: Mr. Philip White, Mr. and Mrs. F. Finlayson, Mr. B. Tickner, Mr. Langley, Mr. A. J. Stuart, Mr. W. M. Clay, Mr. W. Watson, and Mr. S. P. C. Scott. For Venice: Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Mr. H. J. Bartlett, and Mr. D. P. Cama. For Southampton: Mr. R. Brough Smyth, Mr. F. A. Neal, Mr. G. A. Robertson, Lieut. Col. S. H. Williams, Lieut. G. G. Terry, 1-17 R.A., Lieut. W. Coles, 15th N.I., Mrs. Burton Foster, a lady, Mrs. Melvin and two infants, and Lieut. H. E. C. Way, 15th Regt. For Malta: Mr. R. Kellock and Major Thompson. For Aden: Mrs. Coulson, two children, and infant.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Meinam*, August 21.—For Pondicherry: Mr. Schaffner, Mr. Sublet, Mr. Fyten, Mr. Fangere, Mr. Giron, and Capt. Deperry. For Marseilles: Mr. G. Braive and Mr. F. W. Jennings. For Singapore: Mr. R. Galbraith.

CASUALTIES.

The Booldana (s), from London for Colombo, is reported by telegraph from Malta, Sept. 14, to have been towed into that port by the City of Canterbury (s), from Calcutta for London, with thrust shaft broken; the accident occurred on the 7th inst. 340 miles distant from Port Said.

The Bedfordshire (barque), arrived at Narakel in a leaky state, and was placed on the patent slip for examination.

The City of Cambridge (s), bound from Glasgow, is reported from Calcutta, Sept. 14, to have got aground at Diamond Harbour; a steamer and lighters have been sent to her assistance from Calcutta.

The Bates Family (British ship), from Newport for Calcutta, was abandoned on Sept. 6, in lat. 41 S., long. 21 E., totally dismantled; crew saved by the British India, and afterwards transferred to the Copenhagen, which vessel landed them at Mauritius.

A telegram from Batavia, Sept. 14, reports that the Dutch vessel Van Lennep arrived at that port, having on board the crew of the Swedish ship Louis de Geer, from the Tyne to Java, which vessel had been totally lost at sea by fire.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Lady Cairns, from Akyab, August 3, 15 N., 28 W.; Dolbadern, from Akyab, May 22, 6 N., 92 E.; Gurstheim, from Rangoon, July 16, 25 N., 6 E.; Lady Melville, from Moulmein, July 22, 7 N., 25 W.; Queen of Scots, Calcutta to New York, May 29, 2 S., 93 E.; Glamis, from Akyab, July 31, 13 N., 26 W.; Carlisle, from Bassein, August 2, 14 N., 27 W.; Sierra Colonna, from Akyab, August 2, 14 N., 28 W.; Vancouver, from Colombo, August 25, 39 N., 34 W.; Western Monarch, for Galle, August 9, 11 N., 26 W.; Bay of Cadiz, for Rangoon, August 6, 13 N., 26 W.; Cochin, from Cochin, Sept. 2, 47 N., 12 W.; Royal Tar, Java to Lisbon, July 27, 12 N., 25 W.; Earl of Zetland, for Singapore, July 23, 12 N., 27 W.; Star of Scotia, for Calcutta, August 4, 0.30 N., 26 W.; Clan Grant, from Rangoon, August 23, 41 N., 37 W.; Lady Cairns, from Akyab, August 23, 41 N., 36 W.; Victorine, from Rangoon, Sept. 3, in the Channel; W.B.R.G., for Calcutta, 5 N., 23 W.; Ambrose, for Bombay, July 9, 6 S., 24 W.; T.Q.H.S., from Bombay, August 27, 46 N., 24 W.; British Peer, from Chittagong, August 30, 48 N., 13 W.; Q.M.W.S., from Rangoon, August 30, 48 N., 13 W.; Q.W.F.G., from Akyab, July 15, 13 N., 26 W.

THE ANNUAL RELIEF, 1880-81.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India the following movements in relief of British and native troops for 1880-81 are directed to take place as herein ordered:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—E Battery A Brigade from Peshawur to Meerut. C Battery A Brigade from Lucknow to Morar. G Battery A Brigade from Peshawur to Sialkot. A Battery B Brigade from Afghanistan to Umballa. A Battery C Brigade from Umballa to Peshawur. B Battery C Brigade from Meerut to Meean Meer. G Battery C Brigade from Morar to Lucknow. I Battery C Brigade from Umballa to England. D Battery C Brigade from England to Umballa.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—H Battery 1st Brigade from Mooltan to Bombay Presidency. A Battery 3rd Brigade from Meerut to England. B Battery 3rd Brigade from Benares to England. C Battery 3rd Brigade from Afghanistan to England. D Battery 3rd Brigade from Nowgong to England. E Battery 3rd Brigade from Kohat to England. F Battery 3rd Brigade from Dinapore to England. G Battery 3rd Brigade from Afghanistan to England. H Battery 3rd Brigade from Ferozepore to England. A Battery 4th Brigade from Agra to Bombay Presidency. C Battery 4th Brigade from Kuram to Sitapur. L Battery 5th Brigade from Afghanistan to Mooltan. O Battery 5th Brigade from Cawnpore to Peshawur. G Battery 4th Brigade from Afghanistan to Meerut. B Battery 1st Brigade from England to Ferozepore. G Battery 1st Brigade from England to Benares. K Battery 3rd Brigade from England to Nowgong. L Battery 3rd Brigade from England to Dinapore. M Battery 3rd Brigade from England to Meerut. N Battery 3rd Brigade from England to Cawnpore. O Battery 3rd Brigade from England to Agra. No. 6 Battery 8th Brigade from Afghanistan to Jutogh. No. 9 Battery 8th Brigade from Aden to England. No. 10 Battery 8th Brigade from Fort William to England. No. 11 Battery 8th Brigade from Rangoon to Aden. No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade from Bombay to Aden. No. 14 Battery 8th Brigade from Aden to England. No. 16 Battery 8th Brigade from Lucknow to Aden. No. 17 Battery 8th Brigade from Mhow to Bombay. No. 2 Battery 9th Brigade from Aden to England. No. 4 Battery 9th Brigade from England to Rangoon. No. 11 Battery 9th Brigade from Afghanistan to Murree Hills. No. 12 Battery 9th Brigade from Afghanistan to Morar. No. 14 Battery 9th Brigade from Quetta to Kandahar. No. 5 Battery 11th Brigade from Kandahar to Mhow. No. 6 Battery 11th Brigade from Afghanistan to Lucknow. No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade from Bombay to Fort William. No. 11 Battery 11th Brigade from Afghanistan to Khyra Gully.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—No. 2 Coy. from Afghanistan to Roorkee. No. 3 Coy. from Afghanistan to Roorkee. No. 4 Coy. from Afghanistan to Peshawur. No. 5 Coy. from Afghanistan to Rawul Pindi. No. 6 Coy. from Rawul Pindi to Roorkee. No. 7 Coy. from Rawul Pindi to Roorkee. No. 10 Coy. from Rawul Pindi to Peshawur. A Coy. Madras Sappers and Miners from Afghanistan to Bangalore. C Coy. Madras Sappers and Miners from Afghanistan to Bangalore. I Coy. Madras Sappers and Miners from Afghanistan to Bangalore.

BRITISH CAVALRY.—6th Dragoon Guards from Afghanistan to Sialkot. 8th Hussars from Nowshera to Rawul Pindi. 9th Lancers from Afghanistan to Umballa. 10th Hussars from Rawul Pindi to Lucknow. 13th Hussars from Lucknow to Muttra. 15th Hussars from Afghanistan to England. 1st Dragoon Guards from the Cape to Meerut.

BRITISH INFANTRY.—2nd Battn. 1st Foot from Jubbulpore and Saugor to England. 2nd Battn. 2nd Foot from Bareilly to Peshawur. 1st Battn. 5th Foot from Afghanistan to England. 1st Battn. 6th Foot from Aden to England. 2nd Battn. 8th Foot from Kuram to Meean Meer. 2nd Battn. 9th Foot from Afghanistan to Subathu and Jutogh. 1st Battn. 12th Foot from Cherat to Fyzabad. 2nd Battn. 14th Foot from Afghanistan to Nowshera. 1st Battn. 17th Foot from Peshawur to Jhansi and Gwalior. 1st Battn. 18th Foot from Afghanistan to Lundi Kotal. 1st Battn. 23rd Foot from England to Chakrata. 2nd Battn. 24th Foot from Gibraltar to Bombay Presidency. 1st Battn. 25th Foot from Afghanistan to Peshawur. 39th Foot from Jhansi and Gwalior to Jubbulpore and Saugor. 51st Foot from Afghanistan to Bareilly. 59th Foot from Afghanistan to England. 2nd Battn. 60th Rifles from Afghanistan to England. 61st Foot from Malta to Bombay. 62nd Foot from Morar to Aden. 65th Foot from Dinapore to Morar. 66th Foot from Afghanistan to England. 67th Foot from England to Bangalore. 68th Foot from Mean Meer to Meerut. 70th Foot from Sabathu and Jutogh to Dinapore. 72nd Highlanders from Afghanistan to Lucknow. 73rd Foot from Lucknow to England. 77th Foot from England to Sitapur and Benares. 83rd Foot from Belgaum to England. 85th Foot from Kuram to England. 89th Foot from Rangoon to Belgaum. 92nd Foot (Highlanders) from Afghanistan to England. 98th Foot from Malta to Karachi. 100th Foot from Sialkot to Kuram, subject to modification. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade from England to Bellary.

BENGAL CAVALRY.—1st Bengal Cavalry from Kohat to Cawnpore. 2nd Bengal Cavalry from Segowlie to Lucknow. 3rd Bengal Cavalry from Afghanistan to Meean Meer. 4th Bengal Cavalry from Afghanistan to Rawul Pindi. 5th Bengal Cavalry

from Afghanistan to Lundi Kotal. 6th Bengal Cavalry from Sitapur to Segowlie. 7th Bengal Cavalry from Morar to Kuram, subject to modification. 8th Bengal Cavalry from Mooltan to Nowgong and Jhansi. 10th Bengal Lancers from Afghanistan to Sialkot. 11th Bengal Lancers, from Peshawur to Umballa. 13th Bengal Lancers from Kuram to Peshawur. 14th Bengal Lancers from Murdan to Morar. 15th Bengal Cavalry from Dehra Ghazi Khan to Mooltan. 17th Bengal Cavalry from Afghanistan to Bareilly. 19th Bengal Lancers from Bareilly to Peshawur. Central India Horse from Peshawur to Goona.

NATIVE INFANTRY.—1st Native Infantry from Peshawur to Nowshera, subject to modification. 3rd Native Infantry from Dinapore to Morar. 6th Native Infantry from Peshawur to Moradabad and Shahjehanpur. 8th Native Infantry from Afghanistan to Rawul Pindi. 9th Native Infantry from Afghanistan to Jhansi and Nowgong. 11th Native Infantry from Rawul Pindi to Lucknow. 13th Native Infantry from Kuram to Bareilly. 15th Native Infantry (Sikhs) from Afghanistan to Delhi. 16th Native Infantry from Afghanistan to Khyber. 18th Native Infantry from Buxa to Dinapore. 19th Native Infantry (Punjab) from Afghanistan to Sialkot. 20th Native Infantry (Punjab) from Kuram to Jullundur. 21st Native Infantry (Punjab) from Kuram to Talagang. 22nd Native Infantry (Punjab) from Afghanistan to Meean Meer. 23rd Native Infantry (Punjab Pioneers) Afghanistan to Meean Meer. 24th Native Infantry (Punjab) from Afghanistan to Mooltan. 26th Native Infantry (Punjab) from Jhelum to Kuram, subject to modification. 27th Native Infantry (Punjab) from Afghanistan to Lundi Kotal. 28th Native Infantry (Punjab) from Afghanistan to Peshawur. 29th Native Infantry (Punjab) from Kuram to Agra. 30th Native Infantry (Punjab) from Afghanistan to Jhelum. 31st Native Infantry (Punjab) from Afghanistan to Peshawur. 32nd Native Infantry (Punjab Pioneers) from Afghanistan to Rawul Pindi. 33rd Native Infantry from Delhi to Barrackpore. 36th Native Infantry from Barrackpore to Fyzabad. 37th Native Infantry from Bareilly to Buxa. 39th Native Infantry from Nowshera to Morar. 40th Native Infantry from Gorakhpur to Benares. 41st Native Infantry (Gwalior) from Afghanistan to Peshawur, subject to modification. 45th Native Infantry (Sikhs) from Afghanistan to Peshawur. 1st Goorkhas from Afghanistan to Dharmasala. 2nd Goorkhas from Dharmasala to Dehra. 3rd Goorkhas from Charsala to Almorah. 4th Goorkhas from Afghanistan to Bakloh. Deoli Infantry from Kuram to Deoli. 1st Madras Native Infantry from Afghanistan to Secunderabad. 4th Madras Native Infantry from Afghanistan to Bangalore. 13th Madras Native Infantry from Meean Meer to Jubbulpore. 15th Madras Native Infantry from Afghanistan to Bangalore. 21st Madras Native Infantry from Mooltan to Trichinopoly. 27th Madras Native Infantry from Morar to Bellary. 30th Madras Native Infantry from Dehra Ghazi Khan to Trichinopoly. 2nd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent from Jhansi as ordered.

BANK OF MADRAS.—At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held last Friday evening the rate of interest for demand loans was reduced 1 per cent.—*Madras Times.*

On the present state of Kashmir, a correspondent writes from Srinuggur to a contemporary:—"The famine is over, but has left its marks everywhere. You see this in the tenanted houses by the wayside, in the closing of the silk manufactories, and in various other ways too palpable to be misunderstood. Many an industry has been ruined, many a trade gone, many a family been impoverished. The loss of property to individuals and the misery the famine has inflicted on the inhabitants are incalculable. During its prevalence thousands were compelled by starvation to emigrate to the plains, and fortunate were those who reached them alive, for many perished on the road. The artisan, the weaver, the carpenter, the goldsmith, fled from the country to seek relief elsewhere. The zemindar, who had held his lands for years, abandoned them in despair, for there were neither cultivators, nor cattle, nor grain, nor means of raising his crops. Before the famine there were about 10,000 shawl weavers in Srinuggur alone. I doubt whether 4,000 can be found at the present moment. The silk trade, under the superintendence of Babu Nelumbur, was in a flourishing condition, and large quantities of it were annually exported to Europe. Now it has almost ceased to exist, and it will take a long time before it can be resuscitated. But Kashmir is beginning to recover from the effects of the calamity. Where there were neglected fields are now smiling crops, where villages and hamlets were almost deserted is now to be heard the busy hum of human voices collecting and threshing the harvest. This year has been an auspicious one. The fall of snow in the winter has been unprecedented. The rains have been abundant and timely, and the rubbee crops are generally fair. The rice plants just sprouting out have been benefited by the rainfall and promise to yield a good harvest. Still destitution is great, and the Maharaja keeps a poor house open, where about five or six hundred paupers are clothed and fed. At Sheik Baugh, on every Saturday, large numbers of paupers assemble to receive alms and clothes from the Rev. Mr. Wade, who has been a resident of Kashmir for years. I was present on one occasion, when there were more than two thousand seated on the ground in double files."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	695
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	620
Agra	500	113
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,225	670ex pth
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,425
Albert Ginning	500	450
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1160
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	400
Bellary	1,000	490
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	445
New Indian	350	130
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	660
Chollera Ginning	300	190
East India	1,000	980
Fort	8,500	1,950
French	500	405
Sind	750	540
Mofussil	400	270
Prince of Wales	1,500	700
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1230
Sassoon	500	420
Volkart	1,000	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1,475
Anglo-Indian	100	85
Alfred Manufacturing	500	525 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,850
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	920 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	695
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	650
D. Spinning	2,000	395
Hindustan	1,000	1,050
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Kh. ndeish	1,000	540
Madras	1,250	535
Madras United	1,000	1,350
Manchester Spinning	50	4 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	160
National Spinning	1,000	910
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,050
Oriental	625	650
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	240
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,040
Victoria Mills	1,000	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-30	310
Do. New 50 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do.	65-7-3	72
Do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 15 Shares	105-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	127 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	390
Treacher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	127

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 3 to 96 6
4% of 1870 (1885)	101 8 to 101 12
4% of 1871 (1881)	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104 6 to 104 8
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 6 to 104 8
Debentures of 1867	105 8 to 105 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 4
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 0 to 107 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1908)	104 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	120	121
Agra Savings	103	125
Allahabad	100	165
Alliance of Simla	107	104
Bank of Bengal	500	745
Do. of Upper India	100	125
Delhi and London	125	180
Himalaya	100	115
Mussoorie	100	100
National of India	102½	103
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20
Bally Paper Mills	100	100
Barnagore Jute	100	59
Bengal Coal	1000	1700
Bengal Ironworks	100	4

Baliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	1275	10 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	59 to 60
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	76 to 77
Burrakur Coal	100	105 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	135 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	112 to 113
Darjiling Steam Tramway	3	12 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	75 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	120	— to —
East Indian Railway	120	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	200 to 205
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	30 to 31
Goswami Cotton Mills	200	250 to 245
Gouripore	100	60 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	162½ to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	68 to 69
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1345 to 1350
Kamerhatta Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	10 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	360 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbrook Coal	100	102 to 104
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	3 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Rankestown Press	100	95 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	85 to 86
Riverside Press	90	104 to 105
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufactory	100	43 to 45
Strand Bank Press	100	112 to 113
Watson's Patent Press	100	111 to 112

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	55 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	100	550 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Do. contributory	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	206 to 210
Do. contributory	100	103 to 105
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	95 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	50 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	348 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	100	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Gielie (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to —
Grob (Assam)	100	210 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	40 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalacheria (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to —
Do. contributory	200	45 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 61
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	100	20 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Do. contributory	90	35 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	100	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	70 to —
Muttuck (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 70
Singel (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	30 to —

MADRAS.—Aug. 20.

Four per cent.	3¼ to 3½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4¼ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1892)	4¼ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 1½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 1½ dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to 27 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks demand	rs. 8 5-32d.	rs. 8 1-16d.	rs. 8 1-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	rs. 8 15-32d.	—	rs. 8 7-16d.
Do. 4 do.	rs. 8 11-32d.	rs. 8 5-16d.	rs. 8 3-16d.
Do. 3 do.	rs. 8 9-32d.	rs. 8¼d.	rs. 8¼d.
Cred. 6mo. sight	rs. 8 9-32d.	rs. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	rs. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6mo. sight	rs. 8 15-32d.	rs. 8 9-16d.	rs. 8¼d.
Do. 3 do.	rs. 8 11-32d.	rs. 8 7-16d.	—

LONDON.—Sept. 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
Do. October 10, 1880	101¼ to 102¼
India Enforced Paper	80 to 81
Do. do. 1885	— to —
Do. do. 1893	87½ to 87½
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	38 to 43pm
Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	38 to 43pm
Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101¼ to 101¼
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	105 to 107
Do. do.	107 to 109
Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
Do. 1895-96	114 to 117
Do. do.	105 to 108
Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	22½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B 1½ per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	124½ to 125½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4 do.	100	103 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	106 to 108
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	103 to 106
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	105 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
Indo-European	25	24½ to 25½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23½ to 24½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	23½ to 24½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	37 to 38
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to 1½dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19½ to 20½

MISCELLANEO

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2½ years, from April 11, '78, B.
Adams, Surg. A. M. D. M.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G. S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 12, '77, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Alexander, Major G. S.C., 273 d., from April 14, '80, B.
Anderson, Col. G. G. Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S. Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W. Cav., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Capt. J. A. R.E., 1 yr. 161d., from May 13, '80, B.
Ashburner, Col. John S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. S.C., 1 year, from May 10, '80, M.
Atkins, Major G. S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R. S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '79, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W. Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 14, '79, B.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G. 20 m., from April 9, '80, Bo.
Baker, Col. W. A. R.E., 18 m., from April 17, '80, Bo.
Balmer, Major A. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W. S.C., 24 mos., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F. S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H. O.B., 18 mos., from May 30, '79, Bo.
Barker, Surg. F. C. 2 years, from May 25, 1880, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. R.E., 30 mos., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. G. C. A. C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 57d., from Jan. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bates, Col. C. E. S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1880, M.
Bateman, Surg. Major D. F. 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R. S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J. 2 yrs., from April 25, '79, M.
Becher, Major H. G. S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bean, Col. J. W. T., 1 year, from Jan. 19, '80, B.
Beaton, Surg. C. H. 1½ yrs., from May 8, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H. Inf., 2 yrs., from April 28, '79, M.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. C. J. R. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, B.
Bellew, Surg. Maj. P. F. M.D., 1 yr., from April 24, '80, B.
Bensley, Surg. Maj. E. C., 213 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Beville, Col. H. C. B. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, P.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C. Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G. Cav., 3 yrs. 6 mos., from July 1, '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mos., from May 3, '79, B.
Birney, Major J. R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S. S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S. Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 20, '77, M.
Boddam, Col. H. M. S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 5, 1879, B.
Boddam, Lieut. Col. W. W. S.C., B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F. R.E., 2 years, from March, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R. S.C., 1½ yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Bolton, Col. R. H. S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Belton, Lt. Cl. J. S. D. S.C., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from May 6, '78, Bo.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E. M. D., 2 yrs., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonus, Col. J. R.E., 2 yrs., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Boyle, Major R. E. S.C., B.
Bradshaw, Major O. M. S.C., 25 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, M.
Branson, Major C. E. D. Inf., 1 year, from June 5, '80, B.
Broadfoot, Capt. W. R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. P. Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W. A. S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Brown, Lieut. J. J. S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Brown, Capt. W. H. S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Brown, Lieut. Col. J. C. S.I. R.E., 2 yrs., from July 4, '79, B.
Brown, Lieut. A. G. F. S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 8, 1873, B.
Brown, Col. G. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C. L. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 21, '80, M.
Brown, Major F. D. M. V.C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 18 mos., from May 20, '80, B.
Bruce, Major E. A. S.C., from July 10, '80, M.
Bruce, Major T. F. S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bullock, Major B. S.C., 1 mo., from April 14, '79, M.
Bunbury, Major W. R. 1½ yrs., from April 24, 1880, B.
Burge, Col. R. S. S.C., M.
Burne, Col. H. K. S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burnton, Lieut. Col. W. H. R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K. Inf., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, Bo.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J. M.D., 2 yrs., from July 11, '79, M.
Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex. R.E., 273d., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H. L. S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 27, 1880, B.
Campbell, Capt. J. R. S.C., 24 mos., from May 22, '80, B.
Candy, Major G. H. R.A. Bo.
Carnegie, Maj. D. C. S. L. Cav., 30½ mo., from Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carter, Capt. S. S.C., 3 yrs. 7 mos., from May 7, '77, Bo.
Carter, Major T. R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V. M.D., 18 mos., from April 1, '80, Bo.
Case, Major C. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. G. 2 yrs., from May 3, '79, Bo.
Cautley, Major C. G. Cav., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Chalmers, Col. S. Inf., 2½ years, from April 8, '78, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C. T. C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 11, '80, B.
Chamier, Lt. Col. F. E. A. S.C., 1 yr. 8m., from May 1, '80, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '80, Bo.
Chapman, Major R. T. Inf., 1 yr., from June 12, 1880, M.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W. R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Churchill, Capt. F. S.C., 1 yr. 243d., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clarke, Capt. H. W. R.E., 1 yr. 182d., from April 26, '80, B.
Clark, Lieut. Col. E. G., 1 yr. 159 d., from April 5, '80, B.
Cloté, Lieut. Col. J. G. Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Capt. C. A. S.C., 3 yrs., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Collins, Lieut. G. A. S.C., 14 mos., from Feb. 17, 1880, B.
Colville, Surg. Maj. W. H. 2 yrs., from June 6, 1880, Bo.
Comyn, Major F. F. Inf., 12 mo., from Mar. 14, 1880, Bo.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H. 1 yr. 243 d., from April 7, '79, B.
Conway-Gordon, Maj. L. R.E., 14 m., from Sept. 22, '79, B.
Constant, Surg. Major F. G., 1 yr., from Nov. 3, 1879, B.
Cooke, Capt. E. S. S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 29, '79, B.
Cooper, Surg. Major C. M.D., 16 mo., from June 12, '80, M.
Corbyn, Major E. C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. J. B. C. B.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J. 2 years, from Feb. 7, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D. S.C., 20 mos., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H. S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.

Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 6 m., from July 1, 1880, Bo.

Craigie, Capt. W. B. Cav., 3 yrs., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Crawford, Maj. R. I. S.C., 1 yr. 5m. 7d., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Creak, Major H. C. Cav., 14 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., 32 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cumming, Major W. G. R.E., 1 yr. 1mo. 6d., from April 14, '80, M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G. S.C., 1 yr. 213d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C. R.E., 2 yrs., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Col. A. A. C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 182d., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Daniell, Major H. S. Cav., 15 mos., from May 15, '80, Bo.
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 11 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, Bo.
Davidson, Col. E. R.E., 15 mos., from Oct. 1, 1879, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 20 m., from Mar. 26, '80, M.
Davis, Surg. G. M. B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Davis, Major A. T. Inf., 2 years, from April 9, 1880, B.
Dawson, Col. F. S.C., from June 19, 1880, M.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 yr., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W. S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Major F. W. A. B.
Des Voeux, Lieut. C. H. S.C., 19 m., from May 17, '73, B.
Dickson, Lieut. C. J. S.C., 28 m., from Aug. 23, '78, Bo.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., 2 yrs. 9 mo., from March 28, '78, M.
Donnelly, Surg. Major J. M. N., 2 yrs., from June 19, '80, M.
Dunsterville, Col. D. A. S.C., 1 yr., from April 29, '80, Bo.
Durand, Lt. Col. A. S.C., 18 mos., from June 19, 1880, Bo.
Durand, Major C. J. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, B.
Durand, Capt. E. L. S.C., 16 mos., from Aug. 1879, B.
Echalaz, Capt. C. T. Inf., 5 yrs. 6m., from May 1, '78, Bo.
Edmonds, Capt. G. Unatt. List, from May 2, 1880, B.
Elliott, Lieut. G. L. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliott, Col. C. S. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 22, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H. S.C., 19 mos., from April 21, '79, B.
Faber, Maj. H. R. R.E., 20 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fairweather, Surg. Major J. M. D. B.
Fairwell, Col. W. T. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 8, '79, M.
Farrier, Major A. Cav., 10 m., from Jan. 24, '83, M.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N. S.C., 18 m., from April 1, '80, B.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mos., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Fischer, Major B. S.C., 3 years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D. M.D., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J. J. Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Forster, Col. T. F. S.C., 1 year, from April 3, 1880, B.
Foss, Lieut. K. M. S.C., M.
Fraser, Capt. E. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. C. I. T. L. S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Major A. T. R.E., 15 m., from Sept. 8, '80, M.
Fulton, Major G. H. S.C., 20 m., from May 1, '79, Bo.
Garden, Lt. Col. W. A. S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 18, '80, B.
Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M. C., 3 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Gardiner, Lieut. R. E., 1 yr. 182d., from Eay 30, '80, B.
Gardiner, Tipping, Lieut. R. F. S.C., B.
Gilchrist, Capt. A. S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Glasford, Col. C. L. R. S.C., 1 year, from March 27, '80, Bo.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W. C.B. R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. R. S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Gordon-Cumming, Maj. F. H. T. S.C., 1 yr. Feb. 28, '80, Bo.
Govan, Surg. Major G. M. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Major O. M. S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 21 mos., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L. R.E., B.
Grylls, Major G. R., 1 yr., from March 25, '80, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P. S.C., 21 mos., from May 1, '79, B.
Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hands, Lieut. Col. W. S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79, M.
Hancock, Col. H. F. R.E., 15 mos., from Aug. 4, '79, Bo.
Hancock, Maj. G. E. S.C., 13 mos., from Oct. 13, '79, Bo.
Harcourt, Maj. A. F. P. S.C., 303 d., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
Harris, Lt. Col. H. W. S.C., 32 mos., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. Col. J. T. S.C., 20 mo., from April 7, '73, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 18 yrs., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T. S.C., 18 yrs., from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O. R.E., 2 yrs., from April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G. Inf., 1 yr. 243d., from April 21, '79, B.
Harvey, Surg. Major C. A. 8 mos., from April 23, '80, M.
Hawks, Col. T. S. S.C., 2 years from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hawthorn, Lt. Col. G. S. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '80, Bo.
Hay, Lieut. H. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. H. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heath, Lt. Col. G. D. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Heath, Lieut. H. R. S.C., 18 mo., from May 1, '80, B.
Hemstead, Surg. A., 1 yr., from Sept. 12, 1879, B.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F. Inf., 2 yrs., from April 30, '79, Bo.
Hewson, Lieut. Col. G. B. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, M.
Heysham, Lt. Col. B. F. S.C., 2 yrs. 3m., from Aug. 3, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur R.E., B.
Hills, Major G. S. S.C., 1 yr. 182d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hindle, Major J. W. S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W. S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. K. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S. Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C. S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F. S.C., 6 months, from July 10, '80, Bo.
Holloway, Major E. G. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 14, '79, M.
Home, Lt. Col. R. E., 20 m., from March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F. J. R.E., 15 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S. Cav., 2 yrs., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1880, Bo.
Houghton, Col. W. R. S.C., 18 mo., from May 19, '79, Bo.
Houghton, Major K., 23 m., from April 14, '80, M.
Howell, Capt. H. S.C., 21 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N. R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Innes, Col. J. J. M.L., V.C. R.E., 19 mo., from April 17, '79, B.
Ives, Major E. K., Inf., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Jackson, Major G. D. A. Cav., 18 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
James, Capt. C. R.E., 18 months, from May 30, 1879, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G. W., 260 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Jameson, Lieut. C. J. S.C., 2 yrs., from March 5, '79, B.
Jameson, Major L. F. S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jeffries, Lt. Col. W. R.E., 2 yrs., from March 1, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W. S.C., 1 yr., from March 14, 1880, M.
Johnstone, Col. G. N. S.C., 1 yr. 4m. from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Keatinge, Col. R. H. V.C. C.S.I. S.C., 2 yrs. from June 30, '78, Bo.
Ketchen, Major J. Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, Bo.
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 21 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
Kilgour, Major F. S.C., 20 mo., from April 13, '79, M.
Kilkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2 yrs. 7m. from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, Bo.

Knox, Lieut. F. R. B. S.C., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N. S.C., 19 mo., from April 21, '79, M.
Lambe, Capt. A. F. S.C., 24 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R. S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Lane, Major C. T. S.C., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laugharne, Lieut. M. R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Laughton, Major A. F. S.C., 9 mo., from April 3, 1880, M.
Leggatt, Col. E. O. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Lillingston, Major E. G. S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Lilly, Col. A. C. S.C., 24 m., from May 1, '80, M.
Lindsay, Major A. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Little, Col. A. B. S.C., 1 year, from June 5, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Maj. R. M. S.C., 9 m., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Surg. J. M. D. 18 mo., from April 24, 1880, B.
Loch, Col. F. A. E. S.C., 6 mo., from May 5, 1880, Bo.
Lockyer, Capt. W. N. R.A., 1 yr., from April 23, '80, M.
Lovett, Lt. Col. B. C.S.I. R.E., 1 yr. 4m., from Sept. 23, '79, B.
Lowis, Major N., 2 years, from Feb. 24, 1879, B.
Luard, Major C. H. R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C. E. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Ludlow, Maj. E. S. S.C., 24 mos., from Dec. 9, '78, M.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S. K.C.B. C.S.I. S.C., 2 yrs. 11 Dec. 8, '79, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 18 mo., from July 1, '79, B.
Macintyre, Lt. Cl. D., V.C. S.C., 1 yr. 182d., from June 27, '79, B.
Mackertich, Surg. S., 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Major F. J. N. S.C., 21 m., from March 3, '80, B.
Mackenzie, Surg. G. P., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, 1880, B.
MacLeod, Lt. Col. C. D. Inf., 18 m., from April 14, '79, Bo.
Macauland, Lt. R. C. S. S.C., 14 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Macdonald, Col. J. A. M., S.C., 6 mos., from May 15, '80, B.
Mallins, Surg. H., 1 year 182d., from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Mallins, Surg. C. M.
M'Donnell, Surg. J. O'M., 17½ mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
M'Dougall, Surg. Major H. R. L., 2 yrs., from Dec. 25, '78, Bo.
M'Dowall, Surg. Maj. C. J. F. S., 18 yrs., from Sept. 5, '79, Bo.
M'Inroy, Maj. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, '80, M.
McIver, Capt. S. W. Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 14, '78, M.
M'Leod, Lieut. R. W. S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
M'Mahon, Col. C. A. S.C., 21 mo., from Jan. 29, '79, M.
McNair, Lieut. Col. H. A. Inf., 1 yr. 182d., from June 6, '79, B.
McNair, Col. E. J. Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
McNair, Capt. A. L. S.C., 18 mos., from May 19, '80, Bo.
Mander, Major A. T. R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, Bo.
Manderson, Maj. T. C. R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 23, '78, B.
Marrett, Lieut. H. R. S.C., 1 year, from April 17, '80, B.
Martin, Lieut. Col. J. P. S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '79, B.
Mathias, Lieut. Col. H. V. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 16, '79, B.
Maunsell, Maj. Gen. F. R. C. B. R.E., from May 22, '80, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. H. St. P. S.C., 9 m., from May 15, '80, B.
Mayhew, Capt. A. H. S.C., 21 m., from March 4, '79, Bo.
Mayne, Major R. G. Cav., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '79, Bo.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, M.
Mignon, Col. F. P. S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '79, Bo.
Miller, Col. H. N. S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, Bo.
Mitford, Major R. C. W. S.C. B.
Minto, Lieut. Col. J. C. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 25, '79, B.
Mockler, Major E. Inf., 18 mo., from May 10, 1879, Bo.
Moncrieff, Major C. S. C.S.I. R.E., 17 mo., from Aug. 22, '79, B.
Money, Lieut. G. E. S.C., 16 m., from Aug. 1, '79, B.
Montresor, Lieut. W. F. S.C., 18 mo., from June 6, '79, B.
Moore, Capt. M. J. Cav., 16 mo., from July 25, 1879, B.
Morgan, Col. W. D. S.C., 1 yr. 205d., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Morris, Capt. R. F. R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Morris, Lieut. Col. W. G., 1 year, from March 27, '80, M.
Morrison, Capt. C. S. Inf., 1 year, from April 24, 1880, B.
Morton, Col. B. W. D. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '79, B.
Murray, Surg. Major J. M. D., M.
Myline, Col. W. C. R., 1 yr. 243 d., from May 19, 1879, B.
Napier, Major the Hon. G. C. C.I.E., Inf., 1 year, B.
Neave, Capt. E. S. S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G. R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '78, Bo.
Newill, Capt. J. H. S.C., 2 yrs. 3 m., from Aug. 2, '78, M.
Nicholls, Capt. R. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Nolan, Surg. Major W. M.D., 18 m., from Jan. 10, '80, Bo.
Norton, Col. E. N. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
Ogg, Surg. Major G. S. W., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, Bo.
Ogilvie, C. I. J. S. C. 6 mos., from Aug. 7, '80, B.
O'Kearney, Surg. Maj. F. R., 1 yr., from July 17, '80, Bo.
Olivier, Lieut. H. D. R.E., Bo.
Orchard, Col. J. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from March 17, '79, B.
Orpen, Lieut. R. T. R.E., Bo.
Owen, Major A. G. S.C., 1½ yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Palmer, Surg. Major W. J., 2 years, from April 5, 1879, B.
Parsons, Surg. Maj. F., 18 mo., from May 16, '79, B.
Pelle, Capt. F. B. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 20, '78, Bo.
Pelle, Col. F. W. R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 2, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F. R.E., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, Bo.
Pheasants, Maj. P. R.E., 2 yrs., from Feb. 2, 1879, Bo.
Pichall, Surg. Major J. M.D., 18 mo., from May 10, '80, B.
Picher, Major D. G. S.C., 1 yr., from April 17, '80, B.
Pollock, Lieut. C. E. S.C., 273 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Pond, Col. A. S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. A. R. S.C., from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. C. B. S.C., 18 mo., from May 12, '79, B.
Powis, Capt. F. T. Inf., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from Oct. 2, '78, M.
Prendergast, Lt. Col. G. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Price, Capt. T. S.C., 2 years 6 mos., from July 3, '78, M.
Price, Col. R. H. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Purves, Surg. Major H. B., 1 yr., from Feb. 4, '80, B.
Radcliffe, Lt. G. S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, 1878, B.
Raikes, Lieut. F. D. S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '79, Bo.
Ratton, Sgt. Maj. J. M.D., 1 yr. 8m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Reilly, Lieut. E. G. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 22, '79, Bo.
Reid, Surg. J. M.D., 18 mo., from June 14, 1880, B.
Remington, Capt. F. A. S.C., 20 m., from May 17, '79, B.
Richmond, Major J. A. S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ridgeway, Capt. R. K. V.C. S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 17, '80, B.
Ringer, Surg. Major T. B.
Robb, Surg. J., 2 yrs., from April 5, '79, Bo.
Roberts, Col. G. R. S.C., 2 years, from May 10, '79, B.
Roberts, Major A. W. Cav., 2 yrs. 9m., from May 12, '78, B.
Robinson, Lieut. Col. J. I. Cav., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Robinson, Surg. E. L., 2 yrs., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Rogers, Col. H. T. R.E., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '80, M.
Rogers, Capt. M. W. R.E., B.
Ross, Col. Sir C. G. K.C.B. S.C., 6 m., from May 25, '80, B.
Ross, Surg. Maj. C. G. H., 1 yr., from March 27, '80, Bo.
Ross, Lieut. Col. W. H., 18 m., from April 3, '80, Bo.
Ross, Capt. J. C. R.E., 1 yr. 15 d., from April 24, '80, B.
Rowcroft, Lieut. Col. G. C. S.C., from July 3, '80, B.
Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, M.
Russell, Surg. E. B., 18 mos., from April 25, 1880, B.
Rutledge, Surg. E. B., 18 mos., from June 12, '80, B.

Kyves, Capt. C. M., Inf., 2 y., from March 1, 1880, Bo.
 Sanderson, Surg. Maj. A. M.D., 20 mo., fm. Apr. 1, '80, M.
 Scott Col. T. L., S.C., 16 mos., from May 1, '80, M.
 Scully, Surg. John B.
 Seddon, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 14m., from Sept. 29, 1879, Bo.
 Selous, Surg. Major E., 1 y. 119 d., from April 17, '80, B.
 Senior, Major H. W. J., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
 Shawe, Col. W. B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
 Shoubridge, Maj. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '79, B.
 Sibley, Col. T. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '79, B.
 Simpson, Major G. B., S.C., 2½ years, from May 5, '78, Bo.
 Sinclair, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 6 m., fm. April 17, '80, Bo.
 Skardon, Surg. Major T. G., 6 mos., from April 18, '80, B.
 Smalley, Major F., Inf., 20 mo., from May 6, 1880, M.
 Smyth, Major H. R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
 Smith, Lt. Col. M.G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 15, '79, B.
 Smith, Capt. C. M., R.A., 2 years, from April 12, '79, M.
 Smith, Capt. W. C., Inf., 2 y., from April 21, '79, B.
 Smith, Lieut. A. S., 1 yr. 6 mos., from June 5, '79, Bo.
 Smith, Surg. Maj. H. S., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
 Smith, Lieut. Col. H.C., S.O., 20 m., fm. April 24, '80, B.
 Smith, Dep. Surg. Gen. C. M.D., 6 m., fm. May 1, '80, M.
 Smith, Major C. J., R.E., 18 m., from April 24, '80, M.
 Smyth, Capt. E. W., Inf., 2 years, from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
 Smyth, Major R. G., R.E., 1 y., from April 1, '80, B.
 Sparks, Major J. B., S.C., 6 months, from May 1, '80, B.
 Spence, Lieut. M. R., S.C., 19 mo., from June 17, 1879, B.
 Spence, Surg. Major J.A.W., 14 mo., fm. Nov. 17, '79, M.
 Spens, Lieut. Col. A. T., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 19, '79, Bo.
 Spiry, Surg. Major H.W., 18 mos., from Nov. 14, '79, B.
 Stack, Lieut. Col. C. E., Cav., 2 y., from April 28, '79, Bo.
 Stansfeld, Lt. Col. H.H., Inf., 1 y. 20 d., f. Mar. 13, '80, B.
 Stewart, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 10, 1879, Bo.
 Stoddart, Major W. S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 15, 1879, M.
 Street, Major C. W., S.C., 2 y., from June 1, '79, M.
 Sutherland, Surg. Major P.W., 2 y., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
 Taylor, Capt. R. F., Inf., 2 y., from July 18, '79, M.
 Taylor, Col. H. A., S.C., 2 years, from March 1, 1880, B.
 Teed, Capt. T. S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 23, '80, Bo.
 Ternan, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 3, '80, B.
 Thackeray, Maj. E. T., V.C., R.E., 18 m. f. Mar. 23, '80, B.
 Thomas, Capt. C. F., Inf., 2 years, from Nov. 20, 1879, B.
 Thomas, Major G., S.C., 15 months, from Dec. 16, '79, M.
 Thompson, Capt. W. O., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 6, '79, B.
 Thorold, Surg. Maj. H. O., 18 m. from April 3, '80, Bo.
 Thuillier, Major H. R., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 17, '79, B.
 Tierney, Col. E. R., A.B.
 Toker, Major A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 6, 1880, B.
 Trevor, Lieut. Col. S.T., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 22, '79, B.
 Trevelyan, Maj. W. R., S.C., 1 y., from Feb. 28, 1880, Bo.
 Trotter, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
 Turner, Capt. S. C., R.F., 15 mo., from Mar. 31, '79, B.
 Turton, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 15, '80, B.
 Unwin, Maj. W. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 17, 1879, B.
 Upperton, Lieut. Col. J. S.C., B.
 Van Someren, Capt. G. J., Inf., 2 y., fm. June 13, '79, M.
 Vertue, Major W., S.C., 2 years, from March 14, 1879, M.
 Vizard, Col. W. J., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
 Voyle, Capt. F. R., S.C., 15 m., fm. Sept. 29, '79, B.
 Waddington, Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 2, '78, Bo.
 Walcott, Lt. Col. E. Y., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 1, '78, B.
 Wahnab, Col. C. W., S.C., 20 m., from April 24, '80, Bo.
 Wall, Surg. A. J., 26 mo., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
 Wall, Surg. R. M., 2 yrs., 8 mo., from March 4, 1878, Bo.
 Waller, Lieut. Col. H. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 23, '79, B.
 Walter, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 7, '79, Bo.
 Walsh, Lt. Col. T. P. B., S.C., 18 m., fm. Nov. 10, '79, Bo.
 Warshaw, Lieut. A., S.C., 18 m., from May 6, '80, Bo.
 Warburton, Capt. R., S.C., 1 y. 182 d., from May 8, '80, B.
 Warde, Lieut. H. B., 1 year, from May 27, 1880, Bo.
 Waterhouse, Major J., S.C., 15 mo., from Dec. 13, '79, B.
 Watson, Col. J. T., S.C., 1 year, from Feb. 1, 1880, Bo.
 West, Major E. W., S.O., 10 m., from April 9, '80, Bo.
 White, Surg. Major J. B., 2 y., from April, '80, B.
 Williams, Lt. Col. E.C.S., C.I.E., R.E., 2 y., f. July 12, '78, B.
 Williams, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 30, '80, B.
 Willoughby-Osborne, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., B.
 Wilkins, Lt. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., 2 y., f. Jan. 1, '80, Bo.
 Wilkinson, Capt. A. F., Inf., 25 mo., from Oct. 3, 1878, M.
 Wilsn, Capt. R., Inf., 2 y., from Feb. 10, '79, M.
 Winson, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
 Woodcock, Maj. H. F., Inf., 2 y., fm. Sept. 19, 1879, B.
 Wray, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 18 mos. from May 1, '79, Bo.
 Wright, Surg. Major T.P., 2 y., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
 Wright, Capt. J. T., R.E., 2 y., from Sept. 1, 1879, B.
 Wynch, Major E. J., S.C., 20 mos., from June 22, '80, M.
 Wyadove, Surg. Major S.J., 1 y. 5 d., from Dec. 1, '79, M.
 Young, Lieut. C. L., R.E., Bo.
 Young, Lieut. Col. D. B., S.C., 2 y., fm. Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
 Young, Capt. H. R., 39th Foot, 6 mos., from May 1, '80, B.

CIVIL.

Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
 Adams, W. P., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
 Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police, 24 mo., May 19, 1880.
 Allen, F. W., Indian Marine, 12 months, May 23, '80.
 Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
 Ancell, F. B., Pilot, 18 mo., May 23, '79.
 Anderson, C. F., Centra Prov. Police, 12 mos., June 5, '80.
 Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
 Anley, A., Assam Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
 Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 27 mo., Aug. 21, '78.
 Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mo., July 27, '79.
 Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 13 mo., Oct. 20, '79.
 Bamber, H. W., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
 Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
 Barbour, D.M., Bl. Cov., Finan. Dept., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
 Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 15 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
 Barry, W., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 5, '79.
 Batten, G.H.M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust., 9mo., Mr. 3, '80.
 Battu, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 1, 1879.
 Beckett, J. O'B., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
 Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 10, '80.
 Bell, H., P.W.D., India, 16 mo., July 10, 1880.
 Bellitt, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
 Bennett, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 10, 1880.
 Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
 Biddulph, T. H. S., Fincl. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
 Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
 Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 14 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
 Blissitt, T., Telegraph Dept., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
 Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 20 mos., July 13, '79.
 Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mo., Mar. 28, '79.
 Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
 Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79.
 Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., Jan. 10, '80.

Brooke, W. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., April 9, 1880.
 Bruce, R. I., Pol. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
 Bryant, A. J., Mil. Accts. Dept., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
 Buck, E. C., B.C., Agri. & C., N.W.P., 15 mo. May 18, '80.
 Buckley, R. B., B.P.W.D., 16 mos. 3 weeks, May 3, 1879.
 Burgess, J., Bo. Archaeological, on duty.
 Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. & G., 21 mo., April 30, '79.
 Burnell, A. C. C.I.E., M. Cov., Mad. Jud., 24 mo., July 17, '80.
 Burrows, L. R. (M. Cov.), M. Municipality, 16 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
 Burroughs, E. W., Madras Educational, 12 mo., July 8, '80.
 Byrne, E. S., Financial Dep., 19 mos., May 3, 1880.
 Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mo., Feb. 8, '80.
 Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 8 m., April 9, '80.
 Capper, W. C. (Bengal Cov.), Oudh, 7 mo., Mar. 17, '80.
 Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 32mo., Mch. 26, '78.
 Casson, G. D., Survey Department, 12 mo., Nov. 1, '79.
 Channing, F. C. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 10, '80.
 Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
 Chase, H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judcl., 12 m., May 1, '80.
 Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
 Church, W. T. (H.C.), N.W.P. Rv. and Gen., 7mo., Mr. 20, '80.
 Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
 Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 18 mo., May 7, '80.
 Cline, G. W., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '80.
 Collins, F. B., Punjab Police, 12 mo., Jan. 4, '80.
 Coghlan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 5 m., May 20, '80.
 Cooke, C. E., Bombay Police, 9 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
 Cook, A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
 Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 12 months, May 22, '80.
 Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 24 mo., Aug. 7, '78.
 Cooksey, W. K., Bengal Irrigation, 15 mo., June 1, 1880.
 Connell, C. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18mo. July 24.
 Cordery, J. G. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 8 m., May 1, '80.
 Cornwall, W.W.G. (B.C.), N.W.P. R. & G., 30mo., Mr. 24, '79.
 Cornwall, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., Mar. 27, '80.
 Coudrey, H., Bo. Mint, 18 mos., May 19, '80.
 Court, F. W., N.W.P. Police, 8mos., Mar. 1, '80.
 Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 1, 1880.
 Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 13 mo., Sept. 10, '79.
 Crawley-Bovey, A.W.C. (Bo. Cov.), Sett., 16mo., Feb. 28, '80.
 Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 15 mos., May 5, '79.
 Gunning, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 15 mos., Aug. 29, '79.
 Dampier, H. L. (Ben. Cov.), B. of Rev. L. P., 5m. 2d., June 9, '80.
 Dane, R. M., Bl. Cov., Punjab Commission, 19mos., April 21, '79.
 Darling, W. C., Tele. Dept., 18 mo., 1 week, May 13, '79.
 Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12, '79.
 Davy, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 6 mo., June 19, 1880.
 Dawson, H., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
 Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '79.
 Douglas, W. J., Madras Forest, 42 mo., May 18, '78.
 Douglas, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 28, '77.
 Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
 Douglas, E. S., N.W.P., P.W.D., April 17, 1880.
 Dow, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
 Druitt, G. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 8 mos., April 24, '80.
 Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 12 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
 Duncan, D. M., Educational, 20 mo., April 8, '79.
 Duncan, G. M., Educational, 24 mo., April 9, '79.
 Durant, A. H., Transport Dept., 12 mos., April 23, 1880.
 Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., April 24, '80.
 Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
 Edwards, F. L., State Railways.
 Edwards, G. L., Railway Department, 8 months.
 Elliott, C.A., C.S.I. (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty.
 Elliott, F. A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Educational, 6 m., May 1, '80.
 Ellis, H. W., Ben. Marine, 15 mos., Feb. 19, '80.
 Elmsie, G. R. (Bl. Cov.), Punj. Comm., 22 m., Feb. 10, '79.
 Elliston, T. E. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. P. v. Comm., 9 m., May 29, '80.
 Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 18 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
 Evans, C. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mo., April 27, '79.
 Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.

Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Medical, 15 mos., June 19, 1880.
 Fiddian, W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos., May 21, '80.
 Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., Bo., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
 Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 18 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
 Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 24, '80.
 Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 18 mos., April 4, 1880.
 Foote, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13, '79.
 Foxton, W., Sind Judicial, 24 mos., July 31, '79.
 Frost, C.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 5, '79.
 Fryer, F.W.R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m. Nov. 10, 1879.
 Fullerton, J. G., Madras Police, 18 mo., June 17, 1880.
 Fulton, E.M.A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21mos., May 5, '79.
 Furnival, J. G., State Railways, 16 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
 Gardner, D.M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rv. and Gen., 10m., Mr. 20, '80.
 Garrett, C.B., (B. Cov.) Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
 Garthwaite, L., Madras Educat., 21 mo., June 27, 1880.
 George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
 Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '80.
 Gilbert-Cooper, B. G., Sind Sett., 14 mos., Nov. 20, '79.
 Gilbert, H. B., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
 Giles, R., Sind Commission, 24 mo., June 6, '79.
 Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. R. and G., 19 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
 Glenny, W. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. Dept., 19 mo., May 20, '80.
 Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
 Goodrich, H. St. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 21mo., April 25, '79.
 Goldingham, J. D. (Mad. Cov.), 9 mos., April 5, 1880.
 Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 18 m., Mar. 13, '80.
 Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Dept., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
 Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., July 1, '79.
 Grant, F. Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
 Grant, A. R., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., May 1, '80.
 Greaves, R.H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen. 18 mo., April 25, '79.
 Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 24 mos., April 24, 1880.
 Guthrie, W., Kitterpore Dockyard, 20 mos.
 Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 15 mo., Oct. 17, '79.
 Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12 mo., July 10, '80.
 Halliday, F. M. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. Dept., 6 m., May 15, '80.
 Hamilton, R.C.A., N.W.P. Police, 24 mo. 15 dys., Mar. 1, '79.
 Hampton, S. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 8 mos., May 21, '80.
 Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
 Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Department, 18 m. nths.
 Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov., Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
 Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 14, '79.
 Heard, C., Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80.
 Hearn, R. V., Bo. Legal, 12 mos., May 15, '80.
 Heineke, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18, '79.
 Henderson, E. P. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 17 mo., April 7, '80.
 Hensley, F. F., P.W.D. Account 8 mos., April 9, '80.
 Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., July 12, '78.
 Hodges, E. N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
 Holland, W. J., Bombay Police, 9 mos., March 27, 1880.
 Homat, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mo., May 29, '79.
 Hope, T. C., C.S.I. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., April 14, '80.
 Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 29, '80.
 Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.

Howe, W. A. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 8, '80.
 Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
 Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 3, '79.
 Hurst, R., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
 Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
 Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 24 mos., April 21, '79.
 Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & Oudh, 9 mo., Feb. 14, '80.
 Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 14mo., Dec. 24, '79.
 Ivens, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 13, '80.
 Ivens, F. J., State Railways, 5½ months.
 Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 18 mo., June, 6, '79.
 Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
 Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
 Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 24 mo., Jan. 1, 1879.
 Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., April 21, '79.
 Jevrey, E., Survey Department, 12 mo., June 26, 1880.
 Johnston, W. M., State Railways, 15 mo., June 5, 1880.
 Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
 Jones, T. B., Judicial, 30 mo., May 15, '78.
 Jones, J., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
 Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
 Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 3, '80.
 Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 3 m., May 10, '80.
 Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
 Kellner, E. W., Financial Dept., 9 mos., May 9, '80.
 Kirkham, T. B., Bo. Educational, 15 mos., May 6, '80.
 Knapp, C. B. C., Burma P.W.D., 6 mos., June 7, '80.
 Lamborn, H. E., Indian Marine, 6 months, May 21, 1880.
 Larmine, W. R., (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 21 mo., May 7, '79.
 Larymore, A. D., Bl. Gals., 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
 Lawder, J. O., N.W.P., P.W.D., 21 mo., Mar. 23, '79.
 Lawson, T., State Railways, 6 mos., July 24, 1880.
 Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., 7 days, April 5, '79.
 Leach, E. A., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 6, '80.
 Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 28 mo., Sept. 6, '78.
 Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gen., 18 m., Jan. 24, '80.
 Leeds, R. J. (B. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 22m., Mar. 1, '79.
 Leedes, H., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
 Leupolt, J. C. (Ben. Cov.).
 Lloyd, H. J., Opium Dept., 17 mos., June 29, 1880.
 Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
 Luard, P. J., Opium Dept. Bengal, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
 Lucksiedt, H., State Railways, 6 months, June 26, 1880.
 Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '80.

Macgregor, J., India Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
 Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
 Maclean, L. F., Punjab Irrigation, 12 months.
 Macleod, D. G., Burma Judicial, 12 mos., July 27, 1880.
 Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 15 mo., Sept. 24, '79.
 Maclean, C. F., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
 Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 24 mo., June 9, 1879.
 Macnabb, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 6 mos., April 24, '80.
 Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 12mo., Jan. 6, '80.
 Macrindle, J. W., Bengal Educat., 6 mo., June 23, 1880.
 M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commis., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
 Maltby, T. J. (Mad. Cov.), April 22, '80.
 Mangles, R. L., V.C. (Ben. Cov.), B.R.G., 17 mo., Sept. 19, '79.
 Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mo., Dec. '79.
 Masters, W., Opium Department, 24 mo., May 25, '79.
 Matson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
 Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
 Meares, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 mos., April 11, '80.
 Meiklejohn, D. O., (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. P. v., 19 mo., April 1, '80.
 Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos., April 3, 1880.
 Mendham, C. E., Opium Dept., 8 mos., April 28, '80.
 Miller, A. G., Indian Marine, 15 mos., Nov. 3, 1879.
 Moir, E. M.H., Punjab Forests, 19 months, April 18, '79.
 Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '79.
 Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 21mo., Aug. 8, '79.
 Monteath, A. M., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Post-office, 24 mos.
 Moore, L. M., C. M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
 Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 15 mo., Sept. 26, '79.
 Moore, J. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 14 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
 Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 18 mos., April 17, '80.
 Moore, F. S., N.W.P. Irrigation, 18 mos., May 13, '80.
 Moore, E. J., State Railways, 12 mos., July 10, 1880.
 Moore, E., Burma Educational, 12 mos., July 30, 1880.
 Moulvi Sani Ullah Khan, N.W.P., Judicial, 6mo., April 24, '80.
 Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
 Murray, F. C., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., April 9, 1880.
 Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 24 mos., August 1, 1880.
 Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 15 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
 Neale, W. E. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 8 m., May 1, '80.
 Neill, L. (Ben. Cov.), Cen. Prov., 12 mos., April 10, '80.
 Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 8 mos., April 1, '80.
 Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
 Noble, G. J., C.P. Police, 18 mo., March 31, 1880.
 Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20mo., Feb. 7, '80.
 Norman, M. J., P.W.D. Bengal, 6 mos., July 16, 1880.
 Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.
 O'Callaghan, J., State Railways, 12 mos., Mar. 27, 1880.
 Odling, C. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
 Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Judl., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
 Ommamey, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
 Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 24 mos., fm. July 25, '79.
 Parker, W. H., P.W.D. India, 12 mos., May 21, 1880.
 Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mo., Feb. 2, '80.
 Peacock, F. B. (Bengal Cov.), Bengal, 10 mo., Feb. 18, '80.
 Pearce, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 9 mos., April 3, 1880.
 Peet, A. W., Madras Forests, 24 mos., April 21, '80.
 Pierce, E., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 7, '80.
 Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bombay Administration, on duty.
 Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mo., Oct. 3, '80.
 Peterson, F.W.V. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. and G., 13m., fm. Oct. 19, '79.
 Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 20 mo., Mar. 15, 1879.
 Phillips, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879.
 Pilcher, R. H. (Bn. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
 Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
 Pogson, Miss E. J., M. Astronomical, 21 mo., Jan. 17, '79.
 Porteous, W. (B. C.), Bo. R. and G., 21 m. 20 d., April 7, '79.
 Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
 Pritchard, C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 18 mo., May 26, '79.
 Pritchard, T. M. R. and G., 21 mo., Mar. 27, 1879.
 Probert, W. H. (Ben. Cov.), 12 months, Dec. 15, '79.
 Punnett, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), 6 months.
 Purchase, E. B., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., March 11, '80.
 Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
 Redfern, T.R. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19mo., April 1, 1880.
 Reid, H. J., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
 Reid, L. A. W., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., July 18, 1880.
 Reynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., April 10, 1880.
 Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
 Rich, H. R., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
 Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 32½ mo., March 25, 1878.
 Ritchie, D. A., B. Police, 18 mo., May 16, '79.

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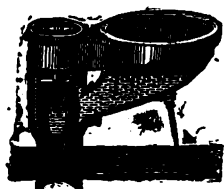
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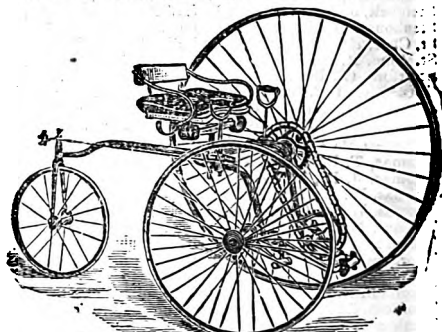
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 4; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 2; Calcutta, Sept. 1.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 24 state that rain was plentiful and general during the week in Burma, Assam, and Bengal. In Madras and Mysor favourable rain has again fallen, and prospects are fair. In Bombay slight rain fell in the Deccan districts and Southern Mahratta Country, where more is still urgently needed. Rain is also greatly wanted throughout the Presidency generally; and in Sind the crops are, in some places, suffering from a fall in the Indus. In Berar, the Central Provinces, the North Western Provinces, and Oudh, Central India States, Rajputana, and the Punjab, the rainfall of the week has been very limited and partial. Good rain fell only in the Sambalpur districts of the Central Provinces and in the eastern districts of the North Western Provinces. The want of rain in the Provinces and States is now causing some anxiety. The week's reports show that in the Eastern Provinces prospects remain satisfactory; that in Madras and Mysor, where the rains in the latter part of July and beginning of this month were deficient, prospects have improved; but that in a large portion of Western, Central, and Northern India the season has as yet been too dry, resulting in some injury to the autumn crops, which, unless more rain falls soon, may suffer seriously. The latest returns from the districts in the Bombay Presidency are rather gloomy, but during the past few days rain in moderate quantities has fallen in some of the most important localities, and the situation may therefore be said to have slightly improved. The August rainfall has been the smallest there has been noted in Bombay for the last twenty-five years. A Sholapur correspondent states that in the districts there the poor-houses have again been opened. Another correspondent writes, "things are looking very bad about Nuggur and Kaladgi, and in Khandesh rain is much wanted."

THE health reports for the same week are:—Bombay: Fever in some talukas of Karachi and Hyderabad, also in Dharwar. Bengal: Fever in many districts; prevalent in 24-Pergunnahs; cholera still in Cuttack and Pooree. N.W.P. and Oudh: General health good; cholera still in Lucknow, Allahabad, Bareilly, and Sitapur, but decreasing. Punjab: Fever prevalent in Hissar; small-pox decreasing in Dera Ismail Khan; health generally good. Central Provinces: Small-pox prevalent in Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Hoshangabad; cholera prevalent in Sambalpur. British Burma, Assam, Mysor, and Coorg: Health good. Central Indian States: Cholera in Morar (Gwalior). Rajputana: Malarious fever prevalent in Sirohi; elsewhere health good.

A TELEGRAM, dated 19th, says that crop prospects in Northern and Western India continue to improve. Good rain has fallen in most districts in the North Western Provinces, but much mischief has already been done in the Central Doab, and some of the crops there have been hopelessly burnt up. Should moderate rain fall before the end of the month there will, however, be no immediate danger of scarcity. There has been heavy rain in the Concan, and a fair fall in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country. The kharif crop is probably saved, and prospects for rahi are fairly good. Reports from Sind are that the river is rising and prospects are improving.

THE *Times of India*, while admitting that the crop prospects of the Deccan were serious at date of mail, points out that an abnormally dry August has often occurred without a consequent scarcity, and that the loss

of the kharif crop does not mean famine. The most recent telegrams confirm this view.

WE have received the following telegrams from the India-office for publication:—

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, SEPT. 18.—Following news from Kandahar and neighbourhood on 13th:—Ayub was reported two marches beyond Girishk, on road to Herat; rumoured that he had killed Satrip, and that Zaminda war people had offered to assist him in fresh attack on British, but he refused. General Daubeney, marching from Kushk-i-Nakhud, reported from Hangi-madal that seventy bodies had been buried, one of Wali's smooth-bore guns and five rifles recovered, and four of our natives taken prisoner by Ayub brought in. Third brigade Cabul-Kandahar force arrived at Killa-Abdula on 15th; a column sent 16th to Kuck and Kavar to open country for sappers, and remainder of brigade march direct to Quetta. General Baker's brigade left Kandahar on 15th. General Roberts has met Sir R. Sandeman at Gulistan, and arranged for forage and supplies. Sandeman believes no anxiety need now be felt on this head. Through telegraphic communication between Kandahar and India restored. Reports of supplies at Kandahar satisfactory. City trade reviving. Kandahar reports of the 16th say that on reaching Brabank, forty miles beyond the Helmand, Ayub heard that a number of Herat sowars were one march ahead, and sent to stop them, but they refused and continued their journey. An agent sent to Khakrez has sent in 119 of Ayub's camels loaded with flour. Lieut. Muir reports that General Daubeney's column has reached the field of action near Maiwand, but found all our dead buried. Storm in Bolan has washed away road, interfering with cart traffic, but road being repaired. Following wounded men died at Kandahar:—Privates Douglas, 72nd; Delvin and Brimber, 92nd; all wounded officers progressing favourably."

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 21.—A landslide occurred at Naini Tal on 18th, carrying away several houses. The Lieutenant Governor telegraphs as follows:—Sept. 19, terrific landslide. The following persons killed and injured:—Killed—L. Taylor, C.S., assistant commissioner; G. H. Noad, personal assistant to inspector general police; Rev. Mr. Robinson, chaplain; Mr. Morgan, road overseer; Major Morphy, 40th Regiment; Mrs. Morphy; Mr. Turnbull; Captain Goodridge, 30th Native Infantry; Sergeant Major (Surgeon Major?), Hannah; Capt. Haines, R.E.; Capt. Balderston, 34th Regt., station staff officer; Lieut. Sullivan, 73rd Regt.; Lieut. Hackett (Halkett?), 73rd; Lieut. Carmichael, 33rd; Sergeant Major Rogers; Sergeant Instructor Meenan; Sergeant Frood, 33rd Regt.; Lance Sergeant Graver, 33rd Regt.; Lance Corporal Trister, 1-25th Regt.; Private Helmouth, 2-6th; Private Hoyes, 33rd; Private Gillan, 33rd; Privates Turner, H. Brown, Chisholm, and Keneray, 73rd; Private Farrance, 13th Hussars; Private Bart, 39th Regt.; Driver Colman, R.H.A.; Mr. Bell, junior merchant; Mr. Moss, assistant to Mr. Bell; Mr. James Drew, do.; Mr. Knight, do.; Mr. Tucker, clerk; Mr. Morgan, clerk; Mr. Shields, Resident of Naini Tal; Mr. Shields, brother of above; Mr. Shields, another brother of above. Injured—Mr. E. M'Leod, clerk, slightly; Mr. J. Walker, clerk, slightly; Mr. A. Drew; Mrs. Gray, assistant to Mr. Bell."

THE *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs under date Sept. 19:—

"A meeting in aid of the patriotic fund was held at Simla on Tuesday. The Viceroy presided, and announced his intention of giving Rs.3,000. About Rs.10,000 were subscribed by persons present. The Viceroy leaves Simla about the end of October, and, after a few days' tiger shooting, proceeds to Lahore, where he will hold a large durbar on Nov. 15. Among the chiefs likely to attend are the Maharajas of Cashmir, Puttiala, Gheerd, Nabha, Kupoorthalla, Mundi, Faridkot, and Chumba, and the Nawab of Bhawalpur. From Lahore Lord Ripon goes to Karachi, visiting Sibi *en route*, and then by sea to Bombay. Sir Donald Stewart took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council on Tuesday. Every effort is being made to push on the Northern Punjab Railway. The Sohan Bridge was expected to be ready for trains to pass last week, and orders have been given to complete the line to Rawul Pindi by Oct. 1. Ootacamund has been the scene of a scare similar to and apparently more groundless than that which affected Karachi three weeks ago. A report got abroad that the Mahomedans were about to rise. Volunteers were called out and an armed company of infantry was telegraphed for from Wellington, and the people prepared themselves for defence. Eventually the report turned out to be entirely a false alarm. Col. Kennedy, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force. Nothing is yet finally settled regarding the proposed encampment of the Cabul Field Force at Hassan Abdul and its being reviewed there by the Viceroy. The plan is decidedly distasteful to the troops, who are anxious to get back at once to comparative luxury and rest at their respective stations after the privations and fatigues of the last two

years. The Government has, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, authorised the grant of three months' privilege leave to the officers returning from service without forfeiture of the right of free passage afterwards to their own stations."

THE news from Cabul is generally favourable. General Mahomed Jan had written offering his services unreservedly to the Ameer, but is still very ill at his house in Wardak. His brother, who has been with the Ameer at Cabul, has been sent back with numerous presents. The news from Kandahar to the effect that the Sirdars Mossa Jan, Hashim Khan, and Abdulla Khan had been with Ayub in his camp before Kandahar is considered doubtful. Abdulla may have been with Ayub, but Hashim is believed to be still in the neighbourhood of Ghazni with Moosa Jan; while the mother of the late heir apparent is staying in the house of Mooskh-i-Alam, near Ghazni. All the Ghilzai chiefs have been dismissed to their homes, and have accompanied the new Governor of Lughman, Sirdar Aziz Khan. The only Ghilzai chief who remains in opposition is Gaiz Mahomed Khan, who held Ali Musjid when Cavagnari and Chamberlain's mission first started. The other Ghilzai chiefs have been instructed to reassure him, and, if they cannot make him submit to the Ameer, to drive him out of the country.

A KANDAHAR telegram states that the 2nd Brigade of General Roberts's force, accompanied by the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, marched towards Pishin and India on the 15th. The 1st Brigade, with the 9th Lancers and the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, are now the only Bengal troops still at Kandahar, and they are expected to move immediately. General Phayre's Division, now called officially the 2nd Bombay Division, which, for convenience of supplies, has hitherto been kept in the rear, will take the place of the departing Bengal Brigades in and about Kandahar. When these arrangements are complete there will remain a force of about 13,000 troops at Kandahar, including five British Infantry Regiments and one British Cavalry Regiment, with one heavy and three light batteries.

THE latest Kandahar telegram states that General Macgregor's brigade, consisting of the 60th Rifles and three native Bengal regiments, are ordered to return to India, *via* the line of the Harnai Railway, and upon their way down to punish the Marris who slaughtered and looted our retiring troops six weeks since. General Baker's Brigade, now at Pishin, is ordered to punish the Khojak tribes in a similar manner, as it is absolutely necessary that these marauders should be taught to respect parties traversing the roads.

It is understood that Sir Frederick Roberts, who is about to come to England, will return to India next year as commander in chief of the troops in the Madras Presidency, in succession to Sir Neville Chamberlain; Sir Donald Stewart, who had been previously designated for that position, having succeeded Sir Edwin Johnson as military member of Council. The *Times* also hears that the command of the forces in India, when vacated by Sir Frederick Haines, has been offered to Sir Neville Chamberlain; and that Sir Frederick Roberts will receive the Grand Cross of the Bath.

THE good service pension vacant by the succession of Brigadier T. Wright, C.B., to colonel's allowance has been conferred on Lieut. General Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., R.A. Col. A. F. M. Boisragon, commanding the 4th Sikh Infantry, gets the good service pension vacant by the retirement of Surgeon General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E.

COL. C. E. GROGAN, 2-8th Regiment, is gazetted to the command of the brigade in the field vacant by the death of Brigadier H. R. L. Newdigate.

COL. J. C. HORNE is gazetted judge advocate general; Col. C. Nedham, deputy judge advocate general; and Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, deputy judge advocate general.

AUTHENTIC details of the action at Kushki-Nakhud have

reached India in the form of a private letter from one of the officers engaged; but up to Monday last no report of General Burrows's defeat had reached the authorities either from that officer or from General Primrose. The *Times of India* says that particulars received regarding our original defeat point to the utter absence of generalship. It is reported that General Primrose abandoned the cantonments, leaving valuable stores, before General Burrows or Col. St. John could convey authentic intelligence. It is stated, too, that General Brooke was sent out to Kokaran with his brigade with written orders not to go beyond Sinjuri. If he had proceeded up the Herat road he could have rescued hundreds of our men and followers who were lying exhausted. Five of our smooth-bore guns were abandoned within seven miles of Kandahar, a position not reached by Ayub's advance guard till August 6. Most of our men were killed by the villagers, who murdered them as they fell exhausted on the roadside.

MR. BROCK is to be commissioned to execute the statue of Sir Richard Temple that it has been decided to put up in Bombay.

THE Bombay Game Bill has been read a first time by the Legislative Council and referred to a select committee for consideration. The measure was strongly opposed by two of the native members and supported by a third.

THE Royal Bombay Yacht Club have decided to erect a club house on the Apollo Bunder at a cost of about £3,000.

WE understand that Mr. J. F. Daly, protector of immigrants in Mauritius, has been appointed chief immigration commissioner in British Guiana.

HER Majesty's troopship *Jumna* arrived at Bombay on Sunday last.

THE principal of the commissariat fraud cases, that of Capt. Leigh Hunt, has been disposed of at Rangoon, and terminated in an acquittal on all the charges. The trial lasted several days.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a medal for the best shot amongst the volunteers of each Presidency.

THE Government of India notify that all corps, detachments, and persons returning from field service with the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, the Khyber Line Field Force, and the Kuram Field Force shall be held to revert to their ordinary status on arrival at Peshawur or Thull; and if returning from the Cabul-Kandahar Field Force, and the Kandahar Field Force from Southern Afghanistan, from the date of arrival at the first station within British territory.

SOLDIERS belonging to regiments serving in India, whose period of enlistment or of total service, or whose period of army service is about to expire, are to be detained and their service prolonged for such further period, not exceeding twelve months, as may be found necessary. This order does not, however, apply to or authorise the further detention in India of men who were detained last trooping season under G.O.C.C. dated Sept. 17, 1879, who will be sent home during the ensuing trooping season with all convenient speed; but short-service soldiers who were detained last season may voluntarily prolong their service if willing and eligible to do so.

OF the sixteen recently created appointments, under the designation of Examiners of Postal Accounts, on a graduated scale of Rs.300, Rs.400, and Rs.500, with a travelling allowance of 8 annas per mile, and Rs.5 per diem for halage, three have been allotted to Bengal, two to Bombay, two to Madras, two to the North West Provinces, two to the Punjab, two to the Central Provinces, and one each to British Burma, Assam, and Behar. The senior examinership in Bengal has been conferred upon Mr. A. C. Boyd, superintendent of the Dead Letter-office

in Bengal, who assumed charge of the eastern district on the 5th instant.

THE Begum of Bhopal has put a stop to the indiscriminate destruction of timber by establishing a Forest Conservancy Department. The Begum of Bhopal and the Kudsiah Begum have encouraged vaccination by employing a large number of vaccinators in the districts; 20,047 children have been vaccinated by them.

WE hear, says the *Madras Times*, that it has been decided to admit natives to volunteer corps in India. The question emanated from the chairman of the committee for the Malabar volunteer movement, who recommended the formation of native volunteer corps, but the Government of India, whose orders were requested in the matter, sanctioned the admission of natives to volunteer corps in India on certain terms only. The Madras Government have, accordingly, informed the collector of Malabar that separate corps of volunteers, or even companies consisting solely of natives, are not desired; but that if any of her Majesty's native Indian subjects should desire to take their places among the members of a volunteer corps, understanding sufficiently the English language, adopting the uniform of the corps, and being willing and able to share in its duties, there will be no objection to their enrolment. This decision has been communicated to the commandants of volunteer corps in the Madras Presidency, apparently with the view of a similar course being adopted should any native present himself for enlistment under the above conditions.

GREAT satisfaction has been felt at Singapore that H.E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies requesting him to postpone, pending further instructions, the Appropriation Bill for the cost of the Perak war. This is taken to mean that Sir M. Hicks Beach's decision of December last will be very considerably modified in accordance with the representations of the Legislative Council.

ACCORDING to the *Times of India* orders are said to have been received from the Home Government for the reduction of the salaries of several highly placed functionaries. The full extent of the reduction to be made has not transpired, but a contemporary says it is in a position to say that the salary of the Commander in Chief of Madras is to be reduced from Rs.70,000 to Rs.66,000 per annum, or from Rs.5,833-5-4 to Rs.5,500 per mensem, thereby effecting a saving of Rs.333-5-4 per mensem, or Rs.4,000 per annum. This reduction will not, however, it is said, affect Sir Neville Chamberlain, as the order will commence to operate with his successor. The salary of the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army is likewise to be curtailed.

THE total amount subscribed by the Mahomedans for the Mecca Zobeida Canal Fund is Rs.4,86,883, as follows:—From Bombay, Rs.30,000; from other parts of India, Rs.2,28,883; from Arabia, Rs.95,000; from Turkey, Rs.1,30,000; from Mandalay, Rs.6,000.

THE Bombay papers ridicule the Karachi scare caused by a few Pathans sent to look for purchasable camels. But the Government is charged with having done what they could, by not vouchsafing any explanation of the hurried despatch of troops and suppression of news from the front, to "create a scare throughout India."

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in his official resolution on Behar, remarks that the working of the Behar estate in the hands of Messrs. Burrows, Mylne, and Thompson has revolutionised the whole cane sugar industry of Bengal. Mr. Edgar, in illustration of the prosperity of the Shahabad ryots, writes—"That the cane cultivators in the district have, with a view to introduce an improved method for the manufacture of molasses, bought 9,000 of the beheea mills, patented by Messrs. Thompson and Mylne, at an outlay of Rs.6,30,000. This is the result of the impetus which the canal irrigation has given to the

cultivation of sugarcane. Before the opening of the canals the area under cane cultivation was only 1,804 acres, whereas it has now increased to 22,000 acres, or nearly twelve times the area previously cultivated. This increased cultivation of sugarcane has added considerably to the agricultural wealth of the district, the increase of profit derived from this source being estimated at no less than Rs.4,73,000 per annum."

IN addition to the telegraphic orders received at Cyprus that no further public works shall be undertaken, and that those in hand are to be suspended, it is stated by a contemporary that instructions have been given for her Majesty's ship *Hellespont*, which was specially detailed for service at the island, to be now permanently withdrawn. She is not to be replaced, it having been notified that it is not deemed necessary to station a man-of-war at Cyprus.

DURING the week ending August 21 there 201 deaths in Calcutta, being a death-rate of 25.5 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras, during the same week, there were 289 deaths, a death-rate of 37.7 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay, during the week ending the 24th idem the deaths numbered 400, being a death-rate of 29.77 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Major Vandeleur, 7th Fusiliers; Mr. A. Gray (Calcutta); Nong - Yaa Princess of Burma (at Calcutta).

PARTICULARS OF THE SORTIE FROM KANDAHAR. RESPECTING the disastrous sortie, the original arrangement was for the village of Deh-i-Khoja to be rushed at, but General Brooke asked that it might first be bombarded by artillery. After it was discovered that the assault had been unsuccessful orders for the retirement were sent from the ramparts, and two parties got back safely, but the third party were cut off almost to a man, as they could not extricate themselves. General Brooke was almost the last, refusing to leave Cruickshank, who was badly wounded. He ordered several men, who rushed back to his assistance, to go on, and when almost outside the village both officers were cut down. Col. Shewell was shot in the leg while helping a wounded man into a dhoolie just outside the Cabul Gate. The Rev. Mr. Gordon went from the gate to a ziarat, where five wounded men were lying. The enemy made a rush and poured volleys of musketry into the ziarat, killing Mr. Gordon and several men.

KUSHK-I-NAKHUD.

THE following are authentic details of the action of July 27:—General Burrows moved out with 2,800 men, all told, to occupy Maiwand. At 11 a.m. he simultaneously sighted Maiwand and a considerable body of cavalry on our left. Two guns and a troop of cavalry went out to reconnoitre and opened fire on the enemy's cavalry. Shortly afterwards the enemy's line developed, and it became evident we were in the presence of Ayub's whole force, who, like ourselves, were making for Maiwand. The rest of our guns now came into action, and, after half-an-hour, were answered by the enemy's, whose formation was as follows:—In our front and their centre line, infantry, with five batteries; at intervals on their right a numerous body of irregular cavalry with strong supports in rear; on their left a miscellaneous body of horses and foot streaming out of the Maiwand villages. At this time they were 2,000 yards distant. The ground is nearly level, but with slight undulations. For some little time the artillery fire on both sides was almost a farce, from the great range. An advance was then made for about 500 yards, and shortly afterwards the enemy also advanced till we were not more than 1,000 yards apart. Our infantry were now up and disposed as follows:—On the right and inclined to the flank, five companies of the 66th Regiment; next to them, to proper front, five companies of Jacob's Rifles; then guns; then 1st Grenadiers; and on the left two companies of Jacob's Rifles. The action now began to get hot, and a very heavy cannonade went on for an hour. Our guns held their own, but could not silence the enemy's. A good many horses were knocked over and a few men; but the loss was not serious. Suddenly, at a point some 300 yards on our right front, the enemy brought up two guns, partially enfilading our line, and at the same time they brought up a lot of infantry behind their guns, completely hidden by a dip in the ground and bringing on their main line. At the same time the enemy opened rifle fire. This was bad for the mounted men and artillery, but the infantry lying down suffered little. Before this two brisk attacks made by the irregular cavalry and infantry on our baggage had been repulsed with a loss by the guard of one company of

each regiment. The enemy was now closing in on all sides, and our rifle fire, previously little used, began to open out with apparently admirable effect, till a sudden rush of the Ghazis in front of their regular infantry pushed back the Jacob's Rifles. Two guns left unprotected were carried. The 1st Grenadiers formed square and then were broken, and Jacob's Rifles fell back in confusion, charging into the rear of the 66th. The 66th, carried away by the Rifles, retreated eastward to their own proper front—a mixed mass without any formation. Very heavy fire was brought on them, killing many officers and men, and they gradually became separated from the rest of the force and followed the Ghazis, who had been attacking them, into some walled gardens. The enemy's cavalry had now cut them off from the rest of the force, and, though an attempt was made to bring up help, nothing could be done. Everybody and everything was in hopeless confusion and the enemy still pitching into us hot. A general retreat followed, only the artillery and part of the cavalry keeping any sort of organisation, and, to make matters worse, nothing could turn the fugitives from the direct road to Kandahar, on which there was no water for forty miles."—Correspondent of *Times of India*.

BURIAL OF THE FALLEN AT KUSHK-I NAKHUD.

TELEGRAPHIC accounts have been received from the force sent to bury the bodies of those who fell in the battle and flight from Kushk-i-Nakhud. The bodies both of the Afghans and of our own dead had been buried on the field of battle, evidently as a mark of respect. The loss of the Afghans must have been very heavy, judging from the huge graves. Of our troops fifty-two European and ninety-four natives were buried on the march up, and in the enclosed gardens where the last stand was made eighty-five Europeans and thirty-seven natives were found. The graves on the battlefield were opened, and as far as possible the bodies were identified, and then reinterred with due religious rites and military honours. About four hundred were counted, but nearly twice that number must have fallen in the retreat. Besides these the late Sirdar of Khelat-i-Ghilzai reports that he buried one hundred on the line of retreat. The following officers were identified and buried in the gardens:—Major Blackwood, Royal Artillery; Col. Galbraith, Major Oliver, Capt. Macmath, and Lieuts. Rayner and Chute, of the 66th Regiment; Capt. Smith, of Jacob's Rifles, and an officer who could not be identified. Seven officers are known to have been killed on the battlefield before the retreat began, and three are not accounted for. The *Standard* correspondent adds:—"The Bombay Grenadiers must have behaved steadily and well until the final break up, for while the 66th and Jacob's Rifles were partially protected by a depression of the ground, and their corpses show that their loss was comparatively small, the Grenadiers were on an exposed rise, swept in all directions by the enemy's fire, from which they suffered heavily, but they maintained their ground until the flanking artillery fire and the charge of the Ghazis broke Jacob's Rifles. Down in the enclosures the fight was very hot. Here the ground is everywhere strewn with shot and shell, and the *débris* of waggons and of accoutrements and remnants of clothing. This was especially the case near the last position taken up by the artillery." Major Bushman assured another correspondent that the aspect of the whole field showed unmistakably that the 66th must have fought their way stubbornly for a considerable distance, and slain many of their foes; also that they must have been well supported by the Grenadiers.

THE LANDSLIP AT NAINI TAL.

THE particulars of the terrible calamity which has overtaken the pleasant, "hospitable, somewhat gossipy, and thoroughly sporting" sanatorium of Naini Tal are given in telegrams to our daily contemporaries. The *Pioneer* correspondent, writing on August 24, speaks of the heavy burst of rain, twenty-two inches in forty-eight hours, with almost continuous rain of a milder type for ten days on end. Since then there had been a pleasant break.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphs that rain began falling heavily on the evening of Friday last. It kept pouring steadily in an uninterrupted flow until Saturday afternoon, when the gauge showed a fall of twenty-five inches in forty hours. The effect of such an enormous mass of water pouring down the confined settlement, which is simply a basin formed by the circle of hills, can be imagined. All the roads were cut to pieces. In the forenoon of Saturday it was rumoured that the Victoria Hotel was in a dangerous state. The landslip occurred on the spur behind the hotel, and resulted in the collapse of the whole upper line, together with the outhouses and a portion of the back premises. The alarm was given to the visitors staying in the hotel, who took shelter elsewhere. The main building, however, remains standing unimpaired. Although the landslip had been slight, about thirty natives connected with the hotel, and one European child, were buried in the ruins. Commissioner Taylor, with the police and a band of labourers, were quickly on the spot, and were joined by a working party from the Military Depot, under the command

of Capt. Balderston. About half-past one o'clock Naini Tal was startled—by a sudden and sullen roar, louder than a simultaneous crash of heavy guns. A rumbling followed, then an ominous silence. Vast clouds of dust rose, enveloping in a dense shroud large tracts of ground. From the hotel outwards to the assembly rooms and the lake the whole place shook as though an earthquake had occurred. The lake rose in a moment far above its usual height, and swept in a massive wave towards the weir. All was still for a moment; then came down in one fell swoop an enormous mass of land, burying the hotel and the gallant band behind it, covering the roads, gardens, and shops, together with the assembly rooms and all the other buildings in the place.

We add the following particulars respecting some of the civil and military officers who lost their lives in this sad disaster:—

MAJOR MARTIN MORPHY, of the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment, was born on Oct. 16, 1839, and entered the army as ensign in the 40th Foot on July 23, 1858, and served in the New Zealand war of 1860-61. He received his lieutenant's commission on Jan. 24, 1861, and while serving in New Zealand was engaged in that country in the campaign from 1863 till 1865, being present at the attack on the Gate Pah, and receiving the medal for his services. He was advanced to the rank of captain on June 8, 1867, and was gazetted as major on April 25, 1879.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK TALBOT GOODRIDGE, of the Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry, entered the army as an ensign in the 94th Regiment of Foot on April 4, 1865, exchanging into the 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) Regiment on Feb. 3, 1869, and being gazetted as lieutenant and transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps on August 16 of the same year. He was appointed wing officer of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry, of which regiment he was for some time officiating adjutant, on March 16, 1877, and promoted to a captaincy on the 4th of the following month.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD BALDERSTON, of the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot, station staff officer, was born on March 16, 1843, and entered the army as an ensign in the Bombay army on July 8, 1861, when he was appointed to the 109th Foot. He received his lieutenant's commission on Jan. 22, 1863, and that of captain on Feb. 12 following, being transferred to the 34th Foot on Oct. 31, 1877.

LIEUT. JOHN ERNEST HOLT SULLIVAN, of the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment, was born on Sept. 11, 1857, and entered the army as second lieutenant in the 73rd, from the militia, on Feb. 16, 1878, being promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 11 following.

LIEUT. COLIN JAMES LOVE HALKETT, of the same regiment, was born on Sept. 20, 1858, and entered the army, from the militia, on Oct. 11, 1879, when he was gazetted to the 73rd.

LIEUT. JAMES BARRE HOOD CARMICHAEL, of the 33rd Regiment, had only just attained his 20th year, having been born on July 12, 1860, and entered the army, as second lieutenant, in the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, on August 13, 1879.

SURGEON MAJOR JOHN BARLOW HANNAH, M.D., was born on New Year's Day, 1838, and educated at the University of Glasgow, receiving his degree of M.D. from that university in 1861, and that of licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, the same year. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the army on March 31, 1862, and served with the 101st Fusiliers in the Indian North West Frontier War in 1863, being present at the attack and capture of the Crag Piquet, the Conical Hill, and Umbeyla, for which he received the medal with clasp. He was appointed a surgeon in March, 1873, and advanced to the rank of surgeon major on April 28, 1876, and had been for some time stationed in Bengal.

Of the officers of the Civil Service reported killed, Mr. LEONARD TAYLOR, assistant commissioner, entered the East Indian Civil Service in 1875, and for some time acted as assistant magistrate and collector of land revenue and general administration in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, being stationed in Kumaon. Mr. G. H. C. NOAD was the personal assistant to the Inspector General of Police in the North Western Provinces; and Mr. MORGAN, road overseer.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE AND THE MISSIONARIES.—

At Cottayam the Maharaja of Travancore received a deputation from representatives of the Anglican Church and made the following reply:—"Gentlemen of the Church of England Mission Society and native clergymen,—I gratefully appreciate the honour you have done me in waiting upon me with this address. It gives me great pleasure to meet you all again at Cottayam, one of the chief centres of civilisation in Travancore. I regard with sincere pleasure the testimony you have borne of the toleration and protection which this State has always accorded to you, and of the aid rendered in the spread of education. These, I can firmly assure you, will always be most cheerfully continued and extended, for the balance of benefit, I can safely say, has been on the side of the State, inasmuch as your labours have been increasing year after year the number of a loyal, law-abiding, and civilised population—the very foundation of good government. Accept my cordial thanks for all the good wishes you have expressed to me personally, and be assured, gentlemen, I prize them highly."—*Times of India*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIAN SURVEYS.*

THE general report of the operations of the department which Capt. Dundas Taylor administers with so much ability bears date January 1 of the current year. The period embraced in it covers eighteen months, from April 1, 1878, to September 30, 1879. The first object of the season's work during the practicable months of the period 1878-79 was to select ports suitable for the establishment of self-registering tide-gauges. In due succession visits were made to False Point, Vizagapatam, Paumben, Bepore, and Carwar. Capt. Taylor states that the Thakoor of Bhaunagar readily agreed to purchase and erect a self-registering gauge near Bhaunagar Lighthouse, and this gauge is now in working order. In an appendix Capt. Taylor gives the departmental order directing the tidal observations, followed by an important memorandum, drawn up by himself, on the peculiarities of the tides of the Indian Ocean. In the close he remarks "that we must have one definite datum value on all our Indian charts. The plane of reference must not be left to the choice of each individual surveyor, but there must be a fixed rule, so that the superintendent of tidal observations, in framing tide tables for ports where his registrations have preceded the hydrographic survey of the place, may know beforehand what datum level the Marine Survey Department intends to adopt; on the other hand, we must carry out the practice of having certain well-defined beach marks at all places where the Marine Survey operations precede the establishment of Capt. Baird's self-registering tide-gauges. Instructions for dealing with the registration of tidal observations and the reduction of soundings on Indian charts will soon be published." A visit was also paid by Capt. Taylor to the ports of Burma and the Andamans, with a view to selecting sites for tide-gauges, and an appendix contains records of valuable observations made in the navigation of the entrance of the Bassein River. The surveying work has been of necessity performed by boat parties, and the pressing duty of a thorough examination of the Gulf of Cambay, as well as that of surveying the port of Akyab, is postponed until the surveying steamer *Investigator*, now in course of construction in Bombay Dockyard, shall be completed and ready for sea. A programme of operations for the next five years includes the Orissa coast from Dhumra River to Chilka Lake, thence the Ganjam coast to Bimlipatam, which will occupy one or two years, according to the assistance given by the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Two years more will be required for the survey of Akyab, Bassein River, the mouths of the Irawadi, the Baragua Flat, the Krishna Shoal, and coast line into the Gulf of Martaban as far as Amherst. Twelve months would be occupied in the examination of the Gulf of Cambay, which has been urgently asked for by the native shipowners and shipmasters, who stated, in a petition signed by seventy of their number, that many vessels are either wrecked or damaged every year by the sand banks existing in the Gulf. The new steamer will not be ready before the rainy season of 1880-81, but there will be abundant employment for her and for the limited staff of surveyors. In the meantime, the results of the work accomplished, both on the coasts and at the headquarters, as contained in the report, reflect great credit on the administrative and executive staff, and show that, although it be now but the shadow of a name, the Indian Marine is no less proportionately fruitful in contributions to hydrographical science than the Indian Navy was in its palmyest times. The accounts of the work performed by the Bombay survey party, under Lieut. Jarrad, and the Madras survey party, under Mr. Morris Chapman, show the difficulties encountered from the want of efficient vessels, and the risks attendant on the survey of the southern coasts of the Peninsula received a melancholy illustration in the illness of Lieut. Coombs, and the death of Mr. Chapman, from disease caused by severe exposure during an exceptionally bad season.

* "General Report of the Operations of the Marine Survey of India for the year 1878-79." By Commander A. DUNDAS, TAYLOR, I.N. Calcutta : 1880.

LORD LAWRENCE.*

AT the Mansion House meeting held last February, on behalf of a national memorial to the late Lord Lawrence, a suggestion was made by Lord George Hamilton that an account of the public services rendered during his long career by the great Anglo Indian statesman and administrator should be published "in as cheap a form as possible, in order to stimulate the flow of subscriptions to the Lawrence Memorial Fund." The task so proposed was entrusted to the competent and experienced hands of Capt. Trotter, the biographer of Warren Hastings, and the author of those volumes on the history of India which our readers know well. That the summary of the public

* "Lord Lawrence. A Sketch of his Public Career." By Captain L. J. TROTTER. London : Wm. H. Allen and Co.

career of John Lawrence has been admirably executed, and the character of the hero of the Punjab has been graphically delineated, will, we trust, be not merely taken for granted, but demonstrated by the perusal of the pages of this memorial. Those who, regarding the object of its circulation, become the possessors of this unpretending work, will not easily relinquish it until perused, even though, like ourselves, they may differ from the outspoken opinions of its author on the *vexata questio* of our recent Afghan policy. Col. Malleon's admirable sketch of Sir John Lawrence's life, in his "Recreations of an Indian Officer," has supplied Capt. Trotter with ready material for the earlier portion of the biography, but he may claim well-deserved praise for the succinct, yet clear, account of the vicereignty of Sir John Lawrence, with its numerous measures of internal reform. "In the region of public works, of popular instruction, of sanitary reform, of municipal government, of progress in peaceful industry, and even of fiscal and financial progress, the Viceroy himself inspired or helped to mould many of the measures which signalised his rule." The blame of the Orissa famine and its fatal consequences is laid by Capt. Trotter altogether at the door of Sir Cecil Beadon, on whose assurance the Viceroy relied. He claims for him that, had the home authorities permitted him to carry into effect his plans, "a complete line of railway from Karachi to Lahore would have been laid down and opened before 1870." It may be instructive to many, who are as loud in their praise of Lord Lawrence as they are in denunciation of the license tax, to read the following passage :—"What new taxation might be needed should fall, he thought, on the wealthier middle classes, who paid nothing towards the maintenance of a rule under which they prospered] as they never had done before. For this reason he steadily supported Mr. Massey's efforts to reach those classes by means of a license tax on all trades yielding a profit above fifty pounds a year." The original limit of the present license tax met, indeed, with his strong opposition, as being fixed much too low, and this fault has been acknowledged, but to a certain degree remedied, by the change made by Sir John Strachey. Whether the due limit has now been reached remains to be seen, but the principle itself had the full approval of one who in all senses was the friend of the peoples of India, and lived and wrought for their benefit in all things. This was his greatest praise, and this, even in what may be termed his inveterate adherence to the Afghan policy of the past, was undoubtedly the predominant motive. We cannot but regret that in the brief sketch, as it of necessity is, the pages devoted to the controversy of the last few years should contain such phrases as "a Government headed by the author of 'Tancred,'" "the sophistries of Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir B. Frere." All might, irrespective of party feeling and difference of political views, unite in paying homage to the great merits of Lord Lawrence, and co-operate in setting up in our midst an enduring memorial of services done to India; and in a sketch of those services, designed, not as an historical record, but as a temporary means to arouse recognition of those past services, the acrimony of faction, and the nowadays favourite device of epithets, instead of arguments, jar upon the feelings as would an angry debate in a churchyard.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

AFTER waiting a weary while, we Indian taxpayers are at last informed as to the real state of matters with regard to the expenditure on the Afghan war. We may put aside the erroneous estimates and the still more erroneous statements made by the officials in this country, and accept Lord Hartington's statement as a true account of our present financial position. At the time he delivered his speech in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, he must have had in his possession all the information that could be possibly supplied to him by the Government functionaries in this country. The egregious blunders of last April have been discovered and acknowledged, and we may be certain that extra pains have been taken that the figures now placed at Lord Hartington's disposal, and for his special manipulation, are as nearly accurate as it is possible for figures connected with Indian finance to be. The conclusion which the public will naturally draw from Lord Hartington's statement is that we at last know the real state of affairs up to date. There is now no disguise, no blundering, but a clear declaration of what we have actually spent and of what we are expected to spend, barring the cost of the new complications. With regard to the general expenditure of the country, the remarks of the Secretary of State are very significant. He is not sanguine that any changes in the civil branch of the Government would effect a saving of expenditure. In other words, it is evident that he is of opinion we cannot look to any curtailment of the high salaries of many officials to help us out of our difficulties. The declaration that Lord Ripon considered the time had not arrived to make a new departure in Indian finance was to have been expected. The license-tax, or disguised income-tax, has been imposed, and the home

authorities have too much common sense to let go from their grasp this source of income. We are now clearly told that the total war expenses already amount to £18,000,000 sterling. Some months ago we said they would probably reach fifteen millions, but even that estimate, which we thought at the time was liberal, will, it appears, be exceeded, and eighteen millions is the amount of the bill we shall have to pay before the end of this official year. But it must be borne in mind that matters are even worse than this. The complication at Kandahar will upset these calculations, for the events which have happened and will yet happen there were not contemplated when Lord Hartington's figures were drawn up. As regards assistance to India from the imperial treasury, the telegraphic summary of Lord Hartington's speech states that no definite proposal on the subject will be made until it is accurately known what will be the absolute total of the war expenses. This is something for India to ponder over. It is publicly asserted that pecuniary aid will not be given by England to India as a matter of charity. We want no charity; India requires but justice, and if she obtains that she will gladly bear whatever may be her own proper share of the burdens the exigencies of her Government may cause to be placed upon her. It is somewhat cheering to know that our "financial independence," whatever that may mean, is not to be interfered with. We trust, however, that it does not imply that the Home Ministry is to regulate our policy, while we are to bear the entire cost of carrying it into effect.—*Madras Times*.

AFTER the announcement that the Home Government had determined to contribute a substantial proportion of the cost of the Afghan war, and, again, that it was not intended to increase the Indian debt if it could be avoided, the report of Lord Hartington's speech on the submission of the Indian budget will probably be received in this country with some disappointment. In the cloud of incoherent sentences in which Reuter veils the speaker's meaning it is not, indeed, easy to form any very definite or certain conclusion as to what is intended. It is not at all clear, for instance, whether it is proposed to saddle India ultimately with any portion of the ascertained deficit of seven millions, though we are not inclined to infer from the telegram that, for the present at all events, the Home Government proposes to advance such portion of the deficit as is not covered by increase of revenue and cannot be taken from the cash balances, leaving India to provide, as best she may, any further expenditure that may be necessitated by recent events in Kandahar. One thing, however, appears certain—viz., that the Home Government is not at present prepared to go beyond lending India money to meet the war expenditure, and, though a sort of hope is still held out that she may be definitely relieved of a portion of the burden at some future period, it would be rash to reckon upon such an act of generosity as certain. No definite proposal on the subject will be made till the total cost of the war is accurately known—from which we suppose it may be inferred that when that consummation is attained some definite proposal will be made. Judging, however, from past experience of Indian accounts, a very considerable period is likely to elapse before the cost of the war is accurately known, if it is ever accurately known, and, in the meantime, the present liberal sentiments of the Government may not improbably have very considerably cooled down. Strenuous efforts will probably be made in the interim, by stringent taxation on the one hand, and ruthless clipping and paring on the other, to make it appear that India is in a position to bear without difficulty the entire cost of the war; and that, in giving her temporary assistance to enable her to tide over her difficulties, England has really done all that was required. Of the cost of the operations in Kandahar the Home Government would appear to wash their hands altogether. If necessary, India may raise a loan to meet it, but she must not look to England for any further assistance to enable her to vindicate British military supremacy in those regions. Probably it is considered that this will be the most effectual way of checking any temptation the local authorities may feel to carry matters to extremities by pursuing Ayub too far, or to commit themselves to the permanent annexation of Kandahar. From the announcement that, loan or no loan, it is not intended to add permanently to the debt of India, we presume that, should the Government find itself compelled to borrow, it will do so for a short term of years only.—*Englishman*.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

A FEW weeks ago we drew the attention of the Government of India to the possibilities of a large increase of our opium revenues by the enhancement of the pass duty at Bombay. Since then circumstances have changed. News then to hand from China led us to believe that the views of those Chinese statesmen who looked to the immediate benefits derived from the duty on the import of foreign opium had triumphed over those of others who, looking to the larger and more solid, though remoter, benefits counselled the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of the indigenous article. But since then, from private sources and the reports of some of our consuls in the opium-producing districts, we have learnt that, with the exception of only a small area immediately in the vicinity of the central authorities, the opium crop has been successfully gathered in the two large provinces of Shensi and Hunan. But this was effected only after a very vigorous and well organised show of resistance on the part of the cultivators to the troops sent by the

mandarins to destroy the growing crops. The district officials almost invariably recommend the central authorities to connive at the open or covert defiance of imperial decrees, on the ostensible ground of fear of exciting the rural population to revolt. But, in fact, they really manage by frightening the Government on the one hand and the cultivators on the other, to squeeze from the latter enormous gains which they regard to be the private emoluments of their office. They seem to have completely succeeded this year, too, in their usual game, against the declared wishes of Li-Hung-Chang, now the foremost statesman in China. In considering the advisability of raising the pass duty in Bombay, we must, it is clear, count no longer on the probability of the growth of indigenous opium in China being put an end to by the Government of that country.

With respect to the question of the relative amounts derived from the Bengal monopoly and the Bombay pass duty, we will, to make the matter clearer, give a few figures which leave no doubt that we have given a most profitable monopoly to the native States and populations of Central India. A chest of Malwa opium of the usual consistency, 95 per cent., is equal to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ chests of Behar, which is of 75 per cent. consistency only. Now, a chest of Behar at last auction realised Rs.1,406, the cost of which to Government, with interest on capital, is Rs.380, leaving a clear profit of Rs.1,026; but as one chest of Malwa is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ chests of Behar, if the profit on the latter be Rs.1,026, it ought to be Rs.1,282 on the former. But the pass duty being only Rs.700, Government clearly suffer a loss of nearly Rs.600 a chest on Malwa. We have seen that our N.W.P. ryot voluntarily cultivates the opium for Government at less than Rs.380 a chest; the equivalent for a chest of Malwa to the Central India cultivator is Rs.475, or very nearly the figure we put down in our last article, as his fair share in an ordinary or average year. That will still leave our Government out of pocket to the extent of Rs.500 a chest in the collection of revenue on Malwa opium. And taking the average export of that drug at say 40,000 chests a-year, the loss to our finances comes to two crores of rupees. This is not a sum to be lightly thrown away during these times of normal deficits, as we believe and we hope we have made it sufficiently clear that this loss is simply owing to the want of proper skill in arranging the incidence of the opium taxation. Can it be fair and just that, while we exact the uttermost pie from our own heavily-taxed ryot, we should be so lavishly generous to the untaxed foreign ryot and the protected native prince, for whom we have actually created a monopoly by prohibiting the poppy culture in our districts? It is to be trusted that our remarks may be able to rouse the attention of Government in the Financial Department, and some means may be devised to secure to our revenues an equitable share of the enormous amounts which our own policy with respect to China has provided for the Central India States and their population. It is a notorious fact that the cultivators and dealers have waxed so rich of late that the former are able in most instances to hold the valuable product of their fields for months and months without any assistance from the soukar, so necessary to ryots in our territories; and the dealers are now actually holding back a large proportion of last year's crop, and delaying the one for this year, in the vain hope of frightening our Government into lowering the pass duty, and that, too, with heavy stocks and the fact of a more than average crop for the year staring them in the face. We must confess, however, that of late the figures for Malwa opium revenue have been small, and may have raised anxieties as to the future; but the Central India Agency can easily ascertain the amount of stock held over from last year's crop and the quantity of new crop juice already warehoused at Oojein and Indore. We are confident that the figures will largely exceed those of last year. Only a few timely showers, or an intimation from Government that, far from contemplating a reduction, they were resolved to raise the pass duty, say from September, when the new crop is all manufactured, will set free the usual stream of shipments from Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

CULTIVATION OF THE SUGARCANE.—We have before us the last general administration report of the Patna division, from which we learn some of the excellent results that have attended an increased cultivation of the sugarcane. Canal irrigation has done much, by reclaiming and fertilising waste and barren lands, to develop the area under sugarcane, especially in the Gya district and in the Jehanabad subdivision. In the latter district the canal water, by means of the great facilities it afforded to the cultivators, has given a great impetus to the sugarcane industry. The results of last year's operations, we are told, paid very well, and there is no reason to doubt that the cultivation of sugarcane will continue to extend in the immediate future. Some remarks of the subdivisional officer of Jehanabad are especially noteworthy, and we shall reproduce them here in the shape of a brief extract. He says:—"A ryot has made a clear profit of Rs.80 per beegah by sugarcane. Comparing this with the sum of Rs.8, which is considered to be a good profit in a beegah of rubbee or khureef, and that of Rs.20 which poppy yields, there can be no doubt that sugarcane is the most valuable

crop, and that an extensive cultivation of it is more likely than anything else to raise the condition of the ryots. There are no doubt certain drawbacks, namely, that the crops remain longer on the ground than any other, and that the work of preparing the land and irrigating the crops is extremely arduous. Still, the cultivators say that it does not require the same unvarying and engrossing attention that poppy cultivation does. It has been found that the sugarcane has in some places superseded poppy cultivation." It will be seen that some most important statements are contained in the above paragraph, and we shall be glad to hear of further attention being paid to the subject. Many improvements have been made of late in connection with the sugarcane industry in Bengal. Experiments in agriculture have been carried out by European and native gentlemen of practical knowledge, and new machinery has been invented and introduced in some parts. Conspicuous among these have been the gentlemen in charge of the Beheea estate—Messrs. Burrows, Mylne, and Thompson—whose new sugar-crushing machine, by reason of the great saving it effects in the outturn, is destined apparently soon to be universally adopted. According to the Lieutenant Governor these gentlemen, by their experiments, are "rapidly revolutionising the whole (cane) sugar industry of Bengal."

Friend of India.

SIKKIM CINCHONA PLANTATION.—The report of the Government cinchona plantation in British Sikkim for the year 1879-80 shows very satisfactory results. The entire produce of the plantations for the year was 361,590lb. of dry bark against 261,659lb. in 1878-79. The outturn of the febrifuge factory for the year was 9,434lb. 13oz. against 7,007lb. in the previous year, while the sales to the public of the febrifuge have exceeded those of 1878-79 by 358lb.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE ARMS ACTS.—A Hindu and three Mahomedans, who are suspected of having imported arms and ammunition into Cachar and Sylhet for distribution among the Naga tribes, have been apprehended at Calcutta.—*Times of India.*

ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY'S CHAPLAIN.—Father Kerr, the Viceroy's chaplain, lies in a precarious state at Simla with Cyprus fever.—*Times of India.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH PLOUGHS.—In the proceedings of the Calcutta Agri-Horticultural Society an interesting account is given of some experiments, conducted by a sub-committee of the society, to determine the merits of three newly invented ploughs. One of the ploughs was made up at the Benares Gaol, and is distinguished by the absence of a beam; the other two (the inventions of Messrs. Crawley and Martin respectively) have a light plough body, after the American pattern, but attached to a fixed beam, and resembling in this respect the country plough. The results correspond very closely with the opinion expressed in these columns some months ago as to the comparative merits of the implements. The Benares plough, from there being no beam, proved unmanageable during heavy work, owing to the absence of leverage. Its draught was also found to be very heavy, though the work which it performed seems to have been considerably more than that performed by the other two ploughs. The "Crawley" plough was found to be heavy in draught, and "failed to invert the soil." Unless we are much mistaken, however, this plough was never meant to invert the soil, but only to pulverise it. The "Martin" plough was very light in draught, but seems to have done correspondingly little work, since it only ploughed to a depth of three inches. This is not so deep as many of the better class of country ploughs go, though the work is so far superior, in that the soil to that depth was "turned completely over." The committee, in conclusion, express their opinion that "there is in all ploughs with a fixed beam the radical fault that at the moment when the work is heaviest the heel of the plough will be drawn up and the point depressed to such an extent as to tax severely the strength of the ploughman."—*Pioneer.*

DR. BELLEW, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, is to proceed immediately to Peshawar to ascertain the character of the cholera outbreak at Tangi, and to advise Government regarding any danger that may be apprehended for the troops returning from Cabul.—*Friend of India.*

THE DILDARNUGGER-GHAZIPORE STATE RAILWAY.—The opening of the Dildarnugger-Ghaziore State Railway, fixed for the 17th instant, has been indefinitely postponed in consequence of the rain having done considerable damage to the newly laid embankment.—*Ibid.*

EXEMPTION OF SUGAR FROM OCTROI CESS.—Sugar has been exempted at Ghazipore from the octroi cess by order of the Government of India.—*Ibid.*

MR. HUME'S "GAME BIRDS."—Mr. A. O. Hume requests the *Asian* to state that it is with great regret that he has to announce that again, owing to circumstances beyond his control, the appearance of the third volume of the "Game Birds" is delayed. It may be Oct. 1 before it issues. It is all written, the plates are all in India, and half of the text is printed, but there are no covers and no title-page.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A FUNERAL FEAST.—On August 16 the Raja of Jeypore performed the anniversary sradh of the death of his youngest Maharani, a princess of Jodhpore. Besides the officials, about 15,000 Brahmans are said to have been fed under the personal superintendence of the Maharaja.—*Indian Daily News.*

CRIME IN BASSEIN.—Some short time ago a whole police

thannah in the Bassein district was cleared out of its arms by dacoits. I have not heard whether any of them were apprehended, but Major Plant, the commissioner, had eight dacoity or murder cases at his last Bassein sessions to try from this one district alone. Why we should have such an unprecedentedly high number of cases of violent crime from this one district is not easy to say, but I hear from good authority that gambling to an enormous extent goes on in Bassein, the profit of one Chinese gambling house alone being put down at Rs.3,000 per mensem. Illicit distillation is another favourite pastime within the Bassein district, and, with an underpaid and corrupt police, it of course pays those handsomely who engage in it.—*Correspondent of Englishman.*

EMPLOYMENT OF COOLIES.—At a meeting of tea planters of Silchar, held to consider the question of the amendment of Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, numerous resolutions were passed, and in particular the meeting decided, by the casting vote of the chairman, against the extension of the term of agreement of labourers to five years. It was also recommended that employers convicted of harbouring absconded coolies should be fined Rs.100.—*Ibid.*

TOURS OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.—The district officers of Bengal have been "called over the coals" by the Lieutenant Governor for neglect of duty in failing to spend a proper proportion of their time on tour. In a recent official resolution his Honour says—"If district officers will only go out in the rains as well as in the cold weather they should find no difficulty in spending at least ninety days in the year in the interior of their jurisdictions." Several officials are specially warned that their shortcomings in this respect have attracted notice at headquarters.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following letter has been received by Mr. A. M. Bose:—"Simla, August 12, 1880. Sir,—I have laid before the Viceroy the petition which you forwarded to me in your letter of the 4th instant from the Committee of the Indian Association of Calcutta, relative to the Vernacular Press Act and the License Tax Act, and his Excellency desires me to state, for the information of the committee, that he will not fail to give their views his most careful consideration.—H. W. PRIMROSE."—*Bombay Gazette.*

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has created two scholarships of £200 a year each, for graduates at the Calcutta University, at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. A notification to this effect is published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, from which we learn that "the first two scholarships will be tenable for two-and-half years from the commencement of the January term in 1881. Only natives of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, who have passed the B.A. examination on the physical side will be eligible. An allowance of Rs.1,000 will be made to defray the expenses of each scholarship-holder on proceeding to England, and a similar allowance will be made for the return journey on the completion of the course. Applications will be received by the Director of Public Instruction, and will be submitted to Government with a report from a committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. C. H. Tawney, Babu Bhudev Mukerji, C.I.E., and Mr. A. W. Garrett."—*Times of India.*

THE GANGES CANAL.—By a recent mail the Government of India sent home an application to Lord Hartington to sanction the sum of Rs.3,41,47,177 being accepted as the limit of capital expenditure on the Ganges Canal, instead of Rs.3,18,33,905 previously approved by the Secretary of State. The additional outlay is principally upon the Dasna channel, which will connect the Ganges and Agra Canals. Col. Brownlow, in a report which he wrote a few months ago, says:—"I have long urged the great importance of the cross line of navigation from the Ganges to the Agra Canal, which would not cost more than six or seven lakhs of rupees, and I am strengthened in my original opinion by yearly recurring consignments of salt in large quantities, finding their way from the Ghaziabad Railway station by country carts to the Moradnagar wharf on the Ganges Canal, whence the salt is sent by canal boats to Cawnpore and other places." Were the cross channel made Col. Brownlow is sure that cotton, salt, and stone, from the Agra canal and the west country, will be sent in yearly increasing quantities by the canal route, in exchange for the sugar and wheat produced in the tracts irrigated by the Ganges Canal. The Government of India, in their letter to the Secretary of State, report that this great work is now nearly completed, and refer with pride to the fact that the anticipations of its success, expressed in a despatch so far back as 1873, have so far been realised. From the figures they quote it appears that the net direct revenue from the canal last year was upward of sixteen lakhs of rupees, or a return of 5.47 per cent. on the capital outlay. The net direct and indirect revenue combined was over twenty-three lakhs, being a return of 7.71 per cent. Upwards of a million acres are already irrigated by the canal, and it is estimated that 4,47,000 acres more will be commanded when the new channels are finished.—*Ibid.*

THE SHIPPING TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of vessels that entered the port during the year 1879-80 was 896, as against 967, and the tonnage 1,415,979 tons, as against 1,430,789 tons in 1878-79. Of these vessels 442 were steamers and 454 sailing ships. The number of steamers that came through the Suez Canal was 136, with an average tonnage of 2,688 tons.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF A BURMESE PRINCESS.—On August 28 the

consort of Nong-Yan, elder Prince of Burma, died at her residence at Ballygunge after her confinement. She was interred the next day in the non-consecrated ground attached to the Roman Catholic Cemetery in Circular-road in accordance with the Burmese rites. The infant is doing well.—*Ibid.*

THE WARORA IRON.—Mr. Walter Ness, the mining engineer employed by the Government of India in the Central Provinces, has gone to America in the hope of finding a suitable kind of reducing furnace for use at the Warora ironworks. The best description of furnace available in England would, it is stated, only yield about a quarter of a ton of steel daily, and this would not be a remunerative outturn. The problem is to work a very rich ore, with a sulphurous coal, almost incapable of conversion into coke.—*Ibid.*

CROPS IN JHANSI.—Very little rain has fallen in Jhansi, and fears are entertained that the crops will all be destroyed. The prices of all food grains are rising steadily there and the outlook is not a pleasant one.—*Ibid.*

DISPUTE BETWEEN CHIEFS.—The Sir Subbah of Oojein was among the passengers who arrived at Allahabad on Sept. 1. He is the Lieutenant Governor of the Maharaja Sindiah's western provinces, and is on his way to Gwalior to consult with the Maharaja upon certain matters of dispute between Sindiah and the chiefs whose territory border on Oojein.—*Indian Herald.*

CHOLERA IN THE NORTH WEST.—It is with pleasure we announce that cholera has disappeared from among the men of the 22nd Regt. No fresh cases have occurred during the past week at either of the camps, and it is not unlikely that the men will be ordered back to barracks in a few days. We hear, however, that it has broken out among the prisoners in the Nynee Central Gaol, and that there are still isolated cases of the disease in the city here.—*Ibid.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The wife of Nawab Ghulam Mahboob Subhane, of Lahore, who in a fit of passion caused the death of one of her maid servants by setting dogs upon her, has been fined Rs.500 by Mr. Robinson. This case has caused great excitement among the native population, and there were hundreds of men in attendance at the court when judgment was pronounced. An appeal will, it is said, shortly be made against the decision of Mr. Robinson.—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage in port at date of mail stood at 28,352 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed quiet at £2 5s. for rice or wheat, £3 for jute, £3 5s. to £3 10s. for tea, hides, &c. *Via* Cape: Rice, £1 8s. 9d.; wheat, £2; linseed, £2 5s.; rape and poppy, £2 7s. 6d.; jute £2 2s. 6d. Liverpool *via* Canal: Rice or wheat, £2 5s.; measurement and oils, £3 to £3 5s. *Via* Cape: Rice or wheat, £1 17s. 6d.; jute or gunnies, £1 17s. 6d.; oil, £2; linseed, £1 17s. 6d.

KASHMIR.—The prospects of the crops this year are most encouraging. Although they experienced stubborn opposition from the landholders, the Maharaja and his Prime Minister, Anant Ram, are carrying out important revenue assessment reforms. Over 3,000 people, rendered homeless by the late famine, are being provided with the means of livelihood for the approaching winter by the establishment of special relief works by the Maharaja. The newly-appointed European engineer carries out the immediate completion of the carriage traffic roads. The Maharaja is engaged in sending 1,200 troops to his Central Asian frontier, with the object of relieving those who have stayed there for the past two years. Reports from authentic sources confirm Gilgit news of the unqualified success of Major Biddulph's influence with the people of Kafiristan. The whole population of the province are said to have placed themselves at the disposal of the British Government if their services are required against Afghanistan. The Maharaja of Kashmir's aid to Major Biddulph has proved invaluable. The Prime Minister Anant Ram's action in pressing the carrying out of reforms and the adoption of the suggestions of the British Political has made him extremely unpopular among many of the Maharaja's advisers, although the Maharaja himself accords him his support.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

GOLD MINING.—The South East Wynaad correspondent of the Ooty paper writes:—"A meeting was held, a few days ago, by the shareholders of the Prince of Wales Company (a copy of proceedings of which has no doubt been sent to you) to discuss their position with respect to the Indian Gold Mining Company, who appear to have been trying 'to take a rise' out of the Prince of Wales gold pioneers, in offering to make some arrangement for the payment of 7½ per cent., and the absurdly small sum of £3,000 for possession of what is supposed to be about the richest reef in Wynaad. Ten times this amount would be cheap for a property which (I happen to know from the highest professional authority) is valued at £50,000. Whilst this is still in abeyance, we hear of the Hamslade, Hamsluck, and Adelphi Estates, belonging to Messrs. Parry and Co., having been sold for £40,000 to Capt. Archer, of Bombay, also the 'Perseverance' to Messrs. Stanes, of Coimbatore, for a lakh and Rs.40,000, with the view, no doubt, of forming yet another company. And that is all the news at present from the

'gold diggings,' excepting the weather, which has been really fine the last two days. Total rainfall from Jan. 1 to July, 62in. 24c.; from August 1 to present date (18th), 19'25. Canarese labour quite sufficient for all purposes."—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE REV. FATHER COUDOU has been appointed Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Mairur in succession to the late Bishop Chevalier. The new Bishop has been long connected with conventual institutions in and about Bangalore.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT SCHOOL.—It is satisfactory to learn that this educational establishment sustains its high character for education. At the last examination by the Government inspector six girls were presented to stand the test of the upper primary school examination, when all six passed and obtained certificates.—*South of India Observer.*

ABANDONMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY AS A MILITARY STATION.

—In the opinion of the Commander in Chief the ranges of temporary barracks for British infantry at Trichinopoly will not be again required. There are two lines of railway to Trichinopoly from Madras, and it does not seem, his Excellency thinks, likely that Trichinopoly will ever again be a permanent station for British troops. The Government have withdrawn British troops from it, and the Army Commission has also recommended that no British troops be stationed there. Under these circumstances, his Excellency has recommended that the question of whether it is necessary to expend money on the repair of these buildings, pending final orders as to their disposal, be considered in the Public Works Department. Sir Neville Chamberlain recommended that the block of buildings formerly occupied by a battery of Field Artillery at Trichinopoly be retained as military buildings in case at any time it may be necessary to send British troops temporarily to Trichinopoly. The acting superintendent engineer also states that he does not consider it probable that any of the five blocks of temporary barracks will ever be utilised by any other department. As the buildings are not likely to be required, there can be no object in keeping them, and he recommends their early sale and complete dismantlement. The Government have accordingly directed that the thatched barracks with kutcha walls be in the first instance demolished. It will be considered hereafter what will be done with the others.—*Madras Mail.*

THE RESIDENT'S ESCORT AT TRAVANCORE.—In consequence of the Assistant Resident at Travancore being a civilian it has been decided to relieve the Resident's escort every quarter, and also to place the escort under the command of a native officer. Hitherto the escort was commanded and superintended by the Assistant Resident, who was a military officer.—*Madras Times.*

RAINFALL.—The total quantity of rain collected from January 1, to August 13, is 12'9 inches, the average due for the same period being 12'1 inches.—*Athenaeum.*

WELL MERITED SUCCESS.—Mr. V. Adolphe Passanha, of Madras, who left this city in August, 1878, and who lately qualified at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, has, we are glad to learn, taken the degree of M.D. in the University of Brussels. Mr. Passanha was a candidate for the late competitive examination held in London on the 9th instant.—*Athenaeum.*

REORGANISATION OF THE POLICE IN RAMPA.—One outcome of the disturbance at Rampa has been the reorganisation of the police force in and about the disturbed districts. The reorganisation has not taken place as yet, but we believe it will be at once effected, as it is only awaiting the sanction of the Government of India, which there can be no doubt will be accorded, as his Grace the Governor has gone in very strongly in support of the scheme which has been laid before the Government of India.—*Madras Times.*

SALE OF ARMS AT SECUNDERABAD.—On the representation of the Resident at Hyderabad the Madras Government have passed an order directing that the commissary of ordnance at Secunderabad shall not offer for public sale any arms, ammunition, or military stores without the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—During the thirteen years he has held the appointment of commissioner Colonel Drever has always been known to evince a high sense of his duty to the public and a praiseworthy solicitude to discharge the onerous functions of his office with as much satisfaction as possible to all parties concerned. He has also used his best endeavours to improve both the morale and physique of the town police. During the recent famine, Colonel Drever, in addition to his already multifarious duties, undertook to act as general superintendent of all the local depots as well as the Red Hills camp, and the attention he paid, in that capacity, to the wants of thousands of famishing paupers, straining as he did every nerve to reduce their distress to a minimum, is a matter of history. The preponderance of work performed by him during the calamitous period we allude to has severely told on his health, and though his services have been recognised his constitution has failed. In wishing him Godspeed we sincerely hope that by the bracing and congenial climate of his native land he will regain fresh strength and return to the scene of his labours with renewed health and vigour. In Mrs. Drever the Philharmonic and Dramatic Societies will temporarily lose an energetic member and an accomplished artist.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ON PUBLIC CRITICISM.—At the meeting held at Bombay in connection with the Patriotic Fund, Sir James Fergusson, who presided, did not wholly confine his remarks to the subject of the meeting. He regretted that owing to the season of the year in which he commenced his administration he had few opportunities of meeting the inhabitants of the city, and he proceeded to point out that a Government like that of Bombay did not often appear on the platform, or in the forum, but conducted its work for the most part in secret, and had in consequence to depend mainly on the results of its labours, and upon the generous approval and consideration of the governed, rather than upon any momentary expressions of approval. For this reason he hoped that the efforts and actions of Government might always be construed in a fair and generous spirit. It must often be uncertain to people outside the Government for what purpose a particular act had been undertaken, and many critics were apt to assume sometimes that proceedings had been taken without just grounds, and upon principles which the public might not approve. He did not undervalue criticism; he thought it was the soul of good government; but at the same time he thought they might deprecate that criticism which did not wait for facts, and which chose to assume that there was cause for censure. He hoped that in the time when he would be privileged to take a prominent part in the administration he might be so fortunate as to have some credit and allowance given him, and all those with whom he had the honour to act, for those motives which were of the highest, those intentions which were of the best, for the welfare of those whose interests were committed to them.—*Madras Times*.

MEMORIAL OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TO THE VICEROY.—The memorial presented by the municipal corporation of Bombay to the Marquis of Ripon at Government House, Malabar Point, on the day after his arrival in India, has now been elaborately illuminated on parchment, and has been transmitted to his Excellency to Calcutta, in a case of green morocco; the latter having the inscription printed on it in gold letters. This was again enclosed in a tin case. The parchment is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 2 ft. in dimensions, and contains an illuminated border in silver and burnt sienna. The work has been executed in the Bombay Education Society's Press at Byculla and reflects credit on the artist. On the right side of the memorial are the heraldic arms of the municipal corporation, and on the left those of his lordship. Then follows the inscription on an embellished scroll, which rests against a luxuriant mass of foliage. The memorial is signed by the Rao Sahib Vishvanath Nasayen Mundlik, as chairman of the corporation; by Dr. Thomas Blaney as chairman, and Messrs. Nanabhoj Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, as members of the town council; and by Mr. H. W. Barrow as secretary to the town council and clerk of the corporation. The civic seal is also affixed at the bottom, bearing date May 31.—*Times of India*.

SALE OF THE NICOL PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, in chambers, the land, mill, buildings, machinery, and other property of the above company, situate at Colaba, was, on August 25, put up to public auction. The land, mill, buildings, engine, &c., were knocked down to Kishunram Ramanundram for the price of Rs. 3,61,000.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE NEW BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The new Bombay High Court, which is reported "completed and handed over with furniture to the judicial authorities," cost Rs. 16,44,528. We are not told how much of this amount was spent on the (a great part of it useless and nearly all of it needlessly elaborated) furniture.—*Ibid*.

LIEUT. JOSE MENDES CAEIRO, aide de camp to his Excellency the Governor General of Goa, died on August 13. All the principal authorities attended the funeral.—*Ibid*.

CONVICTION OF DACOITS.—At Puna recently the sessions judge, Mr. Newnham, sentenced five men to seven years for dacoity and another to five years' transportation for the same offence.—*Times of India*.

PROPOSED BATHING PLACE IN BACK BAY.—A movement is on foot in Bombay for obtaining the sanction of Government to the use of some convenient spot in the Back Bay for the purpose of sea-bathing. A petition to the Government is in process of signature on the subject.—*Ibid*.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.—We understand that Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Dalal, M.A., LL.B., has been appointed acting professor of mathematics in the College of Science, Puna, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Cooke, the principal of the college.—*Ibid*.

THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY.—A vernacular paper hears that the Nawab of Cambay, recently applied to the Bombay Government for a loan, but that the Government was unable to grant the application.—*Ibid*.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION FOR BERAR.—Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., the Resident at Hyderabad, has very kindly acceded to the request of a few influential native gentlemen of Berar to get up an "Agricultural Exhibition" at Amraoti at the end of the current year. The object is to "stimulate local effort, by bringing together from the districts of Berar and the adjoining districts samples of raw products and manufactures with specimens of agricultural stock." For the above purpose the State gives a

grant of Rs. 5,000 to be distributed as prizes. Sir Richard Meade says:—"As the exhibition has been projected by native gentlemen and is entirely for the benefit of the natives of Berar, it is proposed to place the chief burden of the arrangements to be made on the native members of the committee and sub-committee. The deputy commissioner of the Amraoti district is the president, Mr. Woodhouse, executive engineer, vice-president; Messrs. Nicholetts and Sealey, with nine native gentlemen, as members of the committee, who will work under the direction of Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S., the commissioner."—*Bombay Gazette*.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The right wing of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at the Prince's Dock on August 29, commanded by Major J. G. O. FitzGerald, of the Madras Staff Corps. The names of the other officers are Major H. C. Stewart, S.C., Capt. J. T. Cummins, and Dr. C. E. McVittie, F.R.C.S.I. The total strength of the regiment is four European officers, thirteen native officers, and 505 rank and file; besides 300 followers, inclusive of ayes. The horses number 148, and the ponies and bullocks 376. The detachment of the 24th (King's Own Royal) Regiment, stationed at Colaba, was ordered off rather hurriedly on August 28 by the B.I.S.N. Company's s.s. *Pachumba*, which was anchored off the Apollo Bunder. The order was issued, it is supposed, in consequence of information received on that afternoon regarding the panic at Karachi. The men numbered in all 180, and were under the command of Capt. M. E. Crofton. The other officers were Lieuts. J. M. Gawne, J. J. Bonomi, and J. H. B. Barber. It was reported that the 4th are to go on to Hyderabad. A detachment of the same regiment have already been ordered from Kirkee in relief. The 18th N.I. left from the Prince's Dock on Sept. 1, by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Peshwa*. The regiment, which is 700 strong, arrived from Puna on August 30, its destination being Sind. A detachment at Tanna was relieved by a detachment of the 25th N.I. from Bombay. The 18th N.I. is under the command of Col. J. A. Smith, S.C. The other officers are Lieut. Col. F. P. Forteach, S.C., Majors J. G. E. Griffith, S.C., and O. W. Braine, S.C., Capt. H. E. Penton, S.C., Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, S.C., Second Lieut. L. H. Vidal, and Surgeon J. P. Greany, M.D. A large portion of the men of the 3rd Hyderabad contingent left the Prince's Dock on August 30 for Karachi. The Indian Government s.s. *Dalhousie* left her moorings at 11.30 a.m., and went on her way direct; there being on board one native officer, thirty-five non-commissioned officers and men, thirty-one public followers, twenty-six horses, and thirty-five ponies. The Indian Government vessels *Czarewitsch* left by 2 p.m. and the *Tenasserim* on Tuesday morning. The former vessel had on board of her one native officer, thirty non-commissioned officers and men, fifty-six followers, twenty-one horses, and 261 ponies. The latter had on her the commandant, Major FitzGerald, another European officer, three native officers, 130 non-commissioned officers and men, 103 followers, 140 horses, and twenty ponies; besides two officers of the 24th (King's Own Royal) Regiment, who were away on leave at Puna when the detachment at Colaba was ordered away. The B.I.S.N. Company's s.s. *Sirdhana* sailed on August 31, followed immediately by the s.s. *Chinsura* of the same company. The *Sirdhana* took with her one European officer, six native officers, 232 non-commissioned officers and men, sixty followers, 236 horses, and twenty-nine ponies; and the *Chinsura*, two native officers, 120 non-commissioned officers and men, ninety followers, 117 horses, and twenty-six ponies. The left wing of the regiment arrived on the 30th of August from Hyderabad.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "ORONTES."—The troopship *Orontes*, 5,600 tons, 2,569 horse-power, Capt. R. G. Kinahan, R.N., arrived in Bombay harbour on Sept. 1 with the second battalion of the 24th Foot (Howard's Greens) and 199 officers and men of the 61st Foot, fifty-six of whom had been drafted from the 37th Brigade Depot at Bristol. The *Orontes* left Portsmouth on August 4; Queenstown on the 6th; Gibraltar on the 12th, where she discharged the 41st (the Welsh) Regiment, and embarked the 24th; Malta on the 16th; Port Said on the 21st; and Suez on the 22nd, accomplishing the voyage in twenty-eight days. Pleasant weather was experienced the whole way except for a few days in the Red Sea, where it was unpleasantly warm. The names of the officers arrived are, of the 24th:—Lieut. Col. H. J. Degacher, Major G. Patson, C.M.G., Capt. Farquhar, Brevet Major C. J. Bromhead, Capt. J. J. Harvey, Capt. H. M. Williams, Brevet Major G. Bromhead, V.C., Capt. G. S. Banister and F. J. Halliday, Lieuts. Q. M. K. Logan, H. Dolben, F. P. Smyly, A. W. Birch, and A. C. Wortledge; Second Lieuts. P. J. Armstrong, A. L. Kelly, C. Sugrue, A. J. D. Neave, and J. J. Burnett; Staff Adj. C. V. Trower, and Quartermaster J. Sigar. The officers of the 61st are:—Major J. J. Haywood, Brevet Major C. W. Murray, Lieut. F. H. England, Second Lieuts. C. F. Baxter, and F. B. Lawson; Surg Major S. E. Maunsell, A.M.D., and Surgs. W. D. A. Cowen, and J. R. A. Clark. There are also Capt. C. B. Griffith, Army Pay Department, and Lieut. W. Stewart, 1st West India Regiment. The numbers of each regiment, exclusive of the officers, are—24th, 8 staff sergeants, 36 sergeants, 36 corporals, 16 drummers, and 773 privates 61st Foot—6 sergeants, 11 corporals, 3 drummers, and 179 privates; the grand total being 1,073.—*Times of India*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BEHAR.

SOME weeks ago the telegrams from Calcutta informed us of the protests made by the indigo planters of the great Province of Behar against the sweeping charges brought against them by Mr. O'Donnell, and the reply of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, which characterised the letter to Lord Hartington as containing inaccurate, hasty, and crude views, put forth by a very junior and very inexperienced subordinate officer. Seeing that the experience of Mr. O'Donnell extends over nearly ten years, it might be thought that zeal, if tempered with discretion, might have enabled him to form a just estimate of the facts of the case. The severely sarcastic condemnation expressed by Sir Ashley Eden had, doubtless, an end and object beyond the mere rebuke of the junior officer himself. For him the statements quoted from the administration reports of the last two or three years contained a sufficiently crushing rejoinder. The planters, on their side, met the allegations of lawlessness and high-handed defiance of authority, or habitually rackrenting their tenantry and appropriating the ryots' land to their own use, with an appeal to the personal knowledge of Sir Ashley Eden as to the reforms he himself had recommended in 1877, and the way in which they had been at all events attempted to be carried out. Sir Ashley Eden, in his reply, referred to his own outspoken condemnation of the existing abuses of the system as he found it in 1877. But he was able to state also that the Association of Indigo Planters had cordially and loyally co-operated in correcting those abuses. For the grounds of this good opinion he was able, though at brief notice, to obtain the opinions of the best authorities, including the magistrates of the three great indigo districts of Darbhanga, Tirhoot, and Sarun, men who, three years ago, were foremost in bringing to his notice the existing evils, who concur in describing the beneficial effects on the feelings of the people towards the planters produced by the change of system.

The extracts from the reports quoted by the Lieutenant Governor are in themselves sufficient to convict the

special allegations of the author of the "Ruin of an Indian Province" of having, either through ignorance or malice aforethought, attempted to make the public believe that nothing whatever had been done since 1877 to reform the abuses which were then found to exist. It is not by exaggerating the evils which are in process of amelioration, or by dragging from the records of the past, memories of extinct wrongs, that those who are concerned to ameliorate the condition of the people, wherever they may stand in need of judicious protection and reform, will be stimulated or enabled to proceed in their task. The assailants of British rule in India sometimes discover that too much interference with native habits and customs, too stringent application of Western notions, has produced poverty and misery among the over-governed population. Then again, as in Behar, the Government is charged with the effects of undisturbed relations between native landowners and their cultivators, or between planters and manufacturers, and the natives of the soil. The most injurious form of the fault-finding, which is mistaken for a genuine desire to benefit the objects of the pseudo-interest displayed, is to ignore the perception of, and gradual working of endeavours to remedy, the faults and abuses which have prevailed, and still must prevail, as much in India as in Ireland or Dorsetshire. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the planters themselves, the officials who administer the government are the first to admit that, notwithstanding improvements already effected, there is no place for resting and being thankful, there is still need for amendment, which, however, must be gradual. The condition, for instance, of the estate of the Maharaja of Hutwa, which has called forth a considerable display of invective, has demanded the close attention of the collector of Sarun. Illegal exactions of ticcadars, enhancement of rent by the Maharaja, collection of road and public work cess, and non-remission of Chowkidari cess, levied despite the enactment of 1870, have all combined to engender a widespread feeling of discontent. Mr. Macdonnell has made a most careful inquiry into the existing state of things, and the Maharaja has been urged to exercise his rights in a moderate and conciliatory spirit. Sir Ashley Eden adds his opinion, "that the propriety of doing away with the system of ticcadars cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Maharaja, as the Lieutenant Governor believes that this system is at the bottom of all the misery and poverty of the riots of Behar. His Honour hopes, therefore, that the Maharaja will not renew any short term ticcadary leases which may fall in, but either will grant the farms for long terms to substantial farmers, or keep them in his own hands and endeavour to improve the condition of his ryots and give them the greatest possible security of tenure." In the words of a Behar journal, it is absurd to attribute the ills of Behar to rackrenting and to Indigo planters' oppression, alone or collectively, as effect to its cause; but, in the words of the same organ, old standing abuses cannot be done away in a day. In the Government resolution on the Commissioner of Behar's report for 1879-80, "the material condition of the people of Behar has attracted much attention of late years. In the resolution on last year's report the Lieutenant Governor observed that any rapid change in their circumstances was not to be expected, and that, as regards the cultivating classes, some change in the law of rent would probably have to be undertaken to give them what they most need, security of tenure, and protection against undue enhancement.

The Rent Commission have now submitted their report, and make various special recommendations with reference to Behar." The reports from the various districts concur very generally in stating that the better class of agriculturists is learning to have more confidence in its strength, and to resist undue or illegal demands on the part of its zemindars. As a general result of the reports, in spite of considerable variations of opinion, Mr. Edgar holds that there is a decided improvement in the condition of the people throughout the division. This, of course, varies; in some places there is noted the marked coexistence of so many wealthy men with the "meanest and poorest" lower classes. In Tirhoot, though a temporary improvement is admitted, yet, "under the existing conditions of agriculture, rent, and population, no permanent improvement of the agricultural classes can be looked for." This is quoted as the most despairing utterance, and with it may be coupled the statements of the sub divisional officer of Sewan, that one-third of the population are very poor, nay, have not sufficient food. Of the landlord class in another district we are told that, excepting the Darbhanga raj, there is not much to be said in their favour; the smaller zemindars are nearly all Brahmins, and imbued with the worst tradition of their caste. Too indolent to take any active interest in their own affairs, and too unscrupulous to heed the means taken by their subordinates for collecting their rents, they can only be kept in order by fear of the law. Notwithstanding, in the words of the resolution, "the loyal conduct of the leading zemindars in contributing towards the relief of the sick and wounded has been already noticed. The province is fortunate now in having so many large landholders who are actuated, it may be hoped, by an enlightened and liberal spirit. If these gentlemen will only set themselves to study the condition of their ryots, contenting themselves with reasonable and punctually paid rents—if they get rid absolutely of the ruinous system of thika leases, and manage their estates directly under a sense of the responsibilities which property entails—they will greatly improve their own condition, they will never fail to secure the approval of Government, and a reward in a prosperous and devoted tenantry." The need for reforms is not denied, the strenuous exertions to secure it which have characterised the administration of Sir Ashley Eden have not been relaxed, and needed no stimulus from junior officials, and, despite the alleged or the admitted defects, reviewing the past year, "the Lieutenant Governor trusts that there are really symptoms of some amelioration in the state of things in Behar, though it may be long ere the condition of the province becomes thoroughly satisfactory. Forces are, however, undoubtedly at work that must in time bring about a decided change. Education, trade, railways, and canals are all producing their natural effect; and they will do this the more readily if the Government finds itself able to remove in some degree the obstacles which now lie in the way of the progress, enlightenment, and material comfort of the peasantry."

DEATH OF A NATIVE OFFICIAL AT JAMKHANDI.—Rao Bahadur Dhondo Krishna Kanetkar, State karbhari of Jamkhandi, in the Southern Maratha country, died at Jamkhandi on August 16. The deceased was a pensioned officer of the British Government, in whose service he had risen to the deputy collectorship. His administration of the Jamkhandi State, extending in all over nearly four years, was marked by justice and moderation, as well as by many reforms. His corpse was carried to the River Krishna (six miles from Jamkhandi) and was accompanied there by many people. —*Bombay Gazette.*



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 28.)

- BIRKS, Mr. A. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as judge of the town of Moulmein.
- WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., officiating deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, is transferred from British Burma to the Central Provinces, and will revert to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator of the 3rd grade.
- ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., officiating under secretary to the Government of the Punjab, appointed temporarily as assistant political officer in Kuram, vice Mr. J. A. Grant.
- WILLIAMS—WILLIAMS—To be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—M. Williams, Esq., M.A., professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford; Capt. W. J. Williams, Bombay S.C., inspector general of police and prisons, commissioner of Abkari revenue, and superintendent of stamps, Assam.
- Appointments in the Post-office Department:—
- BUCKNER—LAWDER—Mr. J. W. Buckner to act as superintendent Punjab Military Horse, van dak, and bullock train, Rawul Pindi; Mr. C. Lawder to be superintendent, Quetta Division.
- SWINBURNE—TYTLER—Mr. Swinburne to be assistant superintendent, Quetta Division; Mr. T. W. Tytler to be assistant superintendent, Kuram Division.
- EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani—Capt. A. M. Crofton, 8th Hussars; Surg. Major T. Rudd, M.D., A.M.D.; Surg. P. G. Ivers, A.M.D.; Lieut. M. C. Barton, R.E.; Lieut. H. G. Way, 68th Foot; Lieut. S. P. Strong, 90th Foot; Lieut. H. Lysons, 90th Foot; and Second Lieut. W. L. Vane, 68th.
- CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. W. H. M. Hare, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for eighteen months.

MEDICAL.

- JAMESON, Deputy Surgeon General J. L., to proceed to England.
- BORAH, Surgeon S., medical officer in charge of the Naga Hill District, to be assistant to the political officer Naga Hills.

MILITARY.

- Appointments in the Judge Advocate General's Department, from August 31:—
- HORNE—NEDHAM—TYTLER—Col. J. C. Horne, deputy judge advocate general, to be judge advocate general; Col. C. Nedham, deputy judge advocate, to be deputy judge advocate general; Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, officiating deputy judge advocate, to be deputy judge advocate.
- M'CARTIE—Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Cavalry—Surg. C. J. M'Cartie, M.D., officiating medical officer, to be medical officer.
- Promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to Local Administration, from July 12:—
- WALLACE—BRASSINGTON—COLQUHOUN—WARDER—From 3rd to 2nd grade executive engineer, Mr. D. Wallace, Central Provinces; from 4th to 3rd grade executive engineer; Mr. J. W. Brassington, Rajputana; from 1st grade assistant engineer to 4th grade executive engineer, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun (executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank), British Burma; from 1st grade assistant engineer to 4th grade executive engineer, Mr. R. Warder, Mysor.
- Transfers ordered:—
- O'CONNELL—MASON—GOODFELLOW—Mr. H. H. O'Connell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the North West Provinces and Oudh to Madras; Mr. A. H. Mason, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the North West Provinces and Oudh to Bengal; Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Central India to Bengal.
- TOMKINS, Capt. W. P., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, appointed an assistant secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in the Civil and Military Works Branch.
- HARRISON—The services of Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.
- DAVIES, Mr. J. D., assistant engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Aug. 4.
- Transfer from the Kuram Valley Railway Survey:—
- JOPE, Major K. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta.
- JARMAN, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Jacobabad section of the Kandahar State Railway.
- WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Jacobabad Section.
- GERRARD, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on June 22.
- BOISRAGON, Col. H. F. M., B.S.C., good service pension from March 29, in room of Surgeon General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., retired.
- GROGAN, Col. C. E., 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, to command a brigade

in the field, from August 15, vice Brigadier General H. R. L. Newdgate, resigned while so employed. Col. Grogan will have the rank of brigadier general of the 2nd class.

MENZIES—To be lieutenant colonel—Major O. Menzies, August, 26.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. M. Thomson, Bengal Infantry, political agent 2nd class, officiating 1st class, agent to the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh, and superintendent of political pensions (private affairs), for one year; Lieut. Col. J. B. Saunders, Bengal Cavalry (medical certificate); Major J. N. Steel General List Infantry, wing commander, 25th (Punjab) N.I. (medical certificate), for one year 182 days; Capt. W. E. Gowan, General List Infantry (medical certificate), for one year 182 days; Lieut. Col. S. A. T. Judge, S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class (medical certificate), for 304 days; Major A. C. Padday, R.E., executive engineer, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, three months' privilege leave.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, August 21.)

HUTCHINSON—11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson, 1-12th Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

LOGIN—31st N.I.—Lieut. W. E. G. Login, 2-1st Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

GRAINGER, Veterinary Surgeon J. K., Army Veterinary Department, to proceed from Naini Tal to Meerut, for duty.

Orders confirmed:—

CAMPBELL—Darjiling station O., July 31, appointing Capt. G. Campbell, 65th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer from August 1.

BRIND—88th Foot—R.O., August 3, appointing Capt. E. A. Brind, president of the committee of paymastership, vice Capt. F. C. Baldwin, relieved.

SHAW—4th N.I.—R.O., August 4, appointing Lieut. R. B. Shawe, wing officer, on probation, to officiate as wing commander.

FITZGERALD—15th N.I.—R.O., July 26, appointing Lieut. H. S. Fitzgerald, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

SAGE—18th N.I.—R.O., July 26, appointing Capt. C. A. R. Sage, wing officer, to continue to officiate as wing commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 23.)

KEEFER—13th Bengal Lancers—Surg. W. N. Keefe, 20th N.I., to the permanent medical charge of the regiment.

GRIFFITHS—20th N.I.—Surg. W. E. Griffiths to the permanent medical charge of the regiment.

CROFTS—21st N.I.—Surg. J. Crofts, M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

FORD, Major H. I. E., R.A., to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general to the Rohilkund District, vice Lieut. Col. G. B. Wolseley, appointed assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, Peshawur District.

FORD, Major H. I. E., R.A., officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, Rohilkund District, to officiate as assistant adjutant general at army headquarters, vice Major J. Goldie, officiating as military secretary to the Commander in Chief.

SMYTH, Capt. S. G., R.A., to proceed from Rawul Pindi to Mooltan for duty with H Battery 1st Brigade, R.A.

ALLEN, Lieut. W. F., 2nd Foot, to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

FRANCIS, Lieut. N. A., 18th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

POTTS, Lieut. J. W. H., R.H.A., to proceed from Safed Sang to Meeran Meer for duty with E Battery B Brigade, R.H.A., to accompany Royal Artillery drafts proceeding to Kandahar.

Orders confirmed:—

STEWART-WORTLEY—Kuram Force O., July 11, appointing Lieut. E. J. Stewart-Wortley, 4-60th Rifles, transport officer Kuram Force, to be assistant superintendent of army signalling, Kuram Force.

BALDWIN—Kasauli Station O., July 14, appointing Capt. F. C. Baldwin, 88th Foot, to officiate as executive commanding officer, Kasauli.

VIVIAN—Baxa Garrison O., August 7, appointing Lieut. F. G. Vivian, wing officer and adjutant, 18th N.I., to be station staff officer.

MABERLEY—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade R.O., July 23, directing Capt. T. A. Maberley to officiate as interpreter.

MEIKLEJOHN-FAITHFUL—20th N.I. R.O., July 31, making the following officiating appointments:—Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. W. C. Faithful, attached, to officiate as wing officer.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 25.)

PEDLER, Mr. A., professor, Presidency College, to act as meteorological reporter to Government.

EDWARDS, Mr. A. C., professor, Presidency College, to act as principal of the Rajshahy College.

SMITH—The services of Mr. L. G. Smith, sub assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Darjiling Division, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

POSFORD, Mr. J., B.C.S., reported his return from furlough on the 12th instant.

MIDDLETON, Mr. E. R., deputy magistrate, and deputy collector, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a collector.

KAYE, Mr. E. St. G., assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as district superintendent of police, Darbhanga.

FURLONGS.—Mr. J. Elliot, M.A., professor, Presidency College, and meteorological reporter to Government, for three months; Mr. J. D. Gael, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hazareebagh, to Europe for one year.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 28.)

MUIR, Mr. J. W., officiating joint magistrate, Agra, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Mainpuri.

ALEXANDER, Mr. R. D., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be judge of the Court of Small Causes within the Allahabad cantonments, as a temporary measure.

From July 15:—Mr. H. W. Gibson, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Major I. Low, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. C. Chapman, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Capt. F. Barrow, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

From July 3:—Mr. M. L. Ferrar, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Major J. R. Maret, sub judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

From July 7:—Mr. H. S. Boys, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Capt. W. P. Harrison, sub-judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

From July 12:—Major T. R. Cowie, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade. Mr. H. S. Boys, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. Blennerhessett, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Major T. R. Cowie, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

From July 1:—Mr. R. S. Aikman to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade. From July 3:—Mr. D. T. Roberts to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; and Mr. A. M'Millan to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

From July 8:—Mr. E. Rose to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; and Mr. H. F. Bartlett to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

From July 23:—Mr. A. M'Millan to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade. From July 30:—Mr. J. J. D. La Touche to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

GARDNER, Surg. Major E. B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Shahjahanpur to Hardoi.

DENNISON, Mr. G. H., resident engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Ganges Bridge Division, Benares, to be a special magistrate.

THOMSON—The services of Surg. S. J. Thomson, in medical charge of Hardoi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

LIST, Mr. G. H., officiating personal assistant, Railway Branch, is attached to the office of chief engineer, Railway Branch.

BOUGHEY, Capt. G. F. O., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, personal assistant to the chief engineer in the Railway Branch, is appointed personal assistant, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches.

ATKINSON, Mr. R. P., assistant engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed, on August 10, the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

WOOD, Mr. O., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Rohtak District on August 16.

BAMFIELD, Col. A. H., officiating inspector general of police, Punjab, and under secretary to Government, in the Home (Police) Department, is confirmed in his appointment from July 11.

PARKER, Major W. J., resumed charge of the duties of judicial assistant of Umballa, on return from Rohtak, on August 21.

LEIGH, Lieut. Frank, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Corps, to be captain C company, vice Cooke, promoted.

Order confirmed:—

HALL-MEIN-JAMESON-SPARKLING—5th Punjab Infantry, R.O., August 4, making the following temporary appointments:—Capt. C. M'K. Hall, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. J. E. Mein, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. R. F. Jameson, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. J. P. Sparkling, attached to 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as quartermaster.

CATTON, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Capt. Ottley, R.E.

REID, Mr. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer of the main line division, Sirhind Canal, during the absence of Mr. Fenner.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra judicial assistant, Hoshiarpur, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, August 28.)

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., is promoted from 2nd to 1st grade, assistant engineer, with effect from August 1.

WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the director general of railways.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. J., political agent, Manipur, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Assam, with effect from October 22, 1879.

PORTEOUS—The transfer of Mr. A. Porteous, C.S., assistant commissioner, Kamrup, to the district of Sylhet, is cancelled.

ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., assistant superintendent of police, reported his arrival at Sibsagar on August 19.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

FURLOUGH.—Mr. K. G. Burne, assistant commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, fifteen months, to Europe, on medical certificate.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 31.)

THOMAS, Mr. E. C. G., district and sessions judge, Vizagapatam, resumed charge of the court August 21.
 BEST, Mr. J. W., district and sessions judge, South Canara, resumed charge of the court August 23.
 HORSBRUGH, Mr. B., acting district and sessions judge, Godavery, assumed charge of the court August 19.
 BUICK, Mr. D., acting district and sessions judge, Kistna, assumed charge of the court August 14.
 SCOTT, the Rev. W., B.A., acting chaplain of Trichinopoly, to act as chaplain of Mysor.
 CASSELS, the Rev. J. W., M.A., acting chaplain of South Black Town, to act as chaplain of Trichinopoly.
 GLENNY, Mr. W. H., sub collector and joint magistrate, Bellary, to be collector of Kurnool.
 HAPPELL, Mr. W. A. H., head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Nellore, to be sub collector and joint magistrate, Bellary, but to continue to act as collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
 M'IVER, Mr. L., assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Chingleput, to be head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Nellore.
 ANDREW, Mr. J., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Nellore, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.
 SMART, Lieut. A. W., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the Chingleput Division.
 CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., of the Financial Department and assistant to the accountant general, Madras, to act as auditor and inspector of local fund accounts.
 STURROCK, Mr. J., resumed charge of the office of Canarese translator to Government from Mr. G. Stokes on Aug. 20.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. Brown, deputy examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

GAYE, Surgeon Major A. C., A.M.D., from medical charge 14th Hussars, Bangalore to Bombay.
 COGAN, Surgeon M., A.M.D., from medical charge R.A., St. Thomas' Mount, to Bombay.
 ROCHE, Surgeon E. A., A.M.D., from doing duty depot, Wellington, to Bombay.
 GUINNESS, Surgeon Major H. C., A.M.D., from doing duty British troops, Fort St. George, to medical charge R.A., Mount, as a temporary measure.
 CHURCHILL, Surgeon Major C. F., M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty R.A., Bangalore, to medical charge, 14th Hussars, Bangalore, as a temporary measure.
 POYNDR.—The services of Surg. J. L. Poynder, doing duty under senior medical officer, native troops, Bellary, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the surgeon general with the Government of Madras.

MILITARY.

WILTON, Major W. H. St. A., I.G.L., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, reported his return from Europe at Bombay on August 24.
 BURTON, Lieut. C. W. W., H.M.'s 66th Foot, officiating wing officer and acting adjutant, 8th Regt. N.I., is admitted to the M.S.C. from July 10, 1879.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surg. Major C. A. Harvey, Indian Medical Department, furlough (medical certificate) for eight months.
 EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani, Private J. M'Clearly, 89th Regiment.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 17.)

ANDREWS, Lieut. R. C., wing officer and acting adjutant, 19th Regiment N.I., is confirmed in the latter appointment.
 Officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots:—12th Lancers—Capt. Hornby, and Lieut. P. P. Mack; 14th Hussars—Lieut. G. C. Ricordo; 2-13th Foot—Capt. J. F. Bellis, Lieut. H. Gillon, and Lieut. C. W. Napier; 1-21st Foot—Lieut. C. Tuckey; 43rd Foot—Capt. W. Clark and Lieut. R. W. Porter; 48th Foot—Capt. P. Edgcumbe, and Lieut. C. D. Rosser; 48th Foot—Capt. W. T. Ellis; 67th Foot—Capt. J. E. Blundell.
 Movements of R.A. officers:—
 PIERS—JELLET—H. O. Piers, No. 19 Battery 9th Brigade, to proceed from Madras to Kandahar; Lieut. J. H. Jellet, No. 7 Battery 8th Brigade, to proceed from Tougoo to Madras.
 ROWLANDSON, Lieut. Col. W., from 2nd in command, acting commandant, 34th Regt. L.I., to commandant 34th Regt. L.I.
 MOORE, Major C. F., from wing commander, acting second in command, 34th Regt. L.I., to 2nd in command 34th Regt. L.I.
 RANKING, Major W. L., from wing officer and officiating wing commander, 34th Regt. L.I., to wing commander 34th Regt. L.I.
 Orders confirmed:—
 KIRWAN—May 18—By the officer commanding Centre District, directing Surg. A. Kirwan, A.M.D., doing duty R.A., St. Thomas' Mount, to relieve Surg. Major R. Dempster of the duties at present performed by him at St. Thomas' Mount.
 BLENKINSOP—June 24—By the commandant 4th Regt. N.I., appointing Major E. G. Blenkinsop to act as quartermaster.
 BLEWITT—August 1—By the officer commanding R.A., Thayetmyo,

appointing Lieut. W. E. Blewitt, R.A., acting adjutant, R.A., Thayetmyo.

WILMOT—August 1—By the commandant 4th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. H. E. Wilmot to act as quartermaster and regimental transport officer.
 ANDREWS—August 6—By the commandant 19th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. R. C. Andrews, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant and quartermaster.
 GAUSSEN—August 7—By the commandant 37th Grenadiers, appointing Major J. H. Gausson to act as adjutant.
 ANDERSON—August 10—By the commandant 13th Regt. N.I., appointing Major W. Anderson, wing commander, to take charge of the quartermaster's department as a temporary measure.
 MATHIAS—August 10—By the commandant 39th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. V. L. Mathias to act as quartermaster.
 HILL—August 13—By the commandant 39th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. R. H. T. Hill to officiate as wing commander from August 1.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 2.)

LE GEYT, Col. P. H., political agent, Mahi Kantha, to be political superintendent, Palanpur.
 GOODFELLOW, Major G. R., to be political agent, Mahi Kantha, but to continue to act as political resident, Aden, during the absence of Brigadier General F. A. E. Lock.
 PHILLIPS, Major A. M., to act as political agent, Mahi Kantha, pending Major Goodfellow's arrival.
 NUTT, Major H. L., to act as second assistant political agent, Kathiawar.
 FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., to act as third assistant political agent, Kathiawar.
 HUNTER, Capt. F. M., to be first assistant political resident, Aden.
 STACE, Capt. E. V., to be second assistant political resident, Aden.
 OLLIVANT, Mr. E. C. K., acting assistant commissioner in Sind, to be Sindhi translator to Government in Sind.
 WALKER—SPENS—Mr. J. W. Walker delivered over charge of the office of district judge and sessions judge of Kanara to Mr. A. L. Spens on the 16th ult.
 BORRADAILE, Mr. A. A., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat and district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., to be assistant collector, Broach.
 JENKINS, Mr. J. L., to be assistant collector, Surat.
 CHADANANI, Mr. P. P., L.C.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Jacobabad, from Lieut. E. J. C. Spilsbury, R.E., on August 8.
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. Col. C. A., V.C., R.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Dharwar, from Mr. G. R. Tilaka, L.C.E., on August 10.
 TATE—COGHLAN—Mr. Tate, M.I.C.E., delivered over charge of the office of the executive engineer, Bengal division (and Desert Canal) to Mr. J. A. Coghlan, on August 7.
 SMITH—HART—Major F. J. Smith, R.E., delivered over charge of the office of the superintending engineer for Irrigation and under secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation), to Mr. J. E. H. Hart, on August 18.
 HORNIDGE—HIGHT—Mr. S. Hornidge, sub assistant conservator of forests, and Mr. G. A. Hight, assistant conservator of forests, delivered over and received charge of the Ahmednagar district forest office on August 23.
 CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. R. Macdonald, collector of Kanara, for two years; Mr. A. Dalzell, assistant superintendent Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

LOW, Lieut. P., 2-15th Foot, is appointed commissariat officer to 2nd Infantry Brigade, Reserve Division.
 SHORT—Permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 1:—Col. A. Y. Short, S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £595 17s., to be paid in England.
 HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. C., 59th Foot, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.
 JONES—GARRETT—MOORE—Appointed transport officers with the Southern Afghanistan Field Force:—Lieut. G. S. Jones, R.A., Oct. 19, 1879; Capt. A. J. Garrett, Hyderabad Contingent, Oct. 27, 1879; Lieut. G. Moore, R.A., Hyderabad Contingent, Oct. 18, 1879.
 GUINNESS—SAULEZ—Candidates for the I.S.C., placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay:—Lieut. H. W. N. Guinness, 2nd Battalion 18th Foot, Bombay; 2nd Lieut. P. H. Saulez, 101st Foot, Bombay.
 TREVOR—To be lieutenant colonel from August 31:—Major W. G. Trevor.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. H. C. Seton, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, commandant, No. 4 Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, August 27.)

MARRIOTT—Puna Horse—Lieut. E. F. Marriott, 34th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as squadron officer on probation.
 LUCAS—23rd N.L.I.—Surg. J. C. Lucas (officiating in medical charge) to the medical charge.

CLARKE—Colaba Depot—Capt. W. S. Clarke, 29th Foot, to be staff officer.
 POTTS, Lieut. J. W. H., B Battery B Brigade, is attached for duty temporarily to E.B. R.H.A.
 PIERS, Lieut. H. O., 19-8th, is attached for duty to 5-11th R.A.
 BANISTER, Lieut. F. M., D-2nd, is attached for duty to A-2 R.A.
 KING-HARMAN, Major W. H., has been transferred from 5-8th to 19-8th R.A.
 COLQUHOUN, Major J. A. S., has been transferred from 19-8th to 5-8th R.A.
 FREETH, Capt. J. P., from the seconded list, has been posted to N-1 R.A.
 GAMBIER, Capt. G. R., Depot Battery, A Brigade, has been posted to D Brigade R.H.A.
 M'LEOD, Lieut. E. G., M.Q., 8-9th, has been posted to N.I.R.A.
 KELLIE, Lieut. C. W., 14-10th, has been posted to 5-8th R.A.
 Orders confirmed:—
 PEARSON—Quetta S.O., dated August 1, appointing Lieut. A. A. Pearson, adjutant 24th N.I., to be S.S.O.
 LLUELLYN—R.A., R.O.—By the O.C.R.A.P.D., dated June 28, appointing Major W. L. Lluellyn, R.A., to command the R.A. in that division.
 RADFORD—R.O.—By the O.C.R.A.P.D., dated August 22, appointing Capt. A. Radford, R.A., acting adjutant to the R.A. in that division.
 STRUTT—YONGE—HEATH—MACMAHON—3rd N.L.I.—R.O., directing Lieut. Col. J. R. Strutt, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major C. W. Yonge, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. L. F. Heath, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. G. F. W. MacMahon, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.
 FIELD—17th N.I.—R.O., August 23, directing Lieut. W. C. F. Field, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

MAJOR GENERAL (LOCAL LIEUTENANT GENERAL) SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., R.A.—*Dates of Commissions*.—Second lieutenant, December 12, 1851; first lieutenant, May 31, 1857; captain, November 12, 1860; brevet major, November 13, 1860; major, July 5, 1862; brevet lieutenant colonel, August 15, 1868; brevet colonel, January 30, 1875; major general, December 31, 1878; lieutenant general (local), November 11, 1879. *War Services*.—Served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 as a deputy assistant quartermaster general of artillery, including the siege and capture of Delhi, from June 28 to September 20 (wounded July 14, horse shot September 14); actions of Bolundshuhur (horse shot), Allyghur, Agra, Kanouj (horse sabred), and Bundhera, where he narrowly escaped capture while reconnoitring; present in the skirmishes prior to and throughout the operations connected with the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; operations at Cawnpore, from November 28 to December 6, 1857, and defeat of the Gwalior Contingent; action of Khodagunge; reoccupation of Futtehghur; storm of Meangunge; action of Koorsee and the various operations ending with the capture of Lucknow (thanked by the Governor General, Victoria Cross, brevet of major, medal with three clasps). Employed on special service with the expedition of 1863 against the tribes on the North West Frontier of India, and was present at the storming of Laloo, capture of Umbeylah, and destruction of Mulkah (medal with clasp). Served in the Abyssinian campaign from January, 1868, as assistant quartermaster general with the Bengal Brigade, and, as senior officer of the department at Zoulla, superintended the re-embarkation of the whole army; was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches (brevet and lieutenant colonel and medal). Served as assistant quartermaster general and senior staff officer with the Cachar Column, Loosai Expeditionary Force, in 1871-72, and was present at the capture of the Kholei villages, and attack on the Northlang range; commanded the troops engaged at the burning of the village of Taikoom, Jan. 26, 1872 (C.B.). Served also during the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79 in command of the Kuram Field Force, including the actions of the Peiwar Kotal and the Sapari Pass, the expedition into Khost, and action at Matun (received the thanks of Parliament and created a K.C.B.). On the occurrence of the outbreak at Cabul in September, 1879, resumed command of the Kuram Field Force and led it over the Shutagardan; defeated the Afghan army at Charasiah on Oct. 6, and occupied Cabul two days later; subsequently commanded in the operations in the vicinity of Cabul in December, 1879, including the defence of the Sherpur cantonment and the final defeat and dispersion of the enemy on December 23. Was in command of the forces in Northern Afghanistan up to May, 1880, and subsequently in command of two divisions of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force until August, 1880, when he marched from Cabul for Kandahar in command of the Cabul-Kandahar Field Force. Has been twenty-three times mentioned in despatches. From January 8, 1880, in room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) T. Wright, C.B., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

COLONEL HENRY FRANCIS MAXWELL BOISRAGON, Bengal

Staff Corps.—*Dates of Commissions*.—Ensign, June 14, 1845; lieutenant, October 13, 1846; captain, November 23, 1856; major, January 19, 1858; lieutenant colonel, March 12, 1865; colonel, April 9, 1872.—*War Services*.—Served in the Burmese war, 1852-53, and was present at the relief of the garrison of Pegu; and commanded a field force against the rebel chief Mong Gouneggie (medal with clasp for Pegu). Served also in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, in 1857-58; commanded a wing of the Kumaon Battalion, now the 3rd Gorkha Regiment, at the siege, storm, and capture of Delhi (dangerously wounded); commanded a force in the Saharunpore district, and on Jan. 10, 1858, encountered and beat back across the Ganges, at Hurdwar, upwards of 1,000 of the enemy with four guns, destroying many of the enemy, and capturing arms and munitions of war (thanked by Government, medal with clasp, and brevet of major). Has commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry since October, 1860.

COLONEL R. H. BOLTON.—On the recommendation of the Government of India her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Colonel Robert Henry Bolton, Madras Staff Corps, from April 10, 1880, in room of Surgeon General G. Smith, M.D., retired. The dates of his commissions are:—Ensign, March 2, 1843; Lieutenant, March 16, 1847; Brevet Captain, March 2, 1858; Captain, July 11, 1858; Brevet Major, March 2, 1863; Major, Feb. 20, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel, March 2, 1869; Brevet Colonel, March 2, 1874. He has held the following appointments:—Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Centre Division, May 9, 1856; Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, July 24, 1857; Adjutant Madras Rifles, Sept. 12, 1857; Brigade Major, Malabar and Canara, Jan. 1, 1860; Acting Brigade Major, Bangalore, May 4, 1863; Brigade Major, Bangalore, Nov. 13, 1865; Wing Officer, Officer, Officiating Second in Command, 28th Native Infantry, April 1, 1867; Wing Officer, Officiating Second in Command, 24th Native Infantry, April 24; Acting Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force, March 25, 1868; Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force, April 1, 1870; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force, July 22, 1870; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Ceded Districts, August 22, 1870; Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Mysor Division, Feb. 3, 1873; Assistant Quartermaster General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Nov. 20, 1874. Colonel Bolton served in the field in Bengal during the mutiny from Oct., 1857, to August, 1858 (medal).—*Madras Times*.

THE LATE CAPT. CRUICKSHANK, R.E.

As he was a member of the Guild of the Holy Standard we cannot refrain from inserting the accompanying notes in reference to the late Capt. Cruickshank, R.E., who fell in the sortie from Kandahar on Monday, August 16. The above-mentioned officer was a personal and special friend of Major General Wilkins, R.E., lately retired. Of the many public buildings erected by him, the most important were the artillery barracks at Ahmednagar and the barracks at Ahmedabad, which are considered the best and most suitable for European troops in the Bombay Presidency, and for which he received the special thanks of Government on their completion, while he assisted in the building of the Napier Hospital and Deccan College at Puna. But it was as a consistent and unostentatious Churchman that he shone most conspicuously, ever ready to do all that the chaplains wished (and in the best of taste) in the way of church improvements, as shown in late accounts from Kandahar in his persistent but fruitless endeavour to make a reredos for the church there. Among his church improvements may be mentioned the erection of the tasteful arch and ecclesiastical robing-room at the Ahmedabad Cantonment Cemetery, the many improvements in the City Church there, such as the new choir seats and desks, the designing the beautiful new font, and the altar crosses and vases which the first had made in wood to enable the native workmen to mould them in brass; and last, but not least, the plan for the Ahmedabad Cantonment Church, which, when completed, will be one of the prettiest up-country churches, and in some points, with its altar raised six steps above the nave, the grandest in the Presidency; and we hope to hear that it will be further beautified by a painted east window to his memory and that of his wife, who died there of cholera in a few hours.—*Bombay Church Chronicle*.

THE LATE REV. MR. G. GORDON.

THE Rev. A. H. Arden, secretary, Church Missionary Society, Madras, writes to the *Madras Mail* respecting Mr. Gordon, the clergyman killed in the sortie of the 16th:—"He was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and no doubt was well known to some of your readers, as he resided in Madras for a short time, and was associated with the late Rev. D. Fenn in working the Palaveram Mission. A few particulars regarding him may therefore be of interest. He was well connected, and had considerable private means. After being for some time a curate with Dr. Marsh, of Beckenham, he came out as a missionary to India under the C.M.S., and was located in Madras. Ill health compelled him to return home; but as

soon as his health was restored he proceeded to Lahore to assist the Rev. T. French (now Bishop of Lahore) in his divinity school. When our army was ordered to Afghanistan he took the opportunity of visiting that country, and proceeded to Kandahar. This year he paid it a second visit in company with Bishop French. The latter after a time left again for Lahore; but Mr. Gordon remained behind, and appears to have met with his death whilst attending to our sick and wounded soldiers, in whom he always took a deep interest. During all the years that he laboured under the C.M.S. he never accepted any salary. He not only gave all his services gratuitously, but frequently made large donations to the society's General Fund."

PANIC AT KARACHI.

INFORMATION was received on August 26 that about 1,500 Pathans had assembled on the other side of the Lyari, about three miles from the cantonments, and intended attacking us, and that a communication had been received here from Lus Beyla intimating that something serious was to happen at Karachi. There was, therefore, considerable excitement throughout the town and the military authorities were on the alert. The whole of the sick in the Base Hospital were served with arms and ammunition, and about 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 180 rifles were quietly issued to the artillery at about 8 p.m., and mounted patrols were ordered to be out throughout the night. The Sonmeani road as well as the Muger Peer road were guarded, as the report was that a large number of Murrees were likely to make an inroad; and the police, under the direction of their superintendent, Mr. Giertzen, were posted in large numbers throughout the camp and the city. The guards at the Government Treasury and the Bank of Bombay were strengthened, and two guns were put in position at the Arsenal, guarded by forty of the 78th Highlanders. All officers were warned to be ready at a moment's notice. The excitement among the European residents was most intense. The majority were armed to the teeth, and some sent their families on board the vessels in the harbour. The collector, Col. Wallace, and Mr. Giertzen visited the town at midnight, and every precaution was taken to quell any disturbance. Fortunately nothing occurred. On 29th the principal roads appeared deserted; hardly a native was seen out, but similar precautions were adopted at night. The marshal of the Karachi Gaol was ordered to keep an eye on the prisoners, and ammunition was issued for the Karachi Volunteers, who are ready for action in case of emergency. Major M'Hinch met the whole corps on the parade ground and addressed a few encouraging words to the men. A number of Pathans were quietly deprived of such arms as they possessed. Later advices from Khelat state that all is perfectly quiet there. The reports afloat were considerably exaggerated by the *Beacon* newspaper, and the Karachi *Civil and Military Gazette* contradicted emphatically, on the best authority, all the rumours current. The statement that the Commissioner of Sind had telegraphed for two boats was wholly untrue. The baseless rumours current seemed to derive their origin from Hyderabad, which the Bombay Government had foolishly deprived temporarily of its usual quota of European troops, and also from the fact that some Pathans were buying camels in the districts. These Pathans had been sent down specially for the purpose by the agents of the transport office at Sibi. It was simply on account of these rumours that the magistracy and police adopted such precautions as seemed best to prevent unnecessary alarm among the population.—Correspondent *Times of India*.

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT IN WESTERN INDIA.

IN the report on the administration of the Meteorological Department in Western India for the year 1879-80, Mr. F. Chambers, meteorological reporter for Western India, states that numerous small meteorological observatories have been established; all have been provided with good verified instruments; observers have been trained, and a system of periodical inspection has been instituted. The registers are collected in the central office in Bombay, where they are carefully examined, corrected, and reduced, and so prepared for incorporation in the general annual reports of the Indian Meteorological Department. The work has been undertaken under the conviction that much light would thus be thrown upon the causes of the droughts and famines to which India is unfortunately subject, and in the hope that a knowledge of their causes would afford the means of forecasting them; so that preparations might be made to meet them. Unfortunately, at this stage of inquiry—viz., that at which the raw material may be said to have been collected and at which discussion and original investigation should begin, the work of the Bombay office is abruptly brought almost to a close, for financial pressure has hitherto been so great that Government have been unable to provide the necessary assistance for its further effectual prosecution. Nevertheless, working without this assistance, Mr. Chambers has deduced a very important relation between the amount of the rainfall of the whole Presidency and the abnormal variations of the barometric

pressure, and has also traced out an intimate connection between the general state of atmospheric pressure in India and the Indian Ocean and the average area of the spots on the sun's surface. These relations afford every valuable suggestion for the direction of further inquiry, and hold out some definite prospect of our being able eventually to predict the variations of the rainfall. Mr. Chambers says:—"It has been found that when the barometer stands at a lower elevation than is usual for the season of the year the rainfall is generally greater than the average; for instance, when at Bombay during the rainy season the barometer falls only as much as a tenth of an inch below the average height for the season, the rainfall becomes more than half an inch per day heavier than usual; and throughout the Presidency generally the experience of the past few years has shown that when the atmospheric pressure is lower than usual the rainfall is greater than the average, an abnormal fall of pressure of but a tenth of an inch being accompanied by a general increase of rainfall amounting to over one hundred per cent. of the average fall. Similarly, when the barometer stands above the average height for the season, the rainfall is proportionately less than usual." The observations recorded at the observatories in Western and Southern India are now only available for the development of the climatology of the country, and Mr. Chambers says that if they were telegraphed daily to Bombay they would also become available for the prognostication of storms. A storm warning system on a small scale has, however, received the sanction of Government.—*Bombay Gazette*.

COTTON PRESS AND SPINNING COMPANIES.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY.—The tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the office of the company at Broach on the 28th ult. A dividend of Rs.45 per share, equal to 9 per cent. per annum, for the year ending June 30, 1880, was declared.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY.—The sixteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the company's office, Broach, on the 28th ult. A dividend of Rs.63¼ per share, equal to 7½ per cent. per annum, for the year ending June 30, 1880, was declared.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The twelfth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the company's mills, Broach, on 28th ult. A dividend at the rate of Rs.22½ per share, equal to 9 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending June 30, 1880, was declared.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of the above company was held at the office of the company, of which Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co. are the managers, on 26th ult. After the notice convening the meeting had been read the following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously:—"That the directors' report and audited accounts, for the year ended June 30, be adopted and passed." "That a dividend of Rs.21 per share (equal to 7 per cent. per annum) be declared for the year ending June 30, and made payable on and after Sept. 7."

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The third ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the offices of the company on the 26th ult. The notice convening the meeting was read, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That the directors' report and audited accounts to June 30, 1880, which have been circulated amongst the shareholders, be approved and adopted." "That a dividend of Rs.25 per share (equal to 10 per cent. per annum) for the half-year ending June 30 be declared, and be made payable on and after September 7, 1880." "That the balance of Rs.47,518-3-4 be carried to reserve fund, and applied in the reduction of loans to the company, as recommended by the directors in their report."

GENERAL PRENDERGAST.—Colonel Harry N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., of the Royal (late Madras) Engineers, commandant of the Madras Sappers and Miners, who has been appointed brigadier general of Malabar and Canara, in succession to Brigadier General Burton, is an officer of but twenty-six years' service, but has received so much brevet promotion for war services that he has reached the top of the list of colonels while still a comparatively young man, and he has for some months stood in imminent peril of being promoted into compulsory retirement. He entered the Madras Engineers in June, 1854, and served with the Madras Sappers and Miners in Persia 1857, and was present at the bombardment of Mohanrah (medal with clasp). Served as assistant field engineer with the Malwa Field Force in 1857, and with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose in 1858; took part in the sieges of Dhar, Ratghur, Goratote, and Jhansi; was present at nearly all the battles and minor affairs of the above forces till the capture of Calpee (medal with clasp and brevet major); received the Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery, first, at the battle of Mundesore (severely wounded); secondly, at the battle of the Beena, near Ratghur (horse shot); thirdly, at the battle of Betwa (severely wounded). Commanded the detachments of three companies of Madras Sappers and Miners in Abyssinia; was field engineer durin

the advance, and was present at the action before Magdala; mentioned in despatches as having "rendered singularly valuable and important services." Brevet of lieutenant colonel and medal.—*Madras Mail.*

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 21. ARRIVALS REPORTED. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., S.C., Lieut. Col. R. Smith, S.C., Lieut. Col. G. Stewart, S.C., Major J. N. Steel, Inf. *Madras Estab.*—Surgeon Major W. Fry, Lieut. Col. F. A. Howes, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. V. Stace, S.C., Surgeon Major R. Boustead.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. M. Barwick (Uncov.), E. Moore (Uncov.), D. G. Macleod (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—A. J. Stuart (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Minto, S.C., Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., Major C. T. Lane, S.C., Major H. F. Woodcock, Inf., Surgeon Major R. Bird, M.D., Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Lieut. Col. W. A. Garden, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. H. Newill, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon J. C. Fergusson, Capt. C. T. Echalar, Inf., Major G. E. Hancock, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. W. V. Peterson (Cov.), T. R. Redfern (Cov.), D. Morton (Cov.), E. J. Douglas (Uncov.), J. O'B. Beckett (Uncov.), M. Sami-ullah (Uncov.), G. D. Casson (Uncov.), A. R. Shaw (Uncov.), S. C. Hampton (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—C. L. B. Cumming (Cov.), W. H. Glenney (Cov.), S. Pritchard (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—C. E. Frost (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major F. G. Constant, four months, Surgeon H. W. Hills, six months, Col. T. Lamb, S.C., five-n days, Col. R. J. Walker, S.C., six months, Major C. M. Babington, Inf., six months, Hon. Capt. G. Richards, P.W.D., six months.

Madras Estab.—Major A. T. Fraser, R.E., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. C. E. Lucas, S.C., six months, Major E. Mockler, Inf., six months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Leupolt (Cov.), six months, H. B. Punnett (Cov.), three months, medical certificate, R. H. Greaves (Cov.), two months, medical certificate, R. J. Bruce (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate, J. O. Lawder (Uncov.), three months, J. P. Sneyd (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate.

HOME NEWS.

MAURITIUS LAND CREDIT AND AGENCY COMPANY.—The directors have decided upon the payment, on and after Sept. 30, of an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last of 3s. per share, being at the usual rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

DEVALA-MOYAR GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We are informed that the first meeting will be held at the Exchange-buildings, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Tuesday next, at two o'clock, and that Mr. Brough Smyth will address the meeting.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that her Majesty has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, to approve of the following pensions being charged on the Civil List:—1. To Mrs. Clifford, widow of Professor Clifford, £80 a year; 2. To Mrs. Hawker, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hawker, £80 a year; 3. To Madame Llanos, sister of John Keats, the poet, £80 a year; 4. To Mrs. Armstrong, widow of Lieut. General J. W. Armstrong, C.B., £80 a year.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT BRINDISI.—A word of warning to passengers landing at Brindisi is given in the following letter to a contemporary:—"On the afternoon of the 13th inst. I was going on shore at Brindisi for the second time from the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Surat*. On the gangway I was accosted by a customs guard, who wished me to show him what cigars I had. I produced ten cigarettes and two cigars, all I possessed. He took these from me and told me to follow him to the Custom-house. There I told them that I was bound for Venice, and that these cigarettes were for the use of myself and friend for the afternoon. I was then informed that the cigarettes were confiscated, and that I was fined 71fr. I eventually went to her Britannic Majesty's acting consul, and paid no fine. The inspector, however, said that the guard had done quite right, and that I was liable to the fine."

SANITARY PRIZE ESSAY.—The Government of India has offered the prize of £100 for the best "Manual of Hygiene," to serve as a text-book for the use of the British soldiers in that country. Works submitted in competition for this prize must be sent in by their authors to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at Calcutta, so as to reach his hands not later than the last day of next March. Each is to bear a motto,

and to have a sealed envelope attached, bearing the same motto on the outside cover and the name of the author within, after the fashion which prevails in our universities at home; and the prize will be adjudicated by a committee of officers, consisting of the surgeon general and the principal medical officer of the forces in India, the sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department. The work is "to be written in clear and simple English, and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health and the special dangers to which British soldiers are exposed in India, more particularly during their first year in the country, and the best means by which those dangers may be averted." The work, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense, and become the property of the State; and it is not to exceed in bulk "more than fifty or sixty pages of print, of small pica, octavo-size." It is added that the Government of India will not feel bound to award the prize at all unless one at least of the manuals produced in competition shall be judged "in all respects suitable to the purposes for which it is required."

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.—The report states that the net profits for the half-year ending June 30 last, including £25,451 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, and for difference in exchange between the rate at which the dividend is declared and the current rate of the day, amount to \$361,178, of which, after taking out rebate on bills not yet due and remuneration to directors, there remain for appropriation \$345,547. From this sum the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 5s. per share, which will absorb \$222,222. They also recommend placing \$100,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at \$1,600,000, and carrying forward the balance, \$23,325, to the credit of the new profit and loss account.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for Rs. 30,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 26,85,000; to Bombay, Rs. 3,15,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 7 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows a decline of 1-16d.

THE WYNAAD PERSEVERANCE ESTATE AND GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS company has been formed, with a capital of £80,000 in shares of £1 each, of which 53,334 are now offered for subscription, to acquire, cultivate, and develop the Perseverance Estate, situated in the South East Wynaad district of the Madras Presidency. This property comprises about 600 acres held on long leases from the Rajah of Nellumbore, who further binds himself to renew the term of such leases if required to do so. About 150 acres of the estate are planted with coffee, and a portion with cinchona trees, but it is from the gold deposits that the chief profits of the undertaking are expected. Of the nature of the mineral and other resources of the estate the following telegraphic summary of the preliminary report of Mr. Oliver Pegler, the consulting engineer of the South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company, has been received:—"This estate indicates great mineral resources. Gold found several points. Three rich reefs. One splendid; perhaps finest in Wynaad. Extensive native workings. Great natural facilities. Water, timber, abundant." The prospectus contains further extracts from the full report of Mr. Pegler, dated June 17 last. The amount paid to the vendor is £30,000, which includes the crops, buildings, cattle, and plant on the properties. Of this sum, however, £26,666—which is all that can be held by the vendor according to the rules of the Stock Exchange—will be taken in fully paid-up shares of the company.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CONSTANT—Sept. 14, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Surg. Major F. G. Constant, M.D., 22nd Bengal Cavalry, a son.

EDDOWES—Sept. 13, at Sandymount, Mrs. W. Eddowes, widow of the late Surg. Major William Eddowes, Bengal Army, a son.

WHYTE—Sept. 10, at Anerly, the wife of John Whyte, Calcutta, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COX—HEARSEY—Sept. 21, at St. Mary's, West Hampstead, Leonard P. Cox, to Ann Maria, widow of Capt. John Hearsey, late Bengal S.C.

REID—DICKSON—Sept. 16, at Christ's Church, Lancaster-gate, John James Reid, to Katherine, daughter of Thomas Dickson, of Ceylon.

MOORE—MUNRO—Sept. 16, at Lynton, Devon, William Price Moore, to Sarah, widow of Capt. Lewis Munro, late H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late W. Ford Bally.

DEATHS.

FLYTER—Sept. 19, at Bayswater, Eliza Gertrude Pearson (Lise) wife of James Arthur Flyter, of the Opium Department, India, aged 36.

HENNELL—Sept. 13, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Col. Hennell, late resident of the Persian Gulf, aged 81.

MAUDE—July 28, drowned, at Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland, Dudley N. Cornwallis, son of Col. Cornwallis Maude, judge advocate general of the Bombay Army, aged 9.

SPENCER—Sept. 13, at Clifton, Claud Grantley, son of the late Charles Innes Spencer, M. Inst. C.E., East Indies.
WALLACE—Sept. 15, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Col. William F. N. Wallace, late Indian Army, aged 61.
WATKINS—Sept. 16, at 1. Montpelier-square, S.W., Col. John Watkins, late 5th Native Cavalry, aged 90.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRANDIS—August 29, at Simla, the wife of D. Brandis, inspector general of forests, a son.
BRANFILL—August 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Col. B. R. Branfill, a daughter.
CARDEW—August 21, at Ajmere, the wife of Cornelius E. Cardew, a daughter.
CORDEAUX—August 16, at Puna, the wife of Edward Cordeaux, Bombay Civil Service, a daughter.
CORBETT—August 28, at Jhans, the wife of Mr. R. De la Cour Corbett, M.D., surgeon major, A.M.D., a daughter.
DAMZEN—August 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. S. Damzen, a daughter.
DAVIDSON—August 15, at Simla, the wife of Major J. Davidson, B.S.C. a son.
DE CELES—August 23, at Madras the wife of William J. De Celes, a son.
DRING—August 29, at Madras, the wife of J. Dring, sub assistant revenue survey, a daughter.
ENGLISH—August 19, at Bangalore, the wife of J. O. English, R.A., a daughter.
GANDOIN—August 30, at Madras, the wife of Mr. T. G. A. Gandoin, Forest Department, a son.
GOLDSMID—August 22, at Broach, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Frederic L. Goldsmid, a son.
HART—August 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Hart, B.I.S.N.Co., a daughter.
JOLLY—August 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. Thomas Jolly, a son.
KEATINGE—August 10, at Umballa, the wife of G. A. Keatinge, a son.
LONGLEY—August 23, at Calcutta, Mrs. E. F. Longley, a daughter.
MEDLEY—Sept. 16, at Simla, the wife of Col. Medley, R.E., a daughter.
OSTOCHE—August 21, at Jaunpur, the wife of Mr. G. Ostoche, a daughter.
PITT—Sept. 12, at Kirkee, Deccan, the wife of William Pitt, lieutenant R.E., a son.
STEVENSON—August 18, at Pachumba, the wife of Mr. W. H. Stevenson, a son.
THOMAS—August 26, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lewis Lovett Thomas, district superintendent of police, a son.
TURNER—August 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. J. C. Turner, a son.
VAUGHAN-ARBUCKLE—August 22, at Karachi, the wife of Major B. Vaughan-Arbuckle R.A., a daughter.
VENNING—August 14, at Badulla, Ceylon, the wife of Edward Venning, P.W.D., a daughter.
WOOD-MASON—August 24, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Wood-Mason, Esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

DENNIS—CUNINGHAME—August 25, at Coimbatore, J. Dennis, Esq., captain 14th Hussars, to Helen, daughter of the late Major General Cuninghame, Bombay Cavalry.
JAMES—TAYLER—August 28, at Beerbhoom, Arthur Hatton James, Bengal Police, to Helen Catherine, daughter of S. H. C. Tayler, Bengal Civil Service.
MACKINNON—WRIGHT—July 28, at East Melbourne, Australia, Charles Mackinnon, of Derribong station, N.S.W., son of the late A. K. Mackinnon, Coorg, to Constance Edith, daughter of Col. Wright.

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT—August 25, at Madras, Herbert, son of T. Beaumont, Esq., head assistant, Army Clothing Department, aged 24.
BROWN—August 13, at Palampur, G. S. Brown, tea planter.
CANTWELL—August 30, at Calcutta, John Terrence, son of Mr. Cantwell, aged 3.
CARROLL—August 24, at Lahore, Capt. William Carroll, Pension List, and late deputy commissary of ordnance, Peshawur, aged 67.
CORNELIUS—August 27, at Calcutta, Charles Cornelius, aged 63.
DAVIDSON—August 12, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, James Young, infant son of J. Y. Davidson, ex-engineer P.W.D., aged 14 months.
FULLER—August 31, at Cawnpore, Maria Caldwell, the wife of J. B. Fuller, B.C.S., aged 23.
GRAY—August 24, at Madras, Alexander Gray, son of the Rev. Mr. Gray, of Auchterless, N.B., aged 24.
HATCH—Sept. 13, at Puna, Bombay, Hannah Jane, wife of Lieut. General W. S. Hatch, inspector general of ordnance, Bombay.
HUGHES—August 27, at Yerowda, near Puna, after a few day's illness, Kate, wife of Walter C. Hughes, aged 22 years and eight months.
INNES—July 12, at Johore, Leslie Archibald Innes, aged 27.
JENKINS—August 25, at Chundaui, Martha, the beloved wife of William Jenkins, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, aged 50.
M'QUADE—August 22, at Belgaum, Mary Cecilia M'Quade, wife of M. M'Quade, Esq., H.M.'s 83rd Regiment.
M'QUADE—August 26, at Belgaum, Agnes May, the beloved child of M. M'Quade, Esq., H.M.'s 83rd Regt., aged ten days.
MORIARTY—August 19, at Meerut, Mr. Henry W. Moriarty, son of the late Inspector Richard Moriarty, Calcutta Police, aged 27.
PETERS—July 12, at Sydney, N.S.W., Egerton Peters, son of Edward Peters, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 26.

PIDDINGTON—August 22, at Calcutta, Alfred Lavalette Piddington, Esq., aged 50.
PITCAITHLY—August 22, at Delhi, Mr. William Pitcaithly, extra assistant commissioner, Punjab, aged 40.
ROBERTS—August 21, at Calcutta, Mrs. Eleanor Roberts, widow of the late E. H. Roberts, Esq., indigo planter, aged 70.
SETON—Sept. 11, on his way home from India, Henry C. Seton, captain R.A., No. 4 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st can, aged 39.
SHARP—July 5, at Wellington, New Zealand, Capt. Charles Sharp, formerly of the Indian Navy, aged 74.
SIMPSON—Sept. 4, at Sibi, South Afghanistan, John Simpson, surgeon major, 23rd Regt. B.N.L. Infantry.
SIMSON—August 13, in Afghanistan, Surgeon Major J. Simson, 23rd Regt. Bombay N.L.I.
SMITH—August 27, at Ahmedabad, Kathleen Harriett, infant daughter of W. C. Smith, barrackmaster, aged nine months and twenty-two days.
SPENCE—August 29, at Madras, Henrietta Elizabeth (Etta), the daughter of James and Emily Spence, aged nine months.
VANDELEUR—August 25, at Kandahar, Thomas B. Vandeleur, major of the Royal Fusiliers.
WILSON—August 23, at Breach, Candy, Bombay, Frank Kellock, son of Major W. H. Wilson, Bombay S.C., aged 4.
WILSON—August 29, at Nasik, Helen Constance, only daughter of Major William Henry Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, aged eleven months and twelve days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—Sept. 15. Ettrickdale, Gopaulpore; Marathon, Moulemein.—16. Petunia, Coconada; Cabul, Calcutta; Xema, Rangoon.—17. Star of France, Calcutta; County of Ayr, Java; Æolus, Kragueroe; M. Vagliano, Berdianski.—18. Buckinghamshire, Rangoon.—19. Horace (s), Brindisi; Navigator, Penang.—20. Gyrttheryn Castle, Rangoon; Troas, Taganrog; Star of Bengal, Calcutta; Brodick Bay (s), Rangoon; Oakdale (s), Rangoon; Glenavon (s), Pomaron.—21. Pera (s), Bombay; Emma Lawson, Taganrog; County of Carnarvon, Bassein.—22. Jubilee (s), Pomaron; Agnes (s), Madras; Arica (s), Bombay; Duke of Lancaster (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA—Aug. 24. Medina (s), Penang; Ben Rhydding, Liverpool.—25. Duke of Buccleuch (s), London; Purulia (s), Singapore; City of Hankow, Mauritius; Buccleuch, Aden.—26. Poonah (s), Southampton; Celestial Empire (s), Cardiff.—27. Chanda (s), Bombay; Counsellor (s), Liverpool; Satara (s), Camorta.—28. Linhope (s), Karachi.—30. Adjutant (s), Karachi; Duke of Buckingham (s), Barron.—31. Madras (s), Rangoon; Gitana, Bombay; Woodburn, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 17.—Royal Edward, Liverpool.
BOMBAY—August 27. Thessaly (s), Liverpool; Umballa (s), Bus-sorah; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—29. India (s), Liverpool; Australia (s), Calcutta.—30. Geelong (s), Hong Kong; Hydaspes (s), Sydney; Clan Gordon (s), Liverpool; Clairmont, Mauritius; Teheran (s), Suez; Puttialla (s), Karachi.—Sept. 1. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; H.M.S. Orontes, Portsmouth.—2. Medea, Greenock.—3. Sierra Estrell, Middlesborough; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Karachi.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 16.—Yarkhand, London via Newport; County of Inverness, Penarth.—21. Verona (s), London; Brodick Castle, Cardiff; Lucinda, Sunderland.
MADRAS—August 26. Meridian and Elmstone, London.—27. El Dorado (s), London; Africa (s), Rangoon; Ellora (s), Bombay.—29. Mongolia (s), Calcutta.—30. Lord Collingwood (s), Gopaulpore.—Sept. 1. Culna (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 18.—Peshawur (s), London.—20. Duke of Argyll (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Sept. 15. Hera, Singapore; Horse Guards, Aden.—16. Coriolanus, Bombay; Espana (s), Singapore; Teucer (s), Penang.—17. Bianca Casanova, Colombo; Superb, Singapore; Oregon, Bassein; Duke of Abercorn (s), Shanghai.—18. Ceres, Cape Town; Cicero (s), Bombay.—19. Inventor (s), Calcutta; Rugby (s), Karachi.—20. Windward, Cape Town; Alice Rickmers, Singapore; Germania, Singapore; Aros Bay, Bombay; Khedive (s), Bombay; Chyebassa (s), Calcutta.—21. Cosmo, Bombay; Indus (s), Karachi; Ancona (s), Bombay; Superb, Singapore; Russia, Rangoon; Anglesey, Rangoon.—22. Richard, Hong Kong; Sarah and Emma, Bombay; Simla, Calcutta; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Khedive (s), Bombay; Ancona (s), Bombay.
CALCUTTA—Aug. 25. Curlew (s), Culna (s), and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).—26. Mongolia (s).—27. Michael Angelo, Mary Low, and a ship (showed J.F.C.P.).—28. Maharani (s), Simla (s), and a steamer (showed V.Q.J.G.), Leonidas, and Connaught Ranger.—30. Leo (s), Lord Lyndhurst, and Franklin.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

16.—Eldorado (s), London.

BOMBAY—August 28. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Maritime Union, Calcutta; Tanjore (s), Venice, &c.; City of Baltimore (s) and Macedonia (s), Liverpool via Aden, &c.; Pachumba (s), Karachi.—30. Akola (s), Zanzibar; Hispania (s), Liverpool; Peshwa (s), I.G. Tensas-serim (s), Czarewitch (s), and I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Hartlepool (s), Rangoon; Lennox (s), Calcutta; Umballa (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—31. Trentham Hall (s), Calcutta; Chinsura (s) and Sirdhana (s), Karachi.—Sept. 1. Nearchus, Cochín; Edmond Gabrielle, Mauritius; India (s), Genoa; Clan Ranald (s), Java; Colaba (s) and Clan

Alpine (s), Calcutta.—2. Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; Puttialla (s), Karachi; Hazara (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 16.—Eldorado (s), Madras, Colombo, and London.—18. Duke of Buckingham (s), London.

MADRAS.—August 29. Ellora (s), Calcutta; Mongolia (s) and Sydney, London; Dunphail Castle, Port Natal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 22.—Eldorado (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mirzapore*, Sept. 10.—From Calcutta: Mrs. Filose. From Madras: Rev. G. and Mrs. Warlow and Surg. Major W. Fry. From Galle: Mrs. Whittall and children. From Bombay: Surg. Major and Mrs. Bousted, Mrs. Burrows and child, Miss Burrows, Col. Hanwell, Lieut. Vane, Lieut. Vesey, Col. Smith, Major Steel, Capt. Stace, and Mr. Macleod. From Malta: Surg. Major Morghew, Col. Thackwell, Major Sir N. Pringle, Capt. Sinclair, Capt. Alexander, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Allen, Mr. Brocksbank, and Rev. W. A. Sealy. From Gibraltar: Capt. Drummond, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Lombard, Miss Savimor, Mr. Coppeck, and Mr. Thornley.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Sumatra*, Sept. 10.—From Alexandria: Mr. Hult, Mr. Gallicharchy, Mr. Garofalls, Miss Magan, Miss Newton, Mr. Chioffi, Mr. Antonaides, and Mr. and Mrs. Dozier. From Bombay: Col. Llewellyn, Col. Stewart, Col. and Mrs. Tennant, Messrs. Pargiter, Jung, Farnaro, Wells, and Lieut. Pearson.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Tzheran* August 30.—From Southampton: Mr. W. Remble, sub-Conductor W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Leman, Mr. W. R. Morris, Mr. B. Johnson, Mr. G. Newb't, Mr. P. Malone, Mr. W. Pearce, Gunner N. S. Williams, Miss Lawrence, Mr. J. M. Abreu, Rev. C. Abreu, Mr. L. H. Bayley, Mr. A. M. Gubb'y, Lieut. Col. Lane, Mr. S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Dean-Pitt, and Mr. Jordan.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore* Sept. 20.—From Bombay: Mr. J. A. Marcel, Mr. A. D. Saunders, Major A. J. Bannerman, Col. W. B. Thomson, Capt. Middleton, Major H. W. Powlett, Mr. P. Thomas, Rev. O. P. Watkins, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. Crofton, and Mrs. Crick.

AT VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, Sept. 23.—From Bombay: Mr. W. C. Hughes, Col. Shortt, Mr. Leo Daure, Mr. E. H. Man, Professor Simon, and Mr. K. Baker.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Australia*, Sept. 4.—For Southampton: Mr. W. Robinson, Lieut. Col. Horsley, Mrs. Proctor Sims and infant, Mr. F. Sims, Mr. E. Sims, Masters B. and C. Sims, Mr. Inspector Ingram, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Gaston, Miss Rankin, Mr. Eduljee Patell, Mr. R. Duncan, Mr. L. G. Holland, Major and Mrs. T. I. Tinning, child, and infant, and Mr. G. Eyre. For Brindisi: Col. W. B. Thomson, Mr. A. D. Saunders, Mr. J. A. Marcel, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Major H. W. Powlett, Dr. Mullen, Mr. E. H. Man, Capt. Middleton, Mr. R. W. Fraser, and Major A. J. Bannerman. For Venice: Professor Simon, Mr. Leo Daure, Col. Shortt, and Mr. W. C. Hughes. For Aden: Sergt. N. S. William. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on August 28:—For Southampton: Mr. R. L. Hoskyn, R.N., Capt. Seton, R.A., and Dr. Bhicajee Jivajee Damania. For Brindisi: Major Quin. For Venice: Mr. H. G. Evans.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Mongolia*, August 25.—For Madras: Mr. E. Ronald on, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mr. Cairns Deas, and Mr. H. Mathewson. For Bombay: Rev. R. F. Winter. For Adelaide: Mr. G. Morice. For Melbourne: Mr. E. D. Agnew. For Southampton: Mrs. W. J. Carter and three children, Miss Singh, Mr. P. Schofield, and Mrs. Petty and three children.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Vega*, August 28.—For London: Mr. R. B. Beadon, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Burne, family, and servant, Mr. Banerjee, Mrs. Carter, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Halford, Mr. A. W. Kelso, Mr. Marcus Kock, Dr. T. D. O. Partridge, Mr. Frederick Rowe, Mrs. George Rowley, and Mrs. D. J. Stewart. For Suez: Mr. W. Jackson and Mr. Loraine King. For Colombo: Mr. K. M. Cherry.

CASUALTIES.

The Glenavon (s), arrived at Liverpool, reports had decks started and sustained other damage.

The A. E. Nordenskjold (s) arrived at Yokohama after stranding; has been repaired, surveyed, and found perfectly seaworthy.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Smeroe, for Java, July 17, 11 N., 27 W.; J.W.H.M., for Bombay, July 18, 12 N., 27 W.; Montrose, from Calcutta, Sept. 9, 49 N., 16 W.; Hotspur, for Hong Kong, August 10; H.N.V.Q., for Cape, August 8, 16 N., 28 W.; Deveron, from Calcutta, August 6, 16 N., 85 E.; Elwell, for Rangoon, July 29, 23 S., 84 E.; Mabel, from Calcutta, August 8, 14 N., 85 E.; Manora, for Calcutta, Sept. 7, 8 N., 8 W.; Dobaden Castle, from Akyab, July 10, 35 S., 23 E.; British India, for Calcutta, August 8, on the line, 21 W.; Guy Mannering, from Bombay, August 18, 14 N., 28 W.; Western Monarch, for the Cape, August 20, 4 S., 30 W.; Harold, for Java, August 1, 13 N., 26 W.; City of Corinth, for Calcutta, July 27, 13 N., 27 W.; Howrah, for Calcutta, August 26, 8 N., 35 W.; N.D.M.V., for Natal, August 3, 1 S., 23 W.; Berar, for Calcutta, August 5, 3 N., 24 W.; Germania, from Mozambique, August 23, 38 N., 36 W.; Blairhoyle, for Singapore, July 25, 11 N., 25 W.; S.H.F.D., for Rangoon, August 4, 16 N., 26 W.; Herat, for Calcutta, August 6, 17 N., 27 W.; J.W.H.M., for Bombay, July 18, 12 N., 27 W.; Arica, from Bombay, August 22, 20 N., 28 W.

PUNA REGATTA.—The regatta was a very tame affair. The Governor attended, and his party went afloat and rowed round the

course in a barge, his Excellency pulling stroke oar. Junior Sculls, Prior; Senior Sculls, Le Mesurier, rowed over. For Ladies' Fours, three boats started, Miss Maude winning by three lengths. Junior Pairs, Pickwood and Mackey. Scratch Fours, E. Gray, stroke: Ridley, Spencer and Peacock. Senior Pairs, Le Mesurier and Giles, rowed over. Rain fell lightly during the latter part of the regatta.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.—Chief among the mysteries which trouble Bombayites is, why the university clock tower is allowed to remain in its present unsightly condition, exhibiting a great round gap on either face in the place where a handsome clock ought to be. To all inquiries the same answer is returned, and we see the statement reiterated in the latest official report on the subject—"the clock and joybells have not yet arrived from England." But why they have not arrived is quite beyond comprehension. They have been "expected" any time the last two years.—*Ibid*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—We are glad to see that greater energy is being displayed by the Public Works Department in the construction of other buildings that are in progress than has marked the completion of the Rajabi Tower. The structures in Bombay in the hands of the department are chiefly of an educational character. There are—the Elphinstone High School, the Fort Christian School, the John Connon High School, the Cathedral High School, St. Peter's School, and the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. The two first and the St. Peter's School at Mazagon have been completed; of the Cathedral High School, the ground and first floors have been put up, and the Alexandra Institution is also progressing at a favourable rate. In the case of the John Connon School, we are sorry to see, work has had to be suspended for want of funds. In addition to the local schools, a medical school is being built at Ahmedabad (for which an endowment of Rs.20,000 was made by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.), and schoolhouses have been or are being constructed in some twenty villages in the collectorates of Tanna, Colaba, Khaira, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Khandesh, and in Sind.—*Ibid*.

A PLANTER MISSING.—Our correspondent, writing from Mercara under date the 23rd August, says:—"Three weeks ago Mr. Garland, a coffee-planter, who lived out upon a lonely estate (partly owned by Capt. Hodges) nearly ten miles from Veerjendapett, and over thirty miles from Mercara, was said by his butler to have left his bungalow towards dusk, and with his breechloader had gone into a dense jungle in the neighbourhood. The man only brought in the news three days after his master had left the house and could give no further tidings. All the neighbouring planters, with as many woodmen as could be mustered, set off to make a diligent search for the missing planter. Nothing has as yet been discovered, and there are no traces of Garland. The weather at the time was most wretched; incessant rain, day and night, over-flooded ravines and watercourses, and countless leeches of a poisonous kind invest the ground."—*Madras Standard*.

THE SURGEON GENERAL SMITH MEMORIAL FUND.—At a meeting of the Medical College Council, held on June 26, it was resolved "That it is the unanimous opinion of the council of the Madras Medical College that the services rendered to medical education during twenty-four years by Surgeon General G. Smith, M.D., are deserving of recognition and commemoration in connection with the college, over which he presided with such success; and that the assistance of all branches of the Indian Medical Department be sought for the purpose. That Professors Sibthorpe and Harvey be requested to undertake the preparation and circulation of an appeal to the officers and warrant officers of the I.M.D., and to all *alumni* of the college to contribute to the object in question. That the memorial in the first instance should take the form of a portrait to be hung in the College Hall; and that if the subscriptions reach a sufficient amount, in addition to the portrait, a prize in connection with the college be established."—*Times of India*.

OOTACAMUND HUNT DINNER.—On August 27 the members of the club had the honour of entertaining, at the club house, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham at dinner. Above forty assembled; the Hon. D. F. Carmichael in the chair. There were also present the Hon. R. Davidson, Cols. Michael and Shaw Stewart, Major Jago, Captains J. G. Gordon, Onslow, Hammick, English, and Bagot, Mr. Schmidt (hon. secretary to the hunt committee), Mr. Hamlin, &c. After the usual loyal toasts the chairman proposed "The health of the Master." Mr. Jago returned thanks in his usual happy style and proposed a "bumper" to the health of his Grace the Duke. Major Jago remarked that previous Governors had always subscribed towards the upkeep of a pack of hounds in Ooty, but never before had a Governor taken so much interest as has been evinced by his Grace, who had frequently inquired of him as to the condition of the hounds and the nature of the sport they afforded. His Grace, in reply, said although he had not followed the hounds he was much interested in them. He came from a good hunting country and had always taken great interest in this good old English sport, and he considered that everyone who could afford it ought to subscribe liberally to support a pack of hounds. Other toasts were given. Subscriptions to the amount of some Rs.1,500 were promised. His Grace heads the list with a subscription of Rs.200.—*Ibid*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

'BOMBAY.—Sept. 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs. 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	695
Bank of Bengal ..	500	735x4.
Bank of Madras ..	500	620x4.
Agra ..	113	270
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	400
National of India ..	12½	105
Oriental ..	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	2,975	655x ptb
Frere ..	150	22
Mazagon ..	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning ..	14 0	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Albar Cotton ..	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1,150
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	350
Bellary ..	1,000	490x4.
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	430
New Indian ..	350	100
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	35
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	625
Chollera Ginning ..	300	190
East India ..	1,000	980
Fort ..	8,500	1,850
French ..	500	395
Sind ..	750	520
Mofussil ..	400	250
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	650
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1200
Sassoon ..	500	420
Volkart ..	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	85
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	525 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	1,850
Blownugur Mills ..	2,000	200
Bombay United ..	1,000	900 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	695
Central India S. W. and M. ..	500	675
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	600
D. Spinning ..	2,000	390
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,040
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	590
Khandeish ..	1,000	540
Madras ..	1,250	535
Manchester United ..	1,000	1,340
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	160
National Spinning ..	1,000	910
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,050
Oriental ..	625	640
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	830
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	250
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,025
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New 40 Shares ..	1-0-14-4	140
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	72
Do. do. ..	21-13-7	10
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	275
Do. New 15 Shares ..	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..	100	137 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	500	35
Treacher and Co. ..	500	605
Thacker and Co. ..	100	130

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes ..	Rs. 96 2 to 56 4
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	101 8 to 101 12
4% of 1871 (1881) ..	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-9 (1893) ..	104 3 to 104 5
2½% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	104 3 to 104 5
Debentures of 1867 ..	105 8 to 105 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 105 0 to 105 4
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	105 4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	106 0 to 107 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	124 0 to 124 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings ..	101	125 to 126
Allahabad ..	100	165 to 166
Alliance of Simla ..	101	104 to 105
Bank of Bengal ..	500	740 to 741
Do. of Upper India ..	100	125 to 126
Delhi and London ..	£25	180 to 181
Himalaya ..	100	115 to 116
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to 101
National of India ..	£12½	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500 to 501
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	90 to 92
Bally Paper Mills ..	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute ..	£10	62 to 64
Banga Coal ..	1000	1750 to 1751
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	4 to 5

Ballaghutta Jute ..	100	20 to 21
Bengal Mills ..	£100	1275 to 1276
Dondred Warehouse ..	445	270 to 271
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	61 to 62
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	78 to 79
Burrakur Coal ..	100	105 to 106
Calcutta Docking ..	700	170 to 171
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	135 to 136
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	112 to 113
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	37	12 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	220 to 225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	38 to 39
Goswami Cotton Mills ..	200	245 to 246
Gouripore ..	100	62 to 63
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	162½ to 163
Howrah Docking ..	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	69 to 70
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1330 to 1331
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping ..	100	85 to 86
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	118 to 119
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	385 to 390
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	4 to 5
New Beerbroom Coal ..	100	102 to 104
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	3 to 4
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	97 to 98
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	80 to 81
Riverside Press ..	90	104 to 105
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	48 to 49
Strand Bank Press ..	100	113 to 114
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	113 to 114

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpor Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to 91
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to 81
Amulclike ..	100	55 to 56
Arctutpore (Cachar) ..	100	100 to 101
Assam ..	£20	550 to 551
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	55 to 56
Do. contributory ..	80	23 to 24
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	206 to 210
Do. contributory ..	100	103 to 105
Borelli (Assam) ..	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	60 to 61
Burkholah (Cachar) ..	100	85 to 86
Central Cachar ..	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	40 to 50
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	300 to 301
Chota Nagpore ..	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah ..	100	pat.
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to 61
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	50 to 51
Cutchehla (Cachar) ..	100	110 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	348 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	40 to 41
Dehra Doon ..	100	75 to 76
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	90 to 91
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar ..	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	38 to 40
Giel e (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	30 to 31
Grob (Assam) ..	500	20 to 21
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	65 to 66
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	105 to 110
Hoolingore (Assam) ..	100	40 to 41
Indian Terai ..	500	500 to 501
Jellapore (Cachar) ..	250	200 to 201
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	90 to 91
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	50 to 51
Kangra Valley ..	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 21
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	60 to 61
Do. contributory ..	200	45 to 46
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Loobah ..	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam ..	£6½	20 to 21
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	£10	120 to 121
Majagram Cachar ..	100	60 to 61
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory ..	90	35 to 36
Moran (Assam) ..	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to 81
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to 71
Mungledye (Assam) ..	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to 101
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to 51
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to 101
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	64 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	40 to 41
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm.
Seemah ..	100	par.
Singbah and Murmah ..	100	65 to 70
Singal (Darjiling) ..	100	65 to 66
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	88 to 89
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	70	par.
Tu'var (Darjiling) ..	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam ..	£10	30 to 31

MADRAS.—Sept. 2.

Four per cent. ..	3½ to 3½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893) ..	4½ to 4½ do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	4½ to 4½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	4½ to 4½ dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	10 to 10½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	26 to 27 prem.

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	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
	Rs. 8 5-32d.	Rs. 8 3-32d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.
Banks, demand ..	—	—	—
Do. Tele. ..	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight ..	Rs. 8 15-32d.	—	Rs. 8 7-16d.
Do. 4 do. ..	Rs. 8 11-32d.	Rs. 8 9-32d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	Rs. 8 9-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ..	Rs. 8 9-32d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do. ..	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight ..	Rs. 8 15-32d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do. ..	Rs. 8 11-32d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—

LONDON.—Sept. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1880 ..	101½ to 102½
4	India Encased Paper ..	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893 ..	87 to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	40 to 45pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..	40 to 45pm
4	Do. Deb. £1,000, 1884, 1885, & 1886 ..	101½ to 101¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	107 to 107
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882 ..	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96 ..	114 to 117
4½	Do. ..	105 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

<i>Perpetual Debenture Stocks.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	22½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..	—	124½ to 125½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4 do. ..	100	104 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	121 to 123
Scind, Punj., & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	81 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4 p. c. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..	100	108 to 111

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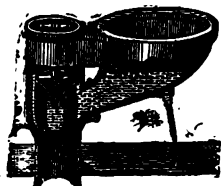
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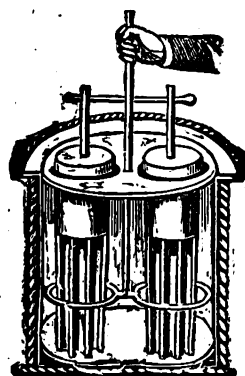
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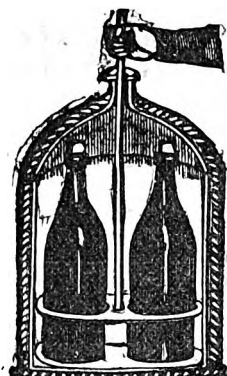
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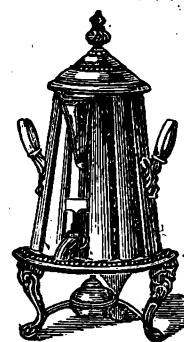
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Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, 1st Dec., 1884.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 18th July, 1884.

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PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to acquire, cultivate, and develop the Perseverance Estate, in the South East Wynaad, in the Madras Presidency, India, which closely adjoins the properties belonging to the South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and is surrounded by well-known estates, such as the Alpha, Hamsluck, Adelphi, Hamslade, &c., which in Mr. Brough Smyth's report are most favourably spoken of as containing gold quartz.

The estate is estimated to contain about 600 acres, 466 of which are held on lease from the Raja of Nellumbore for 96 years from 1858, at an annual rental of Rs.450, with a renewal fee equal to one year's rent in every twenty-fourth year, and with a reservation of the teak and blackwood to the Raja, and the remainder for 48 years from 1875, at an annual rental of Rs.125, with a renewal fee equal to one year's rent in every twelfth year, with power to renew at the expiration. A lease is held for 36 years from August 15, 1879, giving mining rights over 15 acres at an annual rental of Rs.25 per acre; and the Raja binds himself to grant such further rights as may be required, if applied to within five years from the above date. About 150 acres are planted with coffee, and a portion with cinchona trees.

The following is the telegraphic summary of the preliminary report of Mr. Oliver Pegler, the Consulting Engineer to the South-East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited), under date June 14, 1880:—

"This Estate indicates great mineral resources. Gold found several points. Three rich reefs. One splendid; perhaps finest in Wynaad. Extensive native workings. Great natural facilities Water, timber, abundant."

The following are extracts from his full report, dated June 17, 1880:—

"The mineral indications of the property are of the most promising character. Numerous outcrops of auriferous quartz exist, and native workings (a rare indication of mineral wealth). . . . Both underground mining and alluvial washings are extensively met with throughout the Estates. . . . This portion of the Estate is covered with fine forest, and will yield an inexhaustible supply of timber. . . . Is also traversed by several good streams, with extraordinary facility for the formation of reservoirs, whereby a very large supply of water could be commanded. . . . Much of this old mining works is still intact. . . . The soil through the whole extent of the property contains gold. . . . Portions of this quartz broken off by me at a foot's depth, when crushed and panned, gave very fine results, though much pyrites was present and the stone uncalcined. One assay

gave, by eye estimation, up to nearly an ounce per ton, and a second quite seven dwts."

The sample of a pillar of quartz left to support the roof of an old working, referred to by Mr. Pegler in the accompanying report, has been assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., with the following very satisfactory results:—

Pyrites—Produce of Gold, 7.750oz. per ton of pyrites	=	155 dwts.
"Silver, 2.600 "	=	52 "
Quartz—Produce of Gold, 0.800oz. per ton of quartz	=	16 "
"Silver, 0.300 "	=	6 "

Mr. Brough Smyth, in his official report to the Madras Government, says:—

"Thirteen chains eastward from the Perseverance Bungalow there is an outcrop of quartz, and within five chains of it some shallow alluvial workings.

"Near the western boundary of the Estate there are two outcrops of quartz close together, the one a thick reef and the other a 'leader.' Near them is an adit, now fallen in, which was probably driven for purpose of working the thin vein.

"On the northern boundary of the Estate there is another adit surrounded by native workings.

"A reef once worked by the natives is intersected by the eastern boundary.

"The quartz reefs in this area have a promising appearance, and it is probable that the native workings are more extensive than is shown by the map."

The full report of Mr. Oliver Pegler accompanies this prospectus, and it very clearly establishes the following important points:—

1. That an abundant supply of water is obtainable sufficient for all mining purposes, as well as adequate to furnish water power for the machinery.

2. The supply of timber on the Estate is far greater than any demand for the mine could possibly require.

3. The old native workings are very numerous.

4. The quantity of gold in the quartz appears to be great.

The purchase money (£50,000) includes the crops as well as the buildings, cattle, and tools, the Company taking over the properties as from the 31st March, 1880. All the expenses incidental to the formation of the Company, excepting the legal charges attaching to the prospectus, articles of association, and the agreement for purchase by the Company, will be borne by the vendor, who accepts £26,666, part of the purchase money, being all that he can take in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange, in fully paid-up shares, the residue being payable in cash; leaving the balance of the capital (£30,000) for the working capital.

The only contracts that have been entered into are, one dated 6th September, 1880, made between Stanes, Watson, and Co., of the one part, and J. W. Uloth of the other part; and one dated 11th September, 1880, made between J. W. Uloth of the one part and the Company of the other part. The vendor is the promoter, and has himself fixed the purchase-money.

These agreements, together with the memorandum and articles of association, translations of the leases above referred to, can be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares (with a copy of the Memorandum of Association), can be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Bankers or Brokers. Should no allotment be made the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 11; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 9; Calcutta, Sept. 8.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 31, 1880:—Fair rain fell during the week in Burma, Assam, and Bengal; and prospects continue good in those provinces. In Madras there was general, though slight, rain; and prospects remain tolerably fair. The same remarks apply to Mysor and Coorg, where, however, the dry crops are suffering from want of rain in several districts. There has been slight rain in part of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, resulting in some revival of the crops. In Berar and Hyderabad also there was a little rain, which has done some good; but more rain is much needed. In the Central Provinces a moderate amount of rain fell in a few districts only, and there are very general complaints that the long break is occasioning much injury. Except a very slight fall in Lucknow, Partabgarh, and Sitapur, there was no rain in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the want of it is now causing serious damage to the crops. In the Central India States, Rajputana, and the Punjab little or no rain has fallen, and crops are also beginning to suffer seriously. On the whole, it may be said that in the Eastern Provinces prospects remain good; in Southern India they are generally fair, but in most parts of Western, Central, and Northern India prospects, owing to a general premature cessation of the monsoon rains, are now either unsatisfactory or gloomy, and, unless ample rain falls soon, there may be a widespread deficiency in the yield of the autumn harvest.

THE general health report for the same week is as follows:—Bombay: some fever and small-pox in Sind. Bengal: fever reported in many places, prevalent in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Purneah, and Dharbanga; some cholera in Chittagong and Cuttack. N.W.P. and Oudh: Benares, fever and ague in places; Allahabad, cholera almost disappeared; Agra, fever and diarrhoea prevalent; Bareilly, some cholera; but health generally fair. Punjab: health generally good. Central Provinces: cholera prevalent in Sambalpur; small-pox and fever in Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Hoshangabad. British Burma: health of Province satisfactory. Assam: healthy. Mysor and Coorg: health improved. Central India States: Morar (Gwalior), cholera decreasing; health generally good. Rajputana: Sirohi, malarious fevers; health elsewhere good.

THIS week's telegram states that all fears regarding the crops are now dispelled in most parts of India. Fairly good rain has fallen in the Deccan, and in some districts the outlook is described as most promising. The condition of the people is said to be good.

WE have received the following telegrams from the India-office for publication:—

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 25.—St. John reports all quiet at Kandahar. The march of the columns returning to India is unopposed. General Baker's brigade reached Killa Abdulla yesterday. General Macgregor marched yesterday for Harnai to settle affairs with Murri tribe, and restore railway communications. The brigade sent from Kandahar to Maiwand has returned, having buried bodies found on field of action, July 27."

"FROM THE VICEROY, DATED SIMLA, SEPT. 26.—Reported from Kandahar that Cabuli troops who fled after action of 1st had reached Ghazni on road towards Cabul. Ghilzai soldiers dispersed to their homes. Ayub gone to Herat. Durani gathering in Gamindwar (? Zamindawar)."

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 28.—NAINI TAL.—From list of killed strike out Private Gillan, safe, but add Col. Taylor, R.E., Lieut. Robinson, 33rd Regiment, and Shiels, platelayer, making forty Europeans killed and four injured, besides some thirty or forty natives. These latter were buried by a landslip about

10 a.m., and it was while working to extricate them that many Europeans perished, buried under a second avalanche, which swept away Victoria Hotel, Assembly Rooms, and Bell's London House. The hotel had been evacuated after first landslip. Landslips caused by heavy rain. Altogether thirty-three inches fell in seventy-two hours."

A *Times* telegram, dated Simla, Sept. 26, contains the following items of news from Cabul to the 12th:—

"The defeat of Ayub has caused the Ameer the greatest satisfaction, and has had a most quieting effect on the country. Some days previous to the receipt of the news the Sirdar Fakir Khan circulated a report that Ayub had captured General Roberts and defeated the English. For this the Ameer caused the sirdar to be flogged so severely that his life is in danger. The Sirdars Moosa Jan and Hashim Khan were much discouraged, and have left for Abistalla. They were evidently never with Ayub at Kandahar. Ghanzi is quiet, and the authority of the Sirdar Aman Khan, appointed governor by the Ameer, is respected. The Sheikh Ali Hazaras, who hold the passes of the Hindu Kush, and who had revolted, have submitted on the Ameer preparing to send troops against them. The Turkestan road is again open for merchants, and a post line has been established to Jellalabad. The Ameer has severely punished some Afghan roughs for ill-treating Hindus. The Ameer expresses his intention to visit India as soon as possible. Everything in Cabul and the neighbourhood is quiet. The Ameer married, on Sept. 7, his cousin, the daughter of Ali Kullah Khan. The Viceroy, on leaving Simla, will visit Mussoorie and Dehra Doon before going to Lahore. The durbar takes place about Nov. 15. The 10th Hussars, the 9th Foot, two batteries of artillery, and two regiments of Native Infantry, will join the Viceroy's camp at Lahore. Mr. Lepel Griffin, lately chief political officer at Cabul, goes home on short leave, and on his return will succeed Sir Henry Daly as Governor General's agent in Central India. Mr. Lyall, Foreign Secretary, left Simla for Kandahar on Monday.

THE *Standard* correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday from Kandahar as follows:—

"The following force remains in Kandahar or its vicinity:—Infantry—European effectives, 3,400; native effectives, 5,000. Cavalry—European effectives, 350; native effectives, 1,600. There are 284 Europeans in hospital and 480 natives. There are 34 guns. On the line of communication are posted 1,400 native infantry and 230 native cavalry. Generals Primrose and Phayre still refer to General Roberts for instructions. In spite of all the efforts of the Transport Corps, no accumulation of stores has yet taken place. The Hindu residents consider that a fresh attempt is likely now that the Bengalee troops have retired. A writer lately in Ayub's employment states that the latter received a subsidy of eight lacks of rupees from the Persians to assist him to obtain the Ameer's ship, he pledging Herat as security for the loan, and placing Meerazul Khan as its governor. On the march down from Herat Ayub appointed governors in all districts beyond the Helmund. It is supposed that he is making for Meshed, to arrange further terms with Persia. The Hindu merchants here have received news that all the shops of their co-religionists at Herat have been looted."

A TELEGRAM to the same journal, dated yesterday, states that the members of the Yakub faction are assembled at Farrah and avow their intention of attacking us until Yakub be restored. Preparations have begun for the winter occupation of Kandahar. The troops must be divided, in the opinion of Generals Primrose and Phayre and Col. St. John, between Kandahar, Girishk, Argandab, and Argasan. The surplus will return to India.

THE Queen, on hearing of the sad occurrence at Naini Tal, at once telegraphed to the Marquis of Ripon to make known her sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who had lost their lives. Her Majesty at the same time expressed a desire to be kept informed of any particulars which may come to hand.

THE Marchioness of Ripon, accompanied by Earl de Grey and others, has arranged to leave Brindisi by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ceylon* on the 8th of November, stopping in Egypt for a week, and embarking in the same company's steamer *Cathay*, leaving Suez on the 18th and due at Bombay on the 30th inst.

OWING to the return of troops from Afghanistan, the Government of India have been able to reopen the grant of furlough, on private affairs, to British officers.

THE *Galloway Gazette* states that Viscount Dalrymple, son of the Earl of Stair, who unsuccessfully opposed Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., at the last general election in Wigtownshire, has been appointed aide de camp to Mr. W. P. Adam, the new Governor of Madras.

WE understand that Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., is expected in England in November next. General Roberts has not yet accepted the command of the troops at Madras.

H.E. the MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., died on Sept 18. "A prince of exceptional intelligence," as the *Indian Mirror* recently described him, he has during his whole reign been a most loyal feudatory, and has been distinguished by his enlightened government, under which the ancient Rajput city and State has become the model native capital and State of India. One of his last public utterances was an expression of thanks and approval conveyed to the editor of a vernacular paper who had advocated representative government for India. His Highness Ram Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur, held a seat in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy from 1869 to 1875, where he distinguished himself by a manly opposition to the income-tax. He introduced gas into his city of Jaipur, and was a bountiful supporter of schools and medical charities. He was a photographer of no mean skill, and further immortalised himself by being the first Hindu raja on record who danced a quadrille.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, held at Simla, Sept. 3, the Hon. Whitley Stokes introduced the bill to amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes in Presidency towns. In reply to an apology for the length of a former speech, H.E. the President remarked that he feared that Mr. Stokes's preparatory remarks on the occasion referred to had given rise in the public mind to a belief that the members went to sleep in the Legislative Council, which was great delusion. Thereupon there was laughter, but Mr. Stokes continued his remarks undisturbed. The Census Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Grant, and leave was obtained to introduce bills for regulating the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and for increasing the Madras port dues, the proposed enhancement being estimated to produce Rs.1,60,000 yearly. The object of the measure is to provide rent for payment of 4 per cent. interest on £628,000, the estimated cost of the Madras Harbour.

FROM a return issued by the Government of India it appears that more than 20,000 persons were killed last year by wild beasts and venomous snakes.

LORD RIPON has intimated that the grant of arms licences to natives is not to be unduly restricted when required for protection from attacks of wild animals.

By a recent decision of the Indian Government, it has been ruled that the period of employment of an officer on the extra establishment of the Forest Department of a province may be allowed to count as service for pension, provided always that the service in question qualifies in other respects.

In a notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th, the Viceroy announces that a separate war medal will be granted for Afghanistan, and states that the Queen has expressed her readiness to receive for consideration the names of British officers who have rendered distinguished service during the campaign. Twenty-five additional appointments to the second class of the Order of British India are authorised for native commissioned officers, and a corresponding number of promotions to the first class. The cordial thanks of the Government are expressed to all ranks.

THE anxiety recently felt concerning the outbreak of cholera on the frontier has, says the *Pioneer*, in a great measure subsided. It is impossible to say what cholera may do before the season is over; but fortunately, so far, the disease about Peshawur has been confined to a sharp outbreak in the village of Tangi, not far from Abazai—one

non-fatal attack in the city of Peshawur on the 26th, and three cases in the Hashtnagar villages on the 30th. There is no doubt considerable cause for anxiety on account of the troops, and that was quite foreseen when it was resolved to bring them back from Cabul; but it is to be regretted that the correspondents of some Indian journals should have caused needless alarm by telegraphing exaggerated reports.

THE circulation of the Turkish paper, the *Paik-i Islam*, has been stopped in India. The *Pioneer* thinks the messenger of Islam showed its spirit plainly enough, but that the ordinary literate Indian Mussulman could not read it without an effort.

SURGEON W. A. Daubeney, a junior member of the Indian Medical Service, committed suicide on August 25 at Peshawur. He had only recently arrived in India.

THE following works relating to India are included among those about to be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.:—"To Cabul with the Cavalry Brigade," by Major R. C. W. Mitford, 14th Bengal Lancers. "With the Kurum Valley Force in the Cabul Campaign of 1878-79," by Major J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A. "The History of India, as told by its Own Historians; the Local Muhammadan Dynasties." Vol. I. Guzerat, by John Dowson, M.R.A.S., late professor of the Staff College. "Sketches from Nipal, Historical and Descriptive," by the late A. A. Oldfield, M.D., many years resident at Kathmandu. "Hitopadesa: A New Literal Translation," by Frederick Pincott, F.R.A.S.; and "Illustrations of Architectural and Decorative Art in Rajputana and Adjacent Districts," by Dr. F. W. A. De Fabeck, I.M.S., and Major S. S. Jacob, B.S.C., and executive engineer to the Jaipur State.

DURING the week ending August 28 there were 147 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death rate of 17·8 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras during the same week there were 301 deaths, giving a death rate of 39·4 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* supplies the following obituary of the week:—Lieut. Col. A. M. Shewell; Major P. Murray, Bombay unattached; Capt. F. B. Carleton, 5th Fusiliers; Lieut. G. Pycroft, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. D. M'L. Farrington, 63rd Regiment; Surgeon W. A. Daubeney; Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Saib Bahadur, presidency magistrate, Madras; Mr. T. W. R. Morris, Simla.

SIR F. HAINES has directed that no men be detained whose seventh, thirteenth, or twenty-second year of service will expire before Nov. 16, 1881, but that all men under these conditions of service be sent to England this trooping season.

THE provisions of the order authorising the grant of a bounty to recruits for native infantry, published in G.O.C.C., dated March 16, 1880, ceased to have effect from the 1st instant.

THE FATAL LANDSLIP AT NAINI TAL.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sends a description of this fearful catastrophe, which gives some additional particulars and more correct list of the names of the victims:—"About the middle of the week before last meteorological observers at Calcutta reported that a small cyclonic vortex had formed in the Bay of Bengal and passed inland in a north-westerly direction. It seems to have caused an abnormal rainfall wherever it passed, notably in the Upper Doab and Rohilkund. Rain began fall heavily at Naini Tal on the evening of Thursday, the 16th, and continued almost without intermission till noon on Sunday, the 19th. It is said that the gauge showed a fall of 25in. in forty hours. On Saturday morning the danger first became apparent even to the most careless. A small landslip occurred near the Victoria Hotel, carrying away an outbuilding and killing an ayah and child. Mr. Taylor, the magistrate in charge of the station, with a body of police and a working party from the depot, under Captain Balderson, 34th Foot, station staff officer, immediately repaired to the spot and commenced to clear away the debris and to try to divert the course of a torrent which threatened the hotel and some other houses. The hotel was full of visitors, including Mr. Justice and Mrs. Straight. The warning in the morning gave them all time to seek safety elsewhere, but some, unfortunately, sought shelter in the library—

a portion of the Assembly-rooms building close to the lake. About half-past one the great catastrophe happened. An eyewitness thus describes it:—"A noise, a vision of parting earth and moving trees, a rush of matter towards the lake, a roar of water and falling material, and then a deep brown smoke, rising in slow wreaths through the gloom and furious rain. A great wave of water, caused by the precipitation of part of the assembly-rooms and an immense mass of earth into the lake, swept across its length some 5ft. high. It dashed over the sluice gates at the entrance of the gorge with such power as to sweep away several persons standing by them. Sir Henry Ramsay, commissioner of Kumaon, was all but carried away by the wild rush of the waters." A correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"From the top of the lower spur, under which the Victoria Hotel had stood a minute before, down to the edge of the cricket ground nothing was to be seen but a vast expanse of loose earth, beneath which lay buried hotel and garden, road and orderly room. It was as though some giant had dropped half a mountain on the spot, blotting out, in a moment, every feature of the scene, filling up the hollows, and reducing to one dead slope all that lay below. Deep below lay the working party. Not a vestige of them was to be seen; only the lone hillside, silent and dark. Meanwhile the cricket and polo grounds presented a strange contrast to the gentle sweep above. Towards the pavilion they were intact, save for the streams of water pouring in every direction, but on the other side was simply an enormous mound of vast extent and varying height, a tangled mass of broken walls and roofs, fallen trees, and heaped-up earth in horrid confusion, with spoils of the shop and orderly-room. Saddest of all was the spectacle of the few corpses that were visible among the ruin."

"Never was havoc more sudden, more awful, or more complete. Without a moment's warning, without a premonitory rumble to awaken suspicion, down came the enormous landslide, burying in deadly embrace the hotel and the working party behind, engulfing orderly room and shop, assembly rooms and library, with almost every living soul they contained. Of the number of people in the shop, all save four, of whom three were women, were swept away. Working parties were at once formed, but progress was slow. Engineers and medical officers gave the opinion that there was not the remotest chance of the survival of any who lay entombed beneath the ruins." The following is believed to be an accurate list of the casualties:—Killed with the working party—Messrs. Taylor, Civil Service, Noad, police; and the Rev. Mr. Robinson; Capt. Balderston, 34th Foot; Lieuts. Sullivan and Hackett, 73rd; Carmichael, 33rd; Sergeant Major Rogers, Sergeant Frood, Lance Sergeant Grover, Lance Corporal Trister; Privates Helmonth, Hayes, Turner, Brown, Chisholm, Kinvay, and Burt; Gunner Coleman; Messrs. Tucker and Morgan, clerks; Messrs. Morgan, overseer, and Shields, platelayer. Killed in orderly room—Sergeant M'Ewan. Killed in Bell's shop—Messrs. Bell, shopkeeper, Knight, Moss, Drew, and Gray, assistants, and Capt. Haynes, R.E. Killed in the library—Major Morphy, 40th Foot, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Turnbull, Capt. Goodridge, 35th Native Infantry, Surgeon Major Hannah, and Private Farrance, Col. Taylor, R.E., consulting engineer to the Government, and Lieut. Robinson, 23rd Foot, were also killed, but it does not appear where. The station, as may be supposed, is plunged in the deepest gloom, not unmingled with apprehensions of further accidents of the same kind; but at the date of the latest accounts the rain had ceased for some days, and there seemed no reason to anticipate further danger. Owing to the telegraph and roads beyond Bareilly being interrupted by the floods, the news of the catastrophe did not reach the rest of India until Tuesday evening. It has caused a profound sensation throughout the country, and for the moment the Afghan war and all other topics, domestic or foreign, have sunk into insignificance beside this awful calamity. It is announced that the Queen has telegraphed an expression of her sorrow to the Viceroy. Steps are being taken to raise a fund for the widows and orphans of the killed, and Mr. Justice Straight, Allahabad, has expressed his readiness to receive subscriptions. The number of natives who perished is not yet known, but it can hardly have been under fifty. It is doubtful whether it will ever be accurately ascertained, as the enormous mass of earth which fell will render it a most costly, and indeed almost impossible task to thoroughly exhume all the dead."

The bodies of the following victims have been recovered and buried:—Messrs. Bell, Moss, Warren, and Gray, Mrs. Morphy, Capts. Goodridge and Haines, and several natives. Many houses are reported to be unsafe. The people are leaving the station rapidly.

THE CAUSES OF THE LANDSLIP AT NAINI TAL.—The following extracts, from private letters of Mr. Commissioner Taylor, who met with his death in the terrible landslide at the hill station of Naini Tal, on the 19th instant, seem to show that the rainfall during the last few weeks of the rainy season had been more than usually heavy. Writing to his family from Naini Tal on July 25, Mr. Taylor says:—"In June, from the 15th to the end of the month, we had twenty-four inches (i.e., of rain). Lately we have had a break of a few days, but to-day

(25th) and last night it has been pouring." A little further on in the same communication he remarks—"Landslips and break-downs of roads are the bane of my existence during the rains, as I have the looking after them as the working and official member of the municipality. Towards the middle of the rains the ground is so saturated with rain that in some of the shingly formations whole bits of the hill come down, destroying roads, diverting the draining, and doing all sorts of damage." On the 27th of the same month the deceased gentleman wrote:—"We have just had twenty inches continuous rain within forty-eight hours. The damage done is enormous." And on August 17 (presumably the last letter received from him) he writes:—"Within the last two months we have had eighty inches of rain!" Mr. Leonard Taylor, who was the fourth son of Mr. David Taylor, M.R.C.S., of Kennington-park-road, was but twenty-seven years of age. He was educated at Epsom College and at King's College, London, from the latter passing the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service in 1873, where he took thirteenth place. He was first stationed at Mainpuri in 1875, and then at Muttra; was home on leave in 1878, then returned to Almorah, and finally was stationed at Naini Tal.

THE DEFEAT OF AYUB KHAN.

THE Indian papers contain additional particulars as to the officers killed in the victory of Sept. 1. Lieut. Col. Brownlow, 72nd Highlanders, took part with his regiment in the fighting about Cabul in December last, and on one occasion gained great credit for the example he set to his men when the brigade of which they formed a part were retiring under a very heavy fire. He was mentioned in Sir Frederick Roberts's despatches about these operations, and was rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath. Captain St. John Thomas Frome received his first commission nineteen years ago and his company in 1872. Captain Edward Stratton, 22nd (the Cheshire) Foot joined the service the same year as Captain Frome, and received his captaincy about the same time as the latter officer. He was a good all-round soldier, having "passed" in most things. For instance, he possessed certificates in musketry, gymnastics, fencing, &c., and in the Kuram Valley was superintendent of signalling. Col. Brownlow was shot dead while leading his regiment into action. Captain Stratton was killed by a wounded Ghazi after the position had been taken.

General Roberts after the victory issued the following Field Force Order:—"The Lieutenant General desires to offer his hearty congratulations to the troops under his command upon the operations so successfully carried out on September 1, which resulted in the total defeat of the Afghan army under Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan, and the capture of their camp and twenty-seven pieces of ordnance, including two guns of our E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, lost on the 27th of last month. Any soldier might feel proud of such an achievement and the glorious termination to the march from Cabul completed the previous day. He begs all ranks will accept his sincere thanks. No troops could have behaved better, and Sir Frederick Roberts only hopes that whenever he may be employed on service it may be his good fortune to command as fine a body of soldiers as the present Cabul-Kandahar Force. It is with deep regret that the Lieutenant General announces the death, in action, of the following officers:—Col. F. Brownlow, Capt. St. John F. Frome, and Capt. E. Stratton—all three most gallant and distinguished soldiers. To Sir Frederick Roberts, and many other officers of this force, their loss is a personal one; whilst by their early deaths, the regiments to which they belonged and the army generally have been deprived of the services of three most valuable officers."

CASUALTIES AT MAIWAND AND KANDAHAR.

"FROM VICEROY, SEPT. 27.—The following are the casualties at Maiwand, July 27, not before reported:—*E. B. Royal Horse Artillery*—Killed: Sergeant Michael Joseph Wood; Shoeing Smith George Walter; Gunners Alexander Macdonald, Patrick Macallister, Alfred Swinnerton, Wilfred Mashewman, John Dowly, Richard Jones, and James Loughlin; Drivers David Grey, Patrick Jones, and Samuel Webster. Missing: Bombadier John Lywe, Collarmaker Harry Cummings, Wheeler William James, six gunners, Arthur Roberts, George Smith, and William Nicholl. *Royal Engineers*—Killed: Sergeant E. D. Heapy and Corporal J. Ashman. *59th Foot*—Killed: Corporal F. M'Gherry. *60th Foot*—Killed: Lieut. Walter Olivey, Sergeant Major Alexander Cuppage; Armourer Sergeant Robert Colley; Colour Sergeants Samuel Scadding, John Apthorpe, James Bayne, and Frederick Gover; Sergeants Richard Fitzgerald, Jesse Rollings, George Rice, William Symonds, John W. Cruise, William Guntrip, James Walker, and John Cosgrave; Master Tailor Thomas H. Davis; Pioneer Sergeant Isaac J. Spencer; Lance Sergeants Enoch Morecraft, and Robert Ireland; Corporals William Smith, Eugene Mahoney, Patrick Connolly, William Millsome, James Ayling, Michael Brennan, Eli Davis, Charles Hanks, George Bolton, and Hugh Travers; Drummers Henry Cohen, George Goddard, John Groves, Michael Darby and James Johnson;

Privates Henry Acott, John Adams, Thomas Ambrose, Samuel Ashton, Alfred Basben, James Barton, No. 1,177, John Beard, James Bennett, James Brown, Thomas Brown, Charles Bolton, John Burges, Edmund Burke, George Carter, John Cumming, George Davis, John Dawson, Frederick Dawson, Edward Doran, Mark Elvidge, Michael Fraser, Thomas Green, Levi Gust, Charles Hill, Thomas Holloway, Benjamin Hume, George Wynfield, Alfred Jeffries, Edward Jacobs, John King, Daniel Knight, Reuben Lambert, Robert D. Leach, John Morgan, Michael O'Reilly, Philip Pooley, Shadrach Sehely, George Sihson, No. 436, James Smith, Emanuel Tippen, William Veeney, Arthur Vernam, Benjamin Watts, Lester Weston, Harry Waignt, Frederick Werrell, Henry Wilson, Robert Hines, Patrick Adams, Crispin Barrett, David Beck, Edward Beggs, Michael Bracken, Daniel Bullock, John Charman, William Cheeseman, George Churcher, Joshua Cooper, James Corke, George Davis, Albert Drew, James Dudman, Owen Downey, No. 1,203, Andrew Dunn, John Eaton, John Evans, James Edwards, Joseph Faucknor, Fred R. Fisher, W. Hoskins, Joseph Jackson, John Jenkins, Thomas King, William Lennon, John A. Masterson, John M'Dermott, James M'Manus, Joseph Proctor, Alfred Northcote, Oscar Pettell, William Woods, No. 850, John Beard, William Collins, William Fleming, Daniel Durrant, James Lock, John Townsend, Henry Stroub, Jacob Gray, John Hoar, Henry W. Ford, Edwin Allen, George Anderson, George Bentley, Francis Blake, Henry Bougher Burling, Patrick Casey, Charles Chamberlain, James Clarke, Charles Cook, Martin Dramond, Job Bidcock, Peter Donigan, Robert Donnon, Philip Drewitt, Edward Duffy, David Evers, Edward Fobey, Patrick Foley, Joseph Grimshaw, Isaac James, George Jones, John Kent, James Kelly, Thomas Kelly, John Mannon, John M'Ginley, James Merritt, Thomas O'Neill, William Perkins, Frederick Perris, Alfred Ryan, Edwin Smith, John Smith, James Sutton, James Wakefield, Isaac Winter, James Long, James Stallard, Frederick Meadhurst, Joseph Ravenscroft, Thomas Sims, James Richardson, George Hinton, James Wayne, Abraham Belcher, Joseph Butler, William Cook, John Cope, Albert Dewe, No. 420, Andrew Dunn, John Fields, James Fitzpatrick, Thomas Graham, Edward Jackson, William James, Joseph Jones, William Jones, Cornelius Maloney, David Matthews, Owen Maccaffery, William Meade, Walter Munday, Henry Murrel, Thomas Newton, John Reichall, John Ritchie, John Roach, Richard Sharpe, John Slevan, Daniel Smith, Thomas Stacey, William J. Trewmard, James Walsh, Patrick Ward, William Webb, George West, Henry White, Charles Whiting, John Wilson, Richard Wolstenholme, George Yendell, Harry Vigors, Robert Salmond (?), George Biffin, Richard Connolly, William Daniels, Charles Donoghue, No. 1,364, John Evans, Henry Fronds, Frederick Gilbert, George Gunney, Thomas Harmsworth, Edward Houghlight, William Hazell, Thomas Hughes, Henry Legnard, John Martin, Mat. Parlington, H. Shiner, No. 437, Jas. Smith, Joseph Stevens, George Tuttle, Enos Thorne, Charles Thompson, William Wilsoh, William Davis, William Slaymaker, James Doyle, Henry Martin, Joseph Hanson, James H. Olbey, J. Ackins, Edward Allen, Samuel Boon, Henry Brown, Benjamin Bryant, John Campbell, Charles Capel, William Cobern, James Cooney, Charles Croft, Patrick Downes, John Feeney, Joseph Fitzgerald, William Gibson, James Green, Joseph Greenstock, Henry Harding, John Healey, Andrew Hazzey, George Lawrence, James M'Laven, (M'Laren ?), Martin Neal, John Palmer, Patrick Seerey, Henry Sherville, Edwin Shint, No. 400, James Smith, Harry Webb, Samuel Welch, James Willett, Edward Williams, Alfred Castle, William Coleman, Richard Lee, Henry Lewis, Edward Stevens, William Wiggins, and John Rolf. Lieut. Arthur Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse, wounded slightly.

The following casualties occurred during the siege of Kandahar, including the sortie of August 16:—*Puna Horse*—Wounded: Surgeon Alexander Stewart. *7th Fusiliers*—Wounded: Lieut. Galfrid de Trafford. Killed: Colour Serjeant Frederick Strong, Serjeants W. Shorter and J. Quin, Lance Sergeant J. Fennell, Corporals W. Cranston and P. Bishop, Privates G. Nash, J. Fitzhugh, W. Steer, A. Howe, W. County, W. Gilmous, O. Halpin, O. M'Kevor, G. Trawer, F. Huntley, G. Kent, J. Hennefer, J. Job, J. Pringle, J. Rushen, G. Kirby, and F. New. Died of wounds: Privates E. Orton, S. Strickland, P. Devihe, A. Adams, T. Savan, and W. Goddard. *59th Foot*—Killed: Privates J. Carten and P. Kidney. Died of wounds; Private P. Ward.

THE FIGHT AT PATKAO SHANA.

PAPERS relating to the defeat of a body of Zermuttis at Patkao Shana, in the Logar Valley, on July 1 last, by the cavalry brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under Brigadier General Palliser, are published in a recent *Gazette of India*. It was reported to Major General Hills on June 30 that some thousand to fifteen hundred Zermuttis had collected at Patkao Shana, and were expecting reinforcements under Mahomed Jan, and General Palliser was instructed to proceed with his cavalry brigade to disperse the gathering. His force consisted of 557 officers and men of the 1st and 2nd

Punjab Cavalry and 19th Bengal Lancers. On approaching Patkao Shana, General Palliser learned that the enemy had received timely warning of his approach, and were in full retreat towards Altimar. A pursuit resulted in their being overtaken, and though they made several attempts to stand up against the attack wherever the nature of the ground specially favoured resistance, they were put to utter rout, leaving over 200 killed and wounded on the field. Our casualties were three men and eight horses killed; one British officer (Capt. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, orderly officer), twenty-eight men and twenty-five horses wounded. The despatches mention several acts of gallantry, the most prominent being those by Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Sowar Sirbuland Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry. The Commander in Chief and the Governor General in Council concur in "considering that great credit is due to the cavalry brigade of Major General Hills' division, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Palliser, C.B., and to the officers and men whose services have been so prominently brought to notice."

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE committee of the Indian Medical Service Defence Fund have put forth a report of the present condition of the fund, the progress made in carrying out its objects, and the prospects and proposed work of action for the future. The committee, the headquarters of which is at 2, Storey's-gate, S.W., are able to show that 33 per cent. of the present members of service have joined the movement, while the receipts up to Sept. 1 amounted to £483 15s. 9d. in addition to Rs.350 not transmitted from India, while £276 17s. 1d. had been expended up to that date. The accidental informalities and inaccuracies attendant on the first inception of the work of the committee are duly explained, although they have ceased to exist. The members of the committee, as far as it embraces a service element, are drawn exclusively from the retired members of the service whose personal interests are unaffected by the objectionable changes, and they are able to quote the support of the medical schools, corporations, and universities, the cordial approval of the British Medical Association having been given at the annual meeting recently held at Cambridge. A tabular statement put forth by the committee shows that, while from the day he lands in India, the British army surgeon never under any circumstances draws less than the full pay of his rank, the system of "unemployed pay" deals unfairly with the members of the Indian Service. By this system the full pay is given only to those who are permanently appointed to definite charges, while those expectant of vacancies only receive the unemployed pay, and if appointed to "officiate" receive only half the difference between the full and the unemployed pay. As was to be expected, the changes introduced into the service have already told prejudicially upon its character and prestige. The following abstracts from a parliamentary return, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on July 30 last, show that in every simultaneous examination, except one, of candidates for the Indian Medical Service, and for the Army Medical Department respectively, which has been held since 1870, the highest number of marks has been obtained by the former, and even in this exceptional case (Feb. 12, 1877), the successful candidate afterwards entered the Indian service, while the lowest number obtained by those who entered the service were in all cases in excess of the lowest obtained by successful candidates for the sister service. This proud position has, in the last examination, held on August 9, 1880, been forfeited, and the last successful candidate for the Indian service, the twenty-sixth in order of merit, occupies a position inferior to the fifty-second candidate for the British service; moreover, there are at least eight names in the Indian List unmistakably Oriental in character, proving the truth of the committee's assertion that, under the new *régime*, the service would have to depend largely upon other than British sources for its recruits. The result of the inquiry now going on in India as to the working of the new scheme, which was the result of the Lord Hartington's audience of the deputation, whose action we recorded at the time, must necessarily influence the future action of the committee. If unfavourable to their hopes they will be ready for a possible parliamentary campaign, and to strengthen their hands they earnestly ask for the cordial support of every member of the service in the form of individual petitions to Parliament. Twenty-five such petitions having already been presented, drawn out last session. The preparation of these petitions need not interfere with the submission of memorials to the Viceroy, and if, as is stated, such memorials are not accepted and forwarded, the very fact will only strengthen their appeal to the House for a full and impartial inquiry.

WYNAAD PERSEVERANCE ESTATE AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A telegram received from India in reference to the fifty-acre block, a portion of the estate acquired by the company, is as follows:—"Acreage uncertain; being surveyed; fifty-acre block probably turning out fifteen hundred within boundaries."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MALLESON'S INDIAN MUTINY.*

(FIRST NOTICE.)

THE history of the momentous struggle which jeopardised, preserved, and, as a result, reorganised India, may now be said to be complete. As the task undertaken by Col. Malleeson widened before him, and as the general prospect growing nearer revealed to him the more special features, he ceased to be even in name a continuator, and this last and concluding volume is the third of his history and the fifth of the whole series of volumes which will undoubtedly be regarded as the principal source of information on the events of those two years into which so much was crowded. In writing the history of a country, or of a period, synchronism is usually possible; without much distraction of the reader, the development of the measures, the events and changes which compose a people's history, has a natural reticulation, a linking of one to another, that enables digression, or parallel narration, to be essayed without overstraining the reader's amiability or powers of attention. How difficult it was so to treat the scattered yet concurrent, the synchronous and yet isolated, civil and military actions, the victories and defeats, the blunders and successes which were going on all at once all over India in 1857-59, the readers of the previous volumes will have conceded. That their task as learners or observers has been wonderfully facilitated by the dramatic skill which has grouped the events of struggle and managed to give some correlating significance to the passing events in the widely-separated parts of India, this concluding volume is a final and conclusive testimony. Col. Malleeson, in the preface to the preceding volume, in which he needlessly excused himself for the necessity of producing a third, promised that the following volume would "narrate the occurrences in the sister Presidencies in Haiderabad and in Central India." "I propose, too," he added, "to devote one chapter of that volume to a comprehensive review of Lord Canning's late policy, and another to a consideration of the action of the civil officers in many of the districts which came more or less under the influence of the great wave of revolt." The promise thus expressed is amply fulfilled. One half of the volume contains the history of the Southern Presidencies, or more particularly of Bombay, and narrates how the dangers of an explosion of the Maratha race in rebellion were averted, and how Central India was secured by the unequalled exertions of Sir Hugh Rose's force against the untiring Tantia Topi and the implacable Rani of Jhansi. The second half of the work follows up the pacification of Oudh and the hunt after Tantia Topi, the successful close of which was made so, as ever in history, by the treachery of a trusted follower, that properly heralds the conclusion of the mutiny. The Indian navy, we are glad to note, receives a well-deserved and especial record of praise, dealt with that kindly generosity which is so peculiarly the author's own. A retrospective chapter, in which the cause of the mutiny is searched out or imagined, forms, with its stately eulogy on Lords Canning, Elphinstone, and Harris, a dignified final, a well-carven crown to this monument of the great mutiny.

The Presidency of Bombay is very little associated with the dangers of the mutiny in the minds or memories of most even-educated Englishmen. That this is the case is shown to be due to the foresight and nerve of the leading men, who in that crisis, when blunders or inactivity might have caused a conflagration all through the land from Central India to the Southern Maratha country, by vigilance, daring, and energy, here stamped out the first spark, there cut off the incipient flame. In Bombay itself the secret train for an outbreak among the Mahomedan population was all but completely laid. There was active disaffection at work among the Sepoys, trusted as usual by their officers, who steadily refused to credit the possibility of their men proving unfaithful. The episode of the discovery of the plot is told with conciseness and vigour, and the reader will thoroughly concur with Col. Malleeson in ascribing to Mr. Forjett, the superintendent of police, the credit of saving the city of Bombay. That officer's untiring vigilance enabled him to bring unwilling conviction to the minds of Major Barrow and General Shortt. Nor is there a finer instance of cool pluck, combined with thorough knowledge of the native character, than is afforded in the narrative which tells us how he, strong in his mistrust of the Sepoys and in his confidence in the police, sat on horseback facing the infuriated Sepoys ready to break out from their lines. The unanimous voice of the community proclaimed Mr. Forjett as the saviour of Bombay. But Col. Malleeson rightly finds in his success a ground for eulogy on Lord Elphinstone, who could select, and, having selected, could thoroughly rely on his able subordinate. The bold but

farsighted policy which had denuded Bombay of European troops, that he might throw them on the threatened points outside was due to his greater experience, but it is trite to say that a good commander finds able generals to support him. "To the men who were the instruments of his policy he gave the most complete and generous confidence. Mr. Frere, in Sind, Mr. Seton Karr, and afterwards Col. Le Grand Jacob, in the Southern Maratha country, Mr. John Roses, in Satarah, and Col. Malcolm are instances of a similar import. When, in spite of all his measures to keep the mutiny from Bombay by a policy of offensive defence, the poison crept in and infected the regiments of the regular army in the Southern Maratha country, how vigorous, how decided, is his policy." The reader who follows Col. Malleeson through the details which justify this eulogium, and the consecutive story of the events in the Sagar and Narbada territories, and in Haiderabad, will clearly understand the dangers, and the way they were met. He will find blunders, such as in the conduct of General Woodburn. He will discover rankling causes for just discontent, the results of high-handed and ignorant meddling with native traditional rights, and will wonder sometimes, not so much at the rebellious spirit of some chiefs, as at the wise, patient loyalty of the greater princes, such as the Nizam Afzul-ud-Daola, in whose hands, guided as he was by the wise counsels of Sir Salar Jung, lay for three months the balance of the fate of India. To his name we add those of Holkar and Sindia, although Col. Malleeson's especial hero, to whom his volume is inscribed with an elaborate tribute to his memory, Sir Henry Durand mistrusted him. One thing may be especially noted, which is the full justice done to the loyalty of the Madras soldiers, who, like their officers, did good and faithful service, well-acknowledged in that time, but apparently forgotten nowadays by many clamorous reformers. It is impossible in our space to do more than approve the masterly summary in which Col. Malleeson concludes his chapter on Durand's political and military services in Central India. It is a strong word to say that "his personal character had been the mainstay of British authority in Central India. Had Durand not been there the result had not been accomplished. But it is certain that no one could have done more. No more clear prevision or more energetic action could have been exhibited to save the line of the Narbada, the enormous importance of which he alone understood, while other officials urged measures that would have lost it. With a weak column of 500 Europeans of all arms, and 800 natives, he sets out from Mau, and in five weeks takes a strong fort, fights several cavalry combats, gains three actions in the open field, takes more than forty guns, crushes the Mandisur insurrection, saves the line of the Narbada, and, marching back to India, causes the disarming of the disaffected troops of Holkar."

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.*

THE first and in every sense principal article in this month's journal is one reprinted from last April's issue of the *Calcutta Review*. Its subject is "High Education in Bengal." This is followed by a complaint of the "Decay of Commercial Enterprise among Parsees," who are, in the opinion of their co-religionist critic, so receding from self-reliance and independence that "most of the successful candidates of the Madras Agricultural College willingly accepted situations as teachers," instead of farming themselves. Mr. Sheppard, collector of Kaira, points out for the information of Mr. O. K. Dutt, that the saline efflorescence known as "oos," which abounds in parts of Guzerat, is rich in alkali; so that the salt tax cannot be charged with strangling the manufacture of soap and glass. An extract from the *Bombay Gazette* may be read as closely connected with the article on "Hindu Widows." Each of the two movements commands the support of all interested in the true social amelioration of our Hindu fellow-subjects. Among the items of Indian intelligence we see that a useful movement has been inaugurated by the Bengal Ladies' Association:—"It is for aiding higher education among Bengali ladies, and consists of lectures and examinations. Ten groups of subjects have been arranged, including the elements of some sciences, geography, history, arithmetic and mathematics, English literature, Bengali, and domestic economy. Four of the groups must be taken by those who present themselves for the examinations, which will be held early in December. An epitome of the lectures given will be published in the *Bamabhodini*, a Bengali journal for ladies. We shall be interested to learn the success of this educational plan."

* "Journal of the National Indian Association. No. 118. October." London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

THE Indian Military Furlough Rules are as antiquated as the Indian Military Pension Rules, and the one code is as prejudicial to the weal of the public service as the other. It can be only be on the principle

* "History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-1859." By Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Volume III. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

that what our forefathers did we cannot undo; that rules are retained which were specially designed for the old days of sailing ships and the long sea route; before Waghorn was known or M. de Lesseps. In those good old days, which we speak of, it took quite three months, and often more, to reach Europe from India; and so if we give three months for the home voyage, and three for the outward passage, it will follow that six months' leave of absence were swallowed up by the devouring sea. It was necessary, in view of that fact, to grant long furloughs to Indian officers desirous of re-visiting their native land, and thus leave of absence came to be granted in periods of one year, two years, and even three years, after long intervals of Indian duty. But in these times, we must perceive that a man is whisked away from Bombay to Brindisi in three weeks, and it is now nearer six weeks than six months which are requisite in order to enable the Anglo-Indian to go and come between Bombay and Bayswater. Short and frequent periods of furlough, or leave of absence, all reckoning as service towards pension, are what would really gratify the Indian army, and benefit the public service together; but to go on retaining the old furloughs of two or three years—reckoning every day of them against the officers' service towards pension—is only to increase the army of field officers, and to multiply the recipients of colonels' allowances.

There can be no doubt that those conditions of existence here which induced our military forefathers to serve ten years in India at a stretch—some of them fifteen or twenty—and to drink brandy and water, "weak but often" and to wear pyjamas in place of trousers, and to climb to their beds by short steps of stairs, and to smoke hookhas, and to play blind hooky, have entirely disappeared. Indian society has run into the other extreme, and is now so decorous that people are afraid to know one another. The great object at present is, not to keep open house, and to be renowned from Calcutta to Cochin for large-hearted hospitality, but to save as much money as the exchange will permit, for the purpose of spending it, or of enabling the family to spend it, in Europe. If an officer could run home on six months' leave now and then, with or without his wife, and to see his old club haunts, if a bachelor; his children, if a benedict he would be content to forego long furloughs. And specially so if he was aware that there was no poison in his cup of joy, no insidious attempts of some malignant member of council of other days to ruin his holiday by "taking it out of him" twenty years afterwards in the matter of his pension. No loss to Government could accrue—but, on the contrary, gain. There is only one check needed to prevent any improper abuse of the suggested indulgence, and that is, to reduce an officer's allowances whenever he goes on leave, and to grant a portion of them to his *locum tenens*. Men are, of necessity all their own, compelled to toil in India for the sake of the superior pay, and the Government of India might be as liberal as it pleased in the matter of furlough, and yet not have to complain of its abuse. Where the Government is wrong is to be stingy, for this mistaken action produces officers who are a long way behind the times, and behind the professional intelligence of the latest joined sub-lieutenant of foot. It would have been far better for the State, for themselves, and for their regiments, if they had spent a good deal of their service on furlough—short furloughs—abroad, in foreign camps, in eastern travel, in field sports at home, or in anything rather than in some petty Indian station. We see that the officers of the Indian Staff Corps are about to get up a Parliamentary representation on "The Indian Military Pension Rules," and we would recommend them to give the House of Commons the Indian military furlough rules as an after-piece. If the House of Commons could only be made to see the actual effects of long furloughs at long intervals all reckoning against pension, there could be little question of the result. But it is unfortunately the case that a native regiment, with its five colonels and its one subaltern, can never parade in London, there to astonish the natives with the curious consequences of the pension and furlough regulations of our forefathers, as exemplified in the persons of their military descendants of the present date.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE OCTROI BILL.

WE are glad to hear that the Secretary of State has put down his foot upon the very unnecessary and undesirable Octroi Bill, which was introduced last year by Sir John Strachey. The practical effect of this measure, as we showed at the time, would have been to ruin the octroi system outright all over the country. It was a theorising bill, aimed at the development of abstract economical whims, and directly it came to be discussed by practical men all kinds of holes were driven through it. The Government of India has ample power, as the law stands, to restrain any really improper development of octroi at particular places where abuses may creep in, and it has now been decided that, wherever such action may be necessary, Government shall proceed by means of simple resolutions. The only case worth notice that was brought forward to justify the economical indictment against the octroi system was that of Karachi, where the municipality proposed to tax corn for exportation on its entrance into the town. Proceedings of that sort, of course, can easily be stopped; but, for the rest, octroi, whatever fanciful objections may be advanced against it, means local improvements all over India, and the sacrifice of these would be too heavy a price to pay for the gratification of a crotchet.—*Pioneer*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

PROPOSED VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The Military Department of the Punjab Government lately proposed to the Lieutenant Governor of those provinces the establishment of a Veterinary College at Lahore, and inquired if the Government was prepared to meet any portion of the charges of such an institution from provincial funds. Sir Robert Egerton has all along been in favour of establishing a school or college in Lahore for instruction in the veterinary art; he considers that in the interests of the province the scheme is one which merits hearty support. Such a study would tend to dispel the ignorance which prevails among the people of the Punjab in regard to disease of horses and cattle, and would also enlarge their minds generally. The Lieutenant Governor has considered the estimates of cost, and is believed to be of opinion that should the Government of India provide a professor and an assistant professor at a cost of Rs.1,130 per mensem, the remainder of the estimate of charges—Rs.100 per mensem for an allowance to native lecturers, and Rs.105 per mensem for office establishment and contingencies—may reasonably be borne by the provincial funds of the Punjab. The accommodation which will be required for lecture-rooms and stabling will also be provided by the Punjab Government. It is proposed to invite district committees to offer scholarships to students entering the veterinary class. These students would be maintained by such scholarships, and might be called upon to pay some proportion of the fees which would be leviable from youths who should enter without such scholarships. The Government of India would, in virtue of the salaries contributed by it, be entitled to nominate students on such terms, as regards subsequent service and payment of, or exemption from, fees as might seem proper.—*Times of India*.

ORISSA.—In the annual Administration report of the Orissa division for last year it is stated that in many parts the ryots are learning to watch the markets, and hold back their crops for the rise, while it is said that they are beginning also to see that the temptation of high prices has in recent years taken out of their hands more of their stocks than it was prudent to part with. There is noticed generally a desire on the part of the labouring classes to take up land for agriculture; and in the tributary States, where alone is there any available surplus, the increase of cultivation is said by the commissioner to be very considerable owing to this cause. A quiet, if somewhat sleepy, conservatism, says the report, is the chief characteristic of the province. In Poree some anxiety was felt as to the measures that might be taken to deal with cases of misappropriation of religious endowments. The exemption of the poorer classes from the license tax, had here, as elsewhere, given satisfaction. The Arms Act had been quietly accepted. There were only three vernacular papers in the division which were described as loyal in tone, but useless as giving any indication of the real views of the people on any specific subject. In the excise returns the principal feature is the growth in the consumption of opium, notwithstanding the increase of price from Rs.27 to Rs.29 per seer ordered in 1878. The average consumption of five previous years was 273 maunds 33 seers. Last year the consumption was 306 maunds 23 seers. All classes who can afford it are said to use it, some as a luxury, some as a febrifuge, some to preserve their health in advancing age. If the consumption continues to increase the report recommends that another increase should be made in the duty. The use of ganja, which is more deleterious, has happily decreased; but the strictest watch should be kept over the cultivation of the plant both in Orissa and the tributary Mahals.—*Times of India*.

THE LICENCE TAX.—In a recent official paper, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal remarks that "the management (of the Licence tax collection in 1879-80) was not satisfactory in Cuttack, and the results might well have been better in all three districts." Considering that the population of Cuttack numbers nearly half the whole population of Orissa, his Honour's observation has a wide significance. He does not go into the subject, however, though a small table of figures is given. These show that 1·37 per cent. of the population were assessed, and that on them the incidence of the tax was Rs.3-1-8; the demand for the whole division was Rs.97,218, out of which only Rs.69,870 was collected—the rest, with the exception of a few rupees, being remitted.—*Pioneer*.

THE RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOAN.—The chief commissioner of Burma has sanctioned the request of the Rangoon municipality to apply to the Government of India for permission to draw the unutilised portion of the loan sanctioned in 1877, to lakhs and 90,000 rupees, and for a further loan of seven lakhs to carry out a project for the water supply of Rangoon, which place, like Calcutta, is interesting itself in the water supply question. In case the Indian Government should not feel itself in a position to advance the amount prayed for, permission is asked to raise the loan in the Indian market at a rate not higher than 5½ per cent.; the whole amount to be liquidated in nineteen years.—*Englishman*.

LOSS OF A SHIP.—We are informed that the ship *Star of Africa*, 431 tons, Capt. W. Barron in command, which left Calcutta on July 2, for Cape Town, has been wrecked on Albatross Rock, off the coast of Madagascar. All on board were lost with the exception of the second officer and one seaman. Capt. Barron was well

known in Calcutta, having been a trader to this port for nearly a quarter of a century. Unfortunately he had his wife and family on board with him, who must be included amongst the lost.—*Englishman*.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.—The total income of the Port Trust during the past year was Rs.18,64,293 as compared with Rs.18,57,990 in 1878-79. The year having opened with a revenue cash balance of Rs.3,73,041, the full amount available for expenditure from revenue was Rs.22,37,334. The ordinary revenue expenditure, including the half-yearly payment on account of debt, was Rs.13,67,948, Rs.5,85,612 was appropriated for new works and improvements, Rs.32,634 was held on suspense account, and Rs.2,57,140 remained as a cash balance at the end of the year. The total number of vessels that entered the port during the year was 896, as against 967 and the tonnage 1,415,979 tons, as against 1,430,789 tons in 1878-79. Of these vessels 442 were steamers, and 454 sailing ships. The number of steamers that came through the Suez Canal was 136, with an average tonnage of 2,688 tons.—*Englishman*.

CHINCHONA IN THE ANDAMAN.—The Government of India, we hear, has lately inquired of the Government of Bengal as to when it can conveniently arrange with Dr. King, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, to send him on special deputation to the Andaman Islands for the purpose of selecting a site for the experimental cultivation of cinchona in those islands. As Dr. King is now on leave, and is expected to return to India by the end of October next, he is likely to proceed on deputation by the commencement of next winter.—*Indian Daily News*.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Gouripore Company, held on August 26, the report and accounts were passed, and the amount standing at credit of profit and loss account—viz., Rs.22,906-9-2 was transferred to wear and tear account; and the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the shareholders desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the company, in consequence of the sudden death, at home, of Dr. Barry, who founded the company, and who from first to last, in England and India, in every way, on all occasions, devoted his great energy and talents to every detail likely to promote its successful working and the comfort and well-being of every person connected with its operations. At the general meeting of the Riverside Press Company (Watson's Patent), held on August 30, the report and accounts were passed. At the general meeting of the Central Cachar Tea Company, held August 31, the report and accounts were passed. At the general meeting of the Equitable Coal Company, held August 31, the report and accounts were passed, and the sum of Rs.42,706-10-10, appearing at credit of profit and loss account to June 30, was carried forward to credit of the current half-year. At the general meeting of the Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, held August 31, the report and accounts were passed. The meeting resolved itself into a special meeting to empower the directors to borrow funds for the working expenses as was originally provided in the articles of association. Resolved—"That the articles of association of the company be amended by substituting for the present clause 36 the following, 'it shall be lawful for the directors from time to time to borrow money from and incur liabilities to bankers and others at interest for the working expenses and other current outgoings of the company, but so that such debts or liabilities shall at no time exceed Rs.25,000 exclusive of interest, and also exclusive of any monies raised or to be raised by the directors under the authority of the special resolution passed on the 4th and confirmed on Dec. 21, 1878.'" At the general meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company, held August 3, a dividend of Rs.5 per share, and Rs.2-8 per half share was declared.—*Englishman*.

A NAGA RAID.—The bungalow of the European manager of Roopabally Tea Estate, Luckeepore, Cachar, has been looted by a body of armed men, supposed to be Nagas.—*Times of India*.

MURDER BY A SOLDIER.—A soldier of the 33rd Regiment, named Davey, has been tried for the murder of a native woman at Naini Tal. The jury found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide only, and Justice Douglas Straight sentenced him to transportation for life.—*Ibid*.

FIRE AT SRINAGAR.—A destructive fire occurred in Srinagar, Kashmir, on the night of the 2nd ult. About 150 houses were destroyed, but the greatest portion of property was saved. No lives were lost, except a girl of ten years of age, the charred remains of whose body were taken out next morning.—*Pioneer*.

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUD.—At Rangoon, Horace Trevor, commissariat clerk, has been sentenced to fifteen months' simple imprisonment for receiving illegal gratification. The sum alleged to have been paid to Trevor was Rs.152-10. The trial of the late Tonghoo commissariat manager, Runga Swamy Naidoo, concluded on the 6th, after lasting five days. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment, and fined Rs.1,500, or in default a further two months.—*Times of India*.

AN ALLAHABAD DIVORCE CASE.—The case of Lewis v. Lewis and Cripps recently came before Mr. W. Tyrrell, district judge of Allahabad. The petitioner, who is the paymaster sergeant of H.M.'s 2-22nd regiment, stationed at Allahabad, prayed for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent, who is a sergeant major in charge of the Allahabad rest

camp; also that the latter be made to pay the sum of Rs.100 as damages, in addition to the costs of the case. A decree nisi of dissolution of marriage was granted, with the amount of damages prayed for, together with costs against the co-respondent.—*Times of India*.

KASHMIR WINE.—The first cluster of French grapes from the Maharaja's vineyard was cut on the 3rd ult. At the sumptuous breakfast which followed the ceremony, toasts of the Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy, the Maharaja, and the French Republic, were drunk in sparkling wine, manufactured from Kashmir wild grapes by Monsieur Ermans, manager of the Maharaja's vineyard.—*Pioneer*.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Rajkum College in Nowgong to the Calcutta University, up to the first arts standard, with effect from January 1, 1880.

THE TRIBES OF THE PASSES.—The Maliks of the Khyber tribes, and the portion of the Shinwari tribe that holds Loargi and Lundi Kotal, will be summoned to Peshawur, early in the present month (September), to enable us to make arrangements with them for keeping open the pass and for securing to us a right of way through it. The proposal that will be made to them is somewhat as follows:—The Government will continue to recognise their independence, and a settlement will be made for the payment to them of a certain sum for tolls in the pass. Measures will also be taken by us, if necessary, for the protection and tranquility of the road; but the troops now stationed in the Khyber will be withdrawn as soon as these negotiations are concluded, and its occupation by the tribes will be respected so long as the pass is kept open by the tribes themselves without foreign interference. The allowance at present paid to the tribes are felt to be somewhat in excess of the actual requirements.—*Times of India*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage at date stood at 42,564 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed weak at £2 2s. 6d. for rice or wheat; £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. for jute; £3 for hides; £3 5s. for tea, &c. For London *via* Cape. The market closed quiet but steady at £1 12s. 6d. for rice or wheat; £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. for linseed; £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. for rape, poppy; and £2 2s. 6d. for jute. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal.—Quotation: Rice or wheat, £2 5s.; measurement and oils, £3 5s. For Liverpool *via* Cape: £1 16s. 3d. to £1 17s. 6d. for rice or wheat respectively; £2 for linseed; £2 2s. 6d. for rape; and £1 17s. 6d. for jute. The market closed quiet but steady at these quotations.—*Englishman*.

TELEGRAMS FROM BURMA.—Reports, apparently well founded, come from Mandalay to the effect that the Queen-mother and one of her daughters have been accused of liaisons with some of the Court officials. Thirty arrests are said to have been made, and it is rumoured that executions in the palace have recommenced. The new Revenue Act appears to be causing much excitement in British Burma. The incidence of taxes imposed by it is said to be in some cases 70 per cent. above the old rates. An indignation meeting to protest against it has been held at Moulmein, and was largely attended by Burmans.—*Times*.

THE HEAVY RAIN.—The heavy rain which has done so disastrous an effect at Naini Tal has done much damage in other parts of the country. The Oude and Rohilkund line is interrupted near Moradabad. While thus deluging a great part of Upper India, the cyclonic vortex has almost entirely avoided the districts where ruin is most wanted.—*Times Telegram*.

REMARKS OF WIDOWS.—A society has been formed "for aiding Hindu widows in contracting marriages." There will be a secretary in each of the principal towns of India, viz., Lahore, Agra, Calcutta, Bombay, &c., and it will be the duty of the secretaries to keep two confidential registers; one for recording the names and particulars of such widows as may communicate their wishes for marriage (either direct or through their guardians) to one of the secretaries, and the other for those of such gentlemen as may be willing to contract marriage with widows. These registers, the prospectus states, will not be shown, nor the name of any person entered therein communicated, to any but those who may be the proved helpers of the cause, or whose names may be recorded therein. International and inter-caste marriages and reforms in marriage customs generally will also be encouraged by this society, hence candidates for registration are told that they should state distinctly whether they wish to be married in their own caste (in which case the caste should be specified), or in any other caste.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS RAINFALL.—According to the astronomer, the total quantity of rain collected from Jan. 1 to August 20 this year is 15in., the average due for the same period being 13'2in.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE OOTACAMUND MUNICIPALITY.—An account of a very pretty quarrel comes from Ootacamund, where the municipality insist on demanding licence tax from the Commander in Chief and Staff, and which the Commander in Chief declines to pay. Last year the matter came to the magistrate's court, and the officers were forced to pay up. Now there seems to be a determination to

proceed against Sir Neville Chamberlain. This licence tax was introduced in 1871. When the present Commander in Chief came out he objected on principle to paying for leave to exercise his profession; he put it as rather extraordinary that the Madras Government should have allowed the municipalities virtually to say, "We don't care about your getting Queen's orders; you must pay us first for leave to obey them." The Madras Government passed an order last year exempting military officers from licence tax and tax on chargers, &c., but the Ooty municipality say the order is not law; they insist on payment.—*Bombay Gazette*.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—The table published in the last issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* showing the prevalence and mortality of the different classes of diseases in each of the military divisions shows the following results:—In the Presidency Division the ratio per 1,000 of mean strength admitted into hospital was 1,736'23; of those who died 12'96. In Mysor, the respective figures were 1,724'77 and 13'21; Hyderabad, 1,434'40 and 13'50; in Burma, 1,237'11 and 23'42; in depots, 1,075'41 and 18'10; on the line of march 653'33 and 40.—*Madras Times*.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.—In the statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals at their own cost during the year 1879-80 we find the largest sum that was given was Rs.20,000 by Ramasawmy Mudelly for the construction of lying-in-hospital wards at the Monegar Choultry. In the Madura taluq Vellyan Chetty of Thannaum constructed a chuttrum with a building of stone in the centre, surrounded with verrandahs with tiled roofs, in the road leading from Tirupatoot to Avadyar Covil, at a cost of Rs.15,000. The inhabitants of Srivilleputur in the Tinnevely district spent Rs.5,424 on the erection of a market of brick and chunam. In the same district Sankara Subbien and Ramaiyar spent Rs.3,000 on a chuttrum in the Ambasamudram taluq. In the same taluq a lady named Mahalatchimi, built a chuttrum at the cost of Rs.2,000, and in the Tenkari taluk Mahajanam of Karugolam, spent Rs.5,000 on a similar object. In the Tenkasi taluq Rs.2,000 was given for the erection of a chuttrum by Tiru Anavarathum Pillai.—*Ibid*.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND THE LADIES.—Mrs. Barlow, the wife of the commissioner of the Neilgherries, has issued the following note:—"Madame,—It is proposed by a few of the ladies of Madras to give a farewell entertainment to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and the Ladies Grenville early in November next, consisting of a dinner to one hundred and twenty (that being the largest number possible to entertain), followed by a *soiree*, to which the whole of Madras society will be invited. The dinner party will comprise the Duke's family and suite, with all ladies subscribing, and their husbands. Gentlemen whose wives are absent from Madras will be privileged to join as subscribers, and, as such, to be included in the dinner party. It is estimated that there will be fifty subscribers, contributing Rs.100 each. In the event of any balance remaining unexpended it will be divisible among the subscribers."—*Times of India*.

THE LATE MR. MAHOMED YUSUF SAIB BAHADUR.—We regret to record the death, on Wednesday evening, of Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Saib Bahadur, Presidency magistrate. The deceased gentleman was one of the few Mahomedans who have succeeded in attaining to a position of influence and trust in the Government service. He began life in a comparatively humble way. As an interpreter in the Boyapetta Court, under Col. Colbeck, he displayed so much intelligence and energy that it led to his appointment as a munsiff. He subsequently rose to the grade of deputy collector, and was serving in that capacity in Trichinopoly, when the late Lord Hobart, who evinced a great anxiety to see Mahomedans of ability and education advanced in the service, appointed him to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. T. G. Clarke and the consequent promotion of the other magistrates.—*Madras Times*.

THE COMMISSARY GENERALSHIP.—We are told that the Duke of Buckingham has nominated Lieut. Col. Thomas Weldon, chief magistrate of police for the town of Madras, as Col. Scott-Elliott's successor as commissary general.—*Madras Mail*.

COL. GODFREY CLARKE, the new adjutant general of Madras, has arrived from England.

BOMBAY.

PROMOTION IN THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—A correspondent at Aurungabad writes:—"A detachment of the 4th Cavalry, H.C., under the command of Col. Eustace Hill, has left here for Mominabad to relieve the 3rd. The 4th Cavalry, under the command of that popular officer, Col. A. A. Johnson, is as gallant a regiment as any going. Col. Eustace Hill is the second in command. Cursory glancing over the Army List the other day I came across an account of Col. Hill's war services, which is as long as Homer's list of the ships. This brave and tried old soldier has put in thirty-two years' service; he has been in actions innumerable; he has fought against Arabs, and Rohillas, and Sikhs, and Pathans. He has served in Madras, in Oude, in the Punjab, and in the Deccan. He had the good fortune to command a brigade when only a young lieutenant, and he has now the misfortune of not commanding even a regiment, when he is a lieutenant colonel,

and one of the few senior officers in the contingent to boot. Col. Hill's field services were eulogised by Lords Canning, and Elgin, and Clyde, and by Sir Hugh Rose. Chancing to come across some papers the other day, I find that the highest testimony is borne by Colonel Hill's superiors to his zeal, energy, judgment, horsemanship, dash, and gallantry. One general reports very highly on Colonel Hill's qualifications as a cavalry officer, and states that there is hardly any officer in the contingent who can show such claims, qualifications, and services as Colonel Hill. Another general speaks of him as possessing considerable pluck and dash, as being the best rider in the cavalry, and as possessing many qualifications that go to make a good cavalry commandant. And yet in spite of his seniority, his strong claims, his valuable field services, his high qualifications, his excellent recommendations, an adverse fate has decreed that this gallant but unfortunate soldier should not get a command. My advocacy of Colonel Hill's claims is uninterested and impartial."—*Bombay Gazette*.

A NEW DEITY.—A poor villager of a part of Kattywar, near which the Bhownager Gondal line now passes, had, it is stated, been afflicted for a long time with remittent fever, and no end of idols-worship and penance and other such form of propitiating the devil arrested the malady. At length a friendly neighbour advised him to approach the Bhoot in the newest shape in which the former had seen him recently taking his daily run in that part of the province, chafing and fuming. The fever-stricken villager consequently travelled a distance from home, and at sight of the steam-engine fell on his knees, tendered an offering of corn and sweets, and extolled its might. The devil was appeased, the worshipper found himself rid of the malaria, probably by the change of air, which it would have never entered the head of his vaid to order him to take as a hygienal agency, and the steam-engine is added to the long list of articles in which the Indian sees, adores, and trembles at his god.—*Ibid*.

THE 2-24TH FOOT.—The 2-24th Foot was, on its arrival, landed at the Sassoon Dock, and despatched by two special trains to Puna. The following is a list of the officers:—Lieut. Col. H. Deyacher, C.B., Major G. Path, C.M.G., Capt. Farquhar, Brigadier Major C. Y. Bromhead, Capt. J. J. Harvey, A. M. Williams, Brigadier Major G. Bromhead, R.E., Capt. G. J. Bumster, F. J. Huldiday, Lieut. G. McLagan, Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Troover, Lieuts. H. Dolben, A. M. Smyly, A. W. Birch, A. C. Worelege, Second Lieuts. P. J. Armitage, A. L. Kelly, C. Surgrave, A. T. D. Neave, J. J. Burnett, Paymaster C. B. Griffiths, Quartermaster J. Tigar, Lieut. J. Stewart, 1st West India Regiment.—*Ibid*.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—The troopship *Euphrates* arrived off the port of Karachi Sept. 4 and was anchored outside, as the commander refused to enter the port on the plea of heavy draught, twenty-four feet three inches, though the master attendant assured him she could be safely berthed. The disembarkation was effected on Sunday outside, and the vessel cleared by 5 p.m. The *Sind Civil and Military Gazette* denounces what it terms the fatuity of the order that the *Euphrates* should be moored outside the harbour for the purpose of discharging her troops at a cost of so much expense, exposure, and inconvenience. The 98th were landed under superintendence of Captain Elliot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General and the Master Attendant, Captain Parker. The steam launch, in which Captain Parker proceeded to the troopship, shipped a heavy sea which nearly capsized the boat. Captain Parker was compelled to put back an go in the cutter *Nerbudda*. The *Euphrates* arrived in Bombay harbour on Sept. 9, with a detachment of H.M.'S 61st Foot. She left Portsmouth on August 6, Queenstown on the 9th, Malta on the 19th, Port Said on the 23rd, and Suez on the 24th. There was no casualties on the voyage, but several of the men suffered from the intense heat in the Red Sea. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut. Col. W. Blackett; Capt. F. J. Curtin and E. Law; Lieut. W. M. F. Trotman, instructor of musketry; Lieut. and Adjutant W. C. St. J. Partridge; Second Lieuts. C. J. Vines, H. Capel Cure, and the Hon. H. H. S. Addington; Paymaster W. J. E. G. Sutherland; Quartermaster J. Wilson; Surgeon Major F. W. Wade, and Surgeon H. J. Michael. The troops disembarked in transport barges during the day, at the Sassoon Dock, and proceeded to the barracks at Colaba. With the troops that disembarked was one Private Kennedy of her Majesty's 2-24th Foot, who, when the troopship *Orontes* was leaving Malta, jumped overboard and made for land; his object being, it is supposed, to get back to England. He was, however, apprehended by a police party that was out boating; and on the arrival of the *Euphrates* at Malta was handed over to the commanding officer of the 61st Foot. He was brought down under arrest, and will be sent on to his own regiment.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting held on August 24, a letter from the Government of Holland was read forwarding plates, plans, and tracings of the ruins of Borobodour in Java. A paper on the "Dharmasindha" was read by the Rev. A. Bourquin.—*Times of India*.

THE PARSEES AND GENERAL ROBERTS'S VICTORY.—The ninety-eighth anniversary of the Udaysett's Fire Temple, the oldest place of worship belonging to the Parsees of Bombay, was celebrated

on Sept. 5. Mr. Heerjee Ardesheer Dadysett, the managing trustee of the Fire Temple, had invited the whole of the Parsee community to be present, and a large number of them took part in the proceedings. Dastoor Sorabjee Moolapheroz, the high priest of the Kudmee section of the community, in the course of the ceremony preached a sermon and offered a special thanksgiving for the success achieved by the British near Kandahar. Another special prayer breathing the most loyal sentiments to the Crown terminated the ceremonies.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bombay Legislative Council:—From August 30, the Hon. Col. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.; the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass, C.I.E.; Agha Ali Shah; Rai Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmukh. From Sept. 5, the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson.

THE Himalaya, with the 77th Regiment, arrived at Bombay, September 10, and the regiment was to immediately proceed to Deolalee. The following are the expected arrivals and departures of the troopships:—**Malabar**.—Arrives in Bombay on September 14; and leaves for Portsmouth on November 5. **Fumna**.—Arrives in Bombay on September 19; and leaves for Portsmouth on November 9. **Orontes**.—Leaving Natal on October 1, arrives in Bombay on the 21st; and leaves for Portsmouth on the 31st following.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF MAJOR MURRAY.—The death is announced at Poona, on the 2nd ult., of Major Patrick Murray, aged fifty-four years. Major P. Murray served with the Bombay column army of the Punjab in 1848-49; at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, including the attack on the suburbs, storm of the city, breach, and capture of the town; battle of Goozerat; surrender of the Sikh army at Rawul Pindi; and the final pursuit of the Afghans to the entrance of the Khyber Pass (medal and two clasps); served in the Land Transport Corps in Persia at the end of the war in 1857; as adjutant of the 3rd Belooch Regiment against the rebels at Nuggur Parkur in 1859, driving from and occupying their position in the hills after the night attack on the Kutcherry on June 20, and subsequent pursuit and destruction of the rebels.—*Times of India.*

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—The important appointment of adjutant general of the Bombay Army, vacant by the death of General Brooke, has been conferred upon one of the Horse Guards staff, Col. A. L. Annesley, half pay, assistant adjutant general. He joined the army on July 21, 1854, and served with the 11th Hussars in the Crimea; commanded the regiment from July, 1873, to April, 1878, when he was appointed aide de camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. He joined the Horse Guards in November, 1878, his date of rank as colonel is May 18, 1877.—*Ibid.*

THE KUTCH REGENCY.—The retirement of Mr. Manibhai Jasbhoy from the Kutch territory, and the somewhat abrupt withdrawal from the capital city of Jalam Singh, brother of the queen-mother and a member of the Regency, mark a change of considerable importance, almost approaching to a revolution, in the administration of Kutch. The resolution of the Government of Bombay to displace the Dewan and the members of the Kutch Regency is on the face of it a bold, and, perhaps, significant step, but we are not yet in possession of sufficient facts to justify us in pronouncing an opinion one way or the other.—*Times of India.*

GAZETTED OFFICER.—With the sanction of the Government of India, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, as a special case, to confer upon Mr. J. C. D'Agniar, head assistant in the office of the Commissary General, Bombay, the privileges of a gazetted officer.

COLONEL BARTON has changed his mind and does not intend to leave India just at present. We understand that Mr. Nugent will still have the reversion of the appointment of political agent in Kattyawar.—*Times of India.*

A KARACHI paper regrets to announce the death, at Karachi, on August 31, of Lieut. D. M'L. Farrington, of the 63rd (West Suffolk).

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ROYAL ENGINEERS AND THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

THE following rules have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and are published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

I.—The following rules of the Civil Pension Code is made applicable to officers of Royal Engineers serving in the Public Works Department:—Section 65, Rule 6.—After the age of fifty-five years, no military or naval officer shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred to the decision of the Secretary of State. II.—Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have attained, or hereafter may attain, the rank of general officers, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department; but they will be eligible for reappointment as Chief Engineers, Class I, or in posts carrying that rank. This rule will be brought into force two years from the present date. III.—No chief engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall, without reappointment, hold the same post for more than five years. This rule, in the case of officers who, on their

appointment to that rank, received notice of the probable issue of this order, will take effect from the date they joined their present posts. In other cases the rule will take effect from the date of these orders. IV.—The foregoing rules are applicable to officers of Royal Engineers who hold the post of secretary or of deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

THE MAIWAND DISASTER.

THE official despatches of Generals Primrose, Burrows, and Nuttall, giving an account of the Khushk-i-Nakhud disaster, have been published in India, and their substance is telegraphed to the *Standard* as follows:—

“General Primrose reports that the political resident urged that an active support should be given to the Wali, who was then with his troops at Girishk. He recommended, therefore, that a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of horse artillery, should be despatched to the Helmund. On July 1 the Government sanctioned this step, but would not allow the force to cross the Helmund, nor would they permit the weakening of the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison, or of the line of communications, but decided that troops from the reserve should be pushed forward by forced marches. The force started on July 3, leaving only 2,463 troops remaining in garrison at Kandahar. General Primrose, however, considered his position there to be perfectly safe, as three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery were advancing to reinforce Kandahar, and would arrive on the 23rd. When the 4th N.I. and some of the 28th N.I. had arrived he arranged to send forward 230 rank and file, with a convoy of commissariat stores; but General Burrows' defeat occurred before this plan could be carried out. He, however, had forwarded to General Burrows the full instructions which he had received from Simla, to the effect that he must not, according to his own judgment, and must, above all things, prevent Ayub Khan from slipping past Kandahar towards Ghuzni without being attacked. General Burrows' despatch says that in order to prevent this it was incumbent upon him to intercept Ayub at Maiwand or Khushk-i-Nakhud. Owing to the mutiny of the Wali's army the political influence of the British was at an end, and every man's hand was against us. It was, therefore, impossible to procure trustworthy information, but learning that the enemy was making for Maiwand, he marched at 6.30 a.m. on the 27th of July for that place, encumbered by an enormous quantity of ordnance, commissariat stores, and baggage. This was unavoidable, as the hostile state of the country rendered it impossible for him to leave anything behind in safety, and he could not divide his already too weak force by leaving a detachment as baggage guard at Kushk-i-Nakhud. After a march of eight miles, the enemy was discovered five miles off. The force advanced and the baggage was placed in a village a mile a-head of the point at which the enemy had been first seen. The infantry then deployed on higher ground in front, with the guns in the centre and the cavalry on the left, covering the movement with two horse artillery guns and a troop of cavalry. The enemy numbered about 25,000 men. Lieut. MacLaine's advanced guns began the battle at 11.45 a.m., the artillery lying down for three hours. Our artillery made excellent practice, the cavalry held that of the enemy in check, and the infantry kept up a steady fire on the Ghazis on our right. Between two and three the fire of the enemy's guns slackened, and swarms of Ghazis advanced rapidly towards our centre. Hitherto the casualties among our infantry had not been very heavy, and as the men were firing very steadily, and the guns were sweeping the ground with case shot, the general felt confident as to the result. Our fire, however, failed to check the advance of the Ghazis, who, making good their rush, seized the two most advanced guns. Hitherto the conduct of the troops, with the exception of two companies of Jacob's Rifles, which caused great anxiety by their unsteadiness early in the fight, had been splendid; but at the critical moment, when a firm resistance might have achieved victory, the infantry gave way, and, commencing from the left, rolled up like a wave to the right. After vainly endeavouring to rally them, I myself, having no staff officer left, went to bring up the cavalry, but the terrible artillery fire from which they had suffered had so shaken them that General Nuttall was unable to give effect to my orders. All was now over, and I rode back to the infantry to save them from complete annihilation. Their retreat was effected without much loss for a distance of three miles. No vigorous pursuit was made, but after daylight the force was fired upon from every village through which it passed until it reached Koheran. The guns were lost because Lieut. MacLaine waited to fire another round after he had received orders to limber up and retire. General Nuttall says that Lieut. MacLaine, with two guns and a troop of Scind Horse, began the fight without being authorised. Orderlies were despatched to recall him, but they arrived too late. ‘About 2.30,’ he continues, ‘I perceived that the infantry were yielding, and therefore ordered the cavalry to form line and charge the rush of Ghazis, but I must bitterly record that, although ably seconded by the officers, only portions of the 3rd Light Cavalry and the 3rd Scind Horse formed up, and the charge was not delivered home. All subsequent attempts by myself and officers to induce the men to rally and face the enemy failed. Captain Slaide, however, turned round twice or thrice, firing rounds during the retreat.’”

The Viceroy condemns the despatches as meagre and unsatisfactory, and as leaving the Government in ignorance of the true facts of the case, and the real reasons of the reverse. The Government will wait General Roberts' report before deciding on further course of action. The Viceroy warmly commends the behaviour of the artillery and the 66th. General Haines says that the despatches are eminently unsatisfactory, as giving no facts regarding the precautions taken to ascertain the strength and position of Ayub, and as completely failing to explain the reasons of the disaster. He believes that victory was possible had the infantry stood firm, and that the disaster was intensified by the demoralisation of the cavalry and the precipitate retreat. The cantonments of Kandahar ought never to have been abandoned on the false report of annihilation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1880.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

It might almost seem desirable, to anyone strictly regardless of the fitness of things, that the promotion of the late able Director of Indian Railways to that secretariat which has found in him the right man in the right place should have been delayed a year, until the majority of his annual reports on Indian railways had been attained. As it is, we receive his twentieth annual report, with its accustomed clear summary of the immense results attained by the development of the railway system of India, of which the Secretary of State, in his Budget speech, was able to speak so contentedly, and with such reliance in its future. The Indian railways furnish annually abundance of reports. We continually present our readers with statistics, with reports of controversies as to gauges, or directions of lines. The accounts of *fracas* in the first-class carriages, the complaints of third-class passengers about the inconveniences and incivilities to which they are exposed, occupy oftentimes as many columns in the Indian journals as they are permitted to do at home in the dull season. But every year that opening up of the country, that development of its resources, and, we may add, that breaking down of prejudice and ignorance which the advent of the iron horse ever brings with it, is placed in a most readable narrative before all who care to know what our rule has done and is doing for the benefit of India. The natives who, in Kathiawar, recently offered worship to the locomotive, seen for the first time, bore an unconscious testimony to the actual and potential benefits that the progress of the railways, recorded by Mr. Juland Danvers, is annually multiplying throughout fresh regions. These railways, at the commencement of the year 1879, included 8,216 miles, of which 6,044 were in the hands of guaranteed companies and 2,172 under direct State management. During the year 395½ miles, including the section of the Kandahar line, to which we lately referred, have been completed. Of this latter achievement we need not speak further save

to quote Mr. Danvers' words:—"While fulfilling the primary object of a strategical work, it must not be overlooked that a line which penetrates a country where safe and regular communication has never been known will stimulate trade and agricultural industry, and thus serve important commercial and agricultural purposes." The other extensions include the line from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore, a continuation of the Rajputana and Malwa line, an addition to the Sindia State line south of the Chambal river, the completion of the Patna and Gya line, and an addition to the Gachwar of Baroda's railway. The completion of the railway communication with the French capital of Pondicherry is justly claimed as an example of expeditious execution. Turning to what is in progress, or contemplation, we learn that on the North West Frontier energetic measures have been taken to continue the Punjab Northern Railway to Peshawur across the Indus at Attock. The bridge which is in course of construction at this place will have a total length, without approaches, of 1,420ft., divided into five spans, two of 314ft. and three of 264ft. each. The report says that it is expected that the line will be so far advanced as to be ready for use up to the left bank of the Indus in November, and from the right bank to Peshawur in January next. These are expectations which may probably be somewhat postponed, but there is no date assigned for the completion of that bridge, which is the necessary completion for every purpose of the Punjab and Indus Valley Railway communication. This is almost the most essential work of the sort, although the bridge over the Ganges at Benares will be the largest in India, consisting of seven spans of 416ft., and the new Nerbudda Bridge is greatly wanted, and the unavoidable delays have been productive of much inconvenience. Next year will probably see connection made between Ajmere and Indore and the G.I.P. Railway, as well as the completion of the Rajputana State line, but the extension from Moradabad to Saharunpur is in abeyance. The enlightened Begum of Bhopal has offered to pay fifty lakhs as an investment in a railway to her capital, and this line and the extension of the South Indian into Travancore will undoubtedly be matters of early accomplishment. The importance of the latter is shown by General Green's remark, that had the South Indian, with the proposed extension, been in existence complete in 1876-78 the mortality of the two last famine years might not have been so great, as the Carnatic would have been in communication with a province where the rains never fail, and where the wet cultivation is carried on without artificial aid. The delays in the full development of the much-needed railways in Assam are to be regretted, both in the interests of that province and of Bengal. The easier importation of coolies, and of what may be more properly termed settlers, the exportation of coal to Northern Bengal, are immediate and prominent results which will follow on the completion of the projected lines, and if private enterprise is insufficient Government aid should not be withheld. The table which shows the existing and sanctioned lines does not include those which are desired or contemplated, but even without these, the mileage, both of what is complete and what is not, is remarkable. The total length of line sanctioned is 9,626 miles, which being compared with 8,611 opened on December 31, leaves 1,015 to be finished. During the year the working lines yielded a net revenue of £5,372,596; the guaranteed lines returning £5,062,188, a very slight increase over the previous year. The gross

receipts of the State railways, which, as the director points out, are "for the most part political lines recently opened, or small branches with little traffic on them, and expensive to work, but serviceable as feeders," were £1,465,284, and the expenses £1,155,416. The total net earnings divided over the capital outlay, which, up to the end of the official year, was £123,124,514, yielded a return at the rate of 4·7 per cent. per annum. The guaranteed lines earned at the rate of 5·4 per cent. per annum on their capital, which is made up of £58,353,477 of guaranteed stock, £4,751,450 of debentures, £3,922,458 of debenture stock, and above £50,000 not bearing interest. The stock and debentures were held on December 31 by 63,290 persons, of whom only 301 were registered in India. These are, perhaps, well-known facts, at least in a general way, but the magnitude of English investments in India, and the requisite remittances, can never be kept out of sight. The traffic of the year reviewed compares favourably with that of the previous year, despite the languid condition of trade, but the increase of passengers, especially of the third-class, is remarkable. It will doubtless be an object kept before the minds of those who assemble in the railway conference to do away with any just cause of complaint, as they are resolute to do with regard to high and deterrent fares as affecting the third-class passengers. We saw with pain also that in the transport of the troops, which in its complete success reflects so much credit on the officials of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, some of the soldiers on their long journey suffered much from great neglect to supply water. The military service rendered by the railways in the prosecution of the Afghan campaign occupies a place of pride in the records of the year, and Mr. Ross has earned something more than thanks in words. The railways of India serve as a means of strength as well as improvement of defence of her borders, and as police to repress the promotion of discord and sedition, which will take long years to eradicate, and they are, moreover, among the most potent factors of that insurance against famine, which is not to be accomplished by hoarding money in the Treasury, but by investing it in public works, of which Mr. Danvers can, in the close of his twentieth report, say with truth:—"The result of the year's operations may, upon the whole, be regarded as satisfactory. Fair progress has been made in the execution of new and valuable lines of communication, and, notwithstanding the state of trade, the traffic, taken in the aggregate, shows an improvement. The return upon the large capital outlay which has been incurred is increasing year by year as the lines are completed and the traffic is developed. If sound and economical principles are applied to their management, not only will the moral and material well-being of the country be advanced, but a fertile source of revenue will be secured to the State."

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—The following information respecting the movements of her Majesty's ships and vessels is supplied by the Admiralty:—The East Indies—The Commander in Chief, in the *Euryalus*, will leave Trincomalee on Oct. 12, arriving at Rangoon on Oct. 18, Trincomalee on Nov. 8, and Bombay on Nov. 18. The Cape of Good Hope—Letters received from commodore, of the *Boadicea*, at Simon's Bay, up to August 30; the *Pioneer* in company making good defects. The *Charybdis* was at Ascension on the 1st inst. The *Himalaya*, which is at Bombay, will be ready for sea on the 27th inst. The *Tamar* arrived at Gibraltar on the 23rd inst., and was to sail the same day.

H.M. TROOPSHIPS.—It is expected that the *Crocodile* will sail near the end of October to assist in the relief of the troops in Bermuda and Canada, the *Himalaya* and *Orontes*, which usually perform that duty, having been employed to convey reinforcements to Bombay.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 4.)

- BEATSON, Mr. W. W. G., to be consular agent for the United States of America at Bassein.
 ORR, Mr. J. E., to be consular agent for the United States of America at Akyab.
 TWEMLOW, Major E. D. O., R.E., to be executive engineer on special duty on the line of communication beyond Chaman.
 JENNINGS—KELLIE—Lieut. R. H. Jennings, R.E., and Lieut. J. Kellie, R.E., to be assistant engineers under Major Twemlow, Lieut. Jennings to carry on his political duties, in addition to assisting Major Twemlow.
 DEASE, Mr. P. P., will receive charge of the executive engineer's office, Billuchian Division, during the absence of Major Twemlow.
 DUNCAN, Mr. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, I.V.S. Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on August 5.
 ARUNDELL, Mr. E. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Rawal-Pindi section of the P.N.S. Railway to the Pindi junction to Peshawur section of the same line.
 DAVIS, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, Southern section.
 HOGAN, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the Peshawur Division P.N.S. Railway.
 KIERNANDER, Mr. F. D., to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, and posted to State Railway under the Government of Bombay.
 BARNES, Mr. H. C., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the auditor Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
 PENNY, Mr. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, will revert to assistant engineer 1st grade from July 20.
 FOX, Mr. F. G. B., assistant engineer, passed the higher standard in Hindustani on July 5.
 BRUCE, Lieut. A. C., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. R. N. Burn, deputy examiner of accounts attached to the office of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

- SMITH, Deputy Surgeon General A.M.D., C.B., officiating surgeon general Northern Afghanistan Field Force, will proceed to Rawal Pindi and assume administrative medical charge of that division.
 MOORE, Officiating Deputy Surgeon General F. W., will proceed to Allahabad and assume administrative medical charge of that division.

MILITARY.

- DUFF, Lieut. B., R.A., to be a commissary of ordnance, 3rd class.
 POLLOCK—Punjab Frontier Force—1st Sikh Infantry, Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, wing officer, to be quartermaster.
 URQUHART—Hyderabad Contingent, No. 2 Field Battery, Lieut. W. A. Urquhart, R.A., to be subaltern.

Promotion in the Staff Corps:—

- GRAVES—To be captain—Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, Sept. 2.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. C., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Sept. 2.
 MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. G. Stewart S.C., commandant of cavalry (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year on medical certificate. Divisional Staff—Major General R. Hume, C.B. (H.M.'s service unattached, commanding Allahabad Division) to remain at Mussoorie, for two months from August 19, on medical certificate. 14th Hussars—Lieut. G. H. C. Hamilton, to Simla, or other hill station, temporarily, from dates of quitting regiment; thence to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and to England for twelve months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, to proceed in an early troopship. Royal Artillery—Capt. E. Walsh (No. 18th Battery, 8th Brigade), to remain in England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs. 2-17th Foot—Lieut. C. A. Roberts (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Cavalry), to remain at Calcutta from August 29 to October, 20, to study the native languages. 70th Foot—Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden (officiating squadron officer on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry), to Simla, for six months from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate. 19th N.I.—Capt. D. E. Gouldsbury (Staff Corps), to Murce and the Gullies, for four months from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate. The under-mentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation:—Second Lieut. G. G. Tarry, 1-17th Foot. Royal Artillery—Major W. R. Barlow, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, or until that battery is struck off the strength of the Royal Artillery in India on its embarkation for England, in extension of the leave granted to that officer.

1-18th Foot—Capt. H. F. S. Bolton, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate, to remain at Bombay until the departure of first troopship. British Medical Service—Surg. Major J. Riddick, to remain at Dharmasala, from August 11 to Nov. 15, on medical certificate, in extension of leave, on medical certificate. The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England for twelve months:—Second Lieut. V. Cox, 1-15th Foot.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA. (Headquarters, Simla, August 27.)

FARQUHARSON, Major C. J., S.C., is posted to Peshawur for general duty.

EUSTACE, Capt. F. J. W., R.A., to proceed from the Khyber to Gibraltar, and join No. 15 Battery 7th Brigade R.A.

WALKER, Veterinary Surgeon W., Veterinary Department, to proceed from Agra to Morar for duty with R.A. at that station.

Orders confirmed:—

HOLMES—Meerut Division O., August 10, appointing Major A. L'E. H. Holmes, brigade major, Meerut, to officiate as assistant adjutant general of the division.

CATES—Agra Brigade O., August 14, appointing Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, officiating wing officer on probation, 12th N.I., to the charge of the depot, 5th N.I.

TURNBULL—Shahjahanpur Station O., August 16, appointing Capt. H. F. Turnbull, 40th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer.

FARRANT—31st Foot R.O., August 17, directing Capt. H. C. B. Farrant to continue to perform the duties of adjutant.

MONYPENNY—2nd N.I. R.O., August 18, appointing Capt. C. W. Monypenny, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

GRAY—27th N.I. R.O., August 3, appointing Capt. L. J. H. Gray, officiating wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 28.)

BLAGROVE—13th Hussars—Lieut. H. J. Blagrove to be adjutant.

HADOW—15th N.I.—Lieut. R. C. Hadow, wing officer, to be quartermaster.

HALL—18th N.I.—Lieut. L. M. M. Hall, R.M.A., a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

HUMFREY—Army Pay Department—Capt. (Local Major) J. C. T. Humfrey to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain. Capt. Humfrey is attached as paymaster to the 90th N.I.

CAREY, Lieut. Col. W., R.A., to proceed from Allahabad to Quetta, for duty with the R.A. with the Kandahar Field Force.

M'KEAN, Capt. A. C., 6th Dragoons, is confirmed in his appointment as aide de camp to Lieut. General Sir F. F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Rawul Pindi Division.

HOLLAND, Second Lieut. H. C., having been removed from the 8th Hussars to the 15th Hussars, to join the latter corps.

Orders confirmed:—

VIVIAN—Jullundur Station O., August 16, appointing Lieut. J. H. Vivian, 85th Foot, to assume command of the station.

GRAVES—Jhelum Station O., August 12, appointing Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, wing officer and adjutant 26th Punjab N.I., to the charge of the depots 24th Punjab N.I. and 32nd Pioneers.

CHICHESTER—Ferozepore Station O., August 9, directing Lieut. Col. H. A. Chichester, 81st Foot, to assume command of the station.

COMPTON—10th Royal Hussars R.O., August 9, appointing Lieut. L. A. Compton, instructor of musketry.

CUSTANCE—90th L.I. R.O., August 12, appointing Second Lieut. H. L. Custance, assistant instructor in musketry.

RENNICK—RENNY—7th Bengal Cavalry R.O., August 10, making the following appointments:—Capt. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. A. M'W. Renny, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

ROBERTSON—4th N.I. R.O., August 13, appointing Lieut. Col. R. S. Robertson, second in command, to officiate as commandant.

HENNESSY—INGLIS—SMYTH—15th N.I. R.O., August 6, making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. G. R. Hennessy, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major D. W. Inglis, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. R. E. Smyth, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 2.)

VENTRIS—44th Regt.—Lieut. F. Ventriss to be adjutant.

POLLOCK—8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. F. G. Pollock, 51st Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

WAUCHOPE—17th N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. A. Wauchope, second in command 15th N.I., to officiate as commandant.

OLDFIELD, Major E. J., 5th Foot, to proceed to Camp Lawrence, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

FREND, Capt. B., 4-60th Rifles, is appointed assistant superintendent of army signalling, Kuram Force.

HIGGINSON, Capt. H. S., R.H.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Lucknow, and join G Battery A Brigade R.H.A.

KILGOUR, Capt. H., 5th Foot, to proceed to Agra to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

TOWNLEY—HEXT—12th Foot, Capt. C. R. Townley, 1st battalion; and Capt. A. S. Hext, 2nd battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

EUSTACE—Northern Afghanistan Field Force O., May 15, appointing Lieut. F. J. W. Eustace, R.H.A., to be aide camp to Lieut. General Sir D. Stewart, K.C.B., commanding the force.

BRIND—Mooltan Brigade O., August 11, appointing Capt. E. A. Brind, 88th Foot, to officiate as brigade major, Mooltan.

BALDERSTON—Rohilkund District O., August 31, appointing Capt. A. Balderston, 34th Foot, station staff officer, Naini Tal, to officiate as commandant of the depot.

STAINFORTH—Ferozepore Station O., August 11, appointing Capt.

W. Stainforth, 21st Madras N.I., to the charge of the depot 4th N.I.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 1.)

HARRIS—17th N.I.—Lieut. C. W. Harris, from the 38th N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

Orders confirmed:—

CAMPBELL—Peshawur District O., August 15, appointing Lieut. Col. W. Campbell, B.L., to assume command of the depot 27th N.I.

STAINFORTH—Ferozepore Station O., August 7, appointing Capt. W. Stainforth, 21st M.N.I., to the charge of the depot 30th Punjab N.I.

POLLOCK—8th Bl. Cav. R.O., August 16, appointing Lieut. F. G. Pollock, officiating squadron officer on probation, to officiate as squadron commander.

STRONG—FAGAN—10th Bengal Lancers R.O., August 16, making the following officiating appointments:—Major D. M. Strong, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

SAGE—VIVIAN—18th N.I. R.O., August 15, making the following officiating appointments:—Capt. C. A. R. Sage, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. F. G. Vivian, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

WEMYSS—41st N.I. R.O., July 20, appointing Capt. B. Wemyss, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 1.)

FAVLDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to Gya.

ELPHINSTONE, Mr. F. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, is transferred to Chumpanun.

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Saun.

BABONAN, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Gyebanda, Rungpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

WESTMACOTT, Mr. E. V., officiating magistrate and collector, Noakholly, to act in the first grade of magistrate and collectors.

PRATT, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Purneah, to act in the second grade of magistrate and collector.

STEVENS, Mr. C. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, to act in the first grade of magistrate and collector.

REILLY, Mr. E. M., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, to have charge of the Serajunge division of the Pubna district.

HYDE, Mr. H. T., barrister at law, to act as secretary to the Board of Examiners for Pleaderships and Mooktearships.

MAGRATH, Mr. C. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Furreedpore.

GWYTHYR, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, First Calcutta Division, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on August 2.

HORNE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Patna Division, passed in Colloquial Hindustani on August 3.

KEDDIE, Mr. J. C. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, to officiate as executive engineer of the Patna Division.

BREMNER, Mr. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily from the Julpigoree to the Burdwan Division, to officiate as executive engineer.

FURLONGS.—Mr. H. Farrer, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Serajunge Division of the Pubna District for three months; Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, officiating magistrate and collector of Furreedpor, for three months; Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, barrister at law, secretary to the Board of the Examiners for Pleaderships and Mooktearships, for six months; Mr. H. F. Mathews, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, for one year two months and three days.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 4.)

BEAUCHAMP, Capt. C. S., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the charge of the Rae Bareilly Division.

MALE, Mr. W. F., executive engineer, is temporarily transferred from the Benares Drainage Works Division to the charge of the Benares District.

HAWKING, Mr. R. W. L., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Northern to the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.

WHISH, Mr. C. W., officiating joint magistrate, Budaun, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Budaun.

WILKIE, Dr. D., officiating superintendent, Central Prison, Bareilly, to officiate as superintendent, Central Prison, Allahabad.

From July 4, Mr. L. A. S. Porter, officiating 1st assistant secretary to Government N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. R. H. Macleod, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector. From July 8, Mr. T. W. Holderness, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate 1st grade; and Mr. R. H. Macleod, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. From July 12, Mr. J. J. D. La Touche to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade. From July 17—Mr. C. D. Steell, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. From July 23—Mr. H. P. Mulock, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. T. W. Holderness, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. R. H. Macleod, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector. From July 30—Mr. A. Rose, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade. From July 2—Mr. E. P. Finn, officiating assistant

commissioner, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. E. T. Constable, inspector of schools, Meerut Division, to Europe for two years; Dr. G. C. Hall, superintendent Central Prison, three months' private leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 4.)

BLOOMFIELD, Major A., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

REPTON, Major H. M., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, will revert to deputy commissioner, 3rd class, from August 19.

TEMPLE, Capt. J. A., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*.)

WILD, Mr. A. E., deputy conservator of forests, is appointed to the charge of the Gujranwala Division.

ROSSITER, Mr. C. F., sub assistant conservator of forests, is posted to the Jhelum Division.

Officiating appointments in the Educational Department:—

LEITNER—THOMPSON—Mr. G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph.D., to act in the grade of Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250, retaining his appointment as principal of the Government College, Lahore. Mr. D. W. Thompson, inspector of schools, Mooltan Circle, to act in the grade of Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000, and to officiate as inspector of schools, Rawal Pindi Circle.

Order confirmed:—

HUTCHINSON—BATTYE—ADAMS—Corps of Guides (Queen's Own) R.O., July 30, making the following officiating appointments as a temporary measure:—Major R. C. Hutchinson, second squadron commander, to officiate as commandant of cavalry and squadron commander; Capt. F. D. Battye, adjutant, to officiate as second squadron commander; Lieut. R. B. Adams, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

FURLOUGHS.—The Rev. H. F. Corbyn, chaplain of Jullundur, to Europe, for two years; Mr. C. Pearson, inspector of schools, Rawul Pindi Circle, privilege leave for three months.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*.)

Transfers ordered:—

MACKEY—JENKINS—Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, C.S., assistant commissioner, from Moulmein, to the charge of the Pa-doung Division of the Prome District; Capt. T. M. Jenkins, assistant commissioner, from the charge of the Pa-doung Division, to Prome.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. S. M. Johnson, deputy examiner of accounts, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Sept. 4.)

TAYLOR, Rev. S. B., chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong, to be a member of the district committee of Goalpara, and of the dispensary committee at Dhubri.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 7.)

DUMERGUE, Mr. J. W. F., assistant resident in Travancore and Cochin, resumed charge of the office August 24.

STUART, Mr. A. E. C., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam.

STOKES, Mr. G., deputy superintendent of census operations of the Madras Presidency, assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 1.

GARSTIN—HAPPELL—Mr. J. H. Garstin, collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor, Visagapatam, delivered over charge of Mr. W. A. Happell, the acting collector on August 21.

DE MORGAN, Mr. W. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the North Arcot to the Chingleput division.

O'Connell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Godavari Western Division.

MEDICAL.

Officers and warrant officers placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay:—A.M.D.—Surg. Major A. C. Gaye, Surg. Major M. Cogan, Surg. Major H. Jagoe, M.B., Surg. R. M. Bradford, Surg. E. A. Roche. I.M.S.—Surg. J. North, Surg. D. Elcum, Surg. F. C. Reeves, First-class Assistant Apothecary S. E. Carrapell, First-class Assistant Apothecary, C. S. Aitkins, First-class Assistant Apothecary H. Roberts, First-class Assistant Apothecary P. J. Falconer, First-class Assistant Apothecary J. John, First-class Assistant Apothecary J. Rath, Second-class Assistant Apothecary E. L. Shunker, Second-class G. Gill.

ESMONDE-WHITE—The service of Surgeon H. P. Esmonde-White, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Political Department.

REEVES, Surgeon F. C., is admitted on the Madras Establishment, from April 22.

DAMLA, Surgeon E. M., from attached 39th Regiment Native Infantry to attached 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Morar.

COWEN, Surgeon W. D. A., A.M.D., from on arrival from

England to do duty Royal Artillery, Bangalore, attached to 1-3 Royal Artillery.

MILITARY.

CLERK, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Godfrey, Rifle Brigade, to officiate as adjutant general.

Permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 1:—

BARDIN, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) G. R. F. Bardin, S.C., ordinary pension, £456 5s; extra annuity, £472 1s, to be paid in England.

KERRICH—The services of Col. W. D'O. Kerrich, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

CHAMIER, Brevet Col. S. H. E., R.A., acting deputy inspector general of ordnance and magazines, to be superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory.

M'LEOD, Lieut. Col. H., R.A., 1st class, commissary of ordnance, to officiate as deputy inspector general of ordnance and magazines.

Permitted to retire from the service from this date:—

BOLTON, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R. H., S.C. ordinary pension, £456 5s; extra annuity, £668 12s., to be paid in England.

ONSLOW, Capt. Francis M., G.L.C., to be major from Sept. 4.

Order by the officer commanding Tonghoo confirmed:—MOTTET—July 24, appointing Major A. C. Mottet, G.L.I., 41st Regt. N.I., to the charge of the Commissariat Department at Tonghoo.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Oolacamund*, August 24.)

MOLESWORTH, Lieut. H. C., No. 19 Battery 9th Brigade, is transferred to L Battery 6th Brigade, R.A.

COUCHMAN, Lieut., posted the 1-13th Foot, to proceed to England and join his battalion.

OGLIVIE, Major H. R., G.L., wing officer 12th Regt., N.I., will be attached for duty, as a temporary measure, to the 37th Regt., N.I., at Bangalore.

Orders confirmed:—

HOPE—HORNSBY—WESTLAKE—July 24—By the Commandant 1st Light Cavalry, making the following appointments:—Capt. H. R.

Hope to officiate as second in command and squadron commander.

Capt. A. W. Horsby to officiate as second squadron commander, and Lieut. A. P. Westlake to officiate as third squadron commander.

COOK—July 31—By the officer commanding Vellore, appointing Surgeon H. D. Cook, M.B., civil surgeon, Vellore, to take medical charge of the right wing and headquarters 25th Regiment N.I.

SHARP—August 2—By the officer commanding Raipore, appointing Major W. G. Sharp station staff officer.

REID—SHARP—August. 2—By the commandant 16th Regiment N.I., making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. J. B. Reid to officiate as commandant and quartermaster, and Major W. G. Sharp to officiate as second in command and adjutant.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major H. F. de Lousada, S.C. wing commander, 5th Regt. N.I., for six months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 9.)

MALDEN, Major R. V., is appointed substantive pro tem. superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., received charge of the office of assistant judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri on the 21st ult.

BAYNHAM, the Rev. A. W., B.A., chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, to do duty at Devlali.

HORNIDGE—STOBIE—Mr. S. Hornidge, sub assistant conservator of forests, to act as assistant conservator of forests, Surat, and Mr. J. C. Stobie to act as sub assistant conservator.

WILSON—EAST—Mr. G. H. D. Wilson to be junior collector; Mr. W. A. East to be junior collector substantive pro tem.

MUIR—WINTER—TODD—WHITWORTH—Mr. J. F. Muir to be first assistant collector; Mr. H. E. Winter, to be first assistant collector substantive pro tem; Mr. J. H. Todd, to be second assistant collector; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, to be second assistant collector substantive pro tem.

VALLADARES, Mr. L. M., assistant secretary to Government, Public Works Department, assumed charge of the duties of the office of under secretary to Government, Public Works Department on September 4.

FLOYD—Mr. W. C. L., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railway, took charge of his duties from Mr. R. E. Wright, executive engineer on 23rd ult.

BRADDON—DALLAS—Mr. J. B. Braddon, deputy examiner of accounts, Kathiawar State Railway, made over the charge of current duties of his office to Mr. J. E. Dallas, personal assistant to the general manager and engineer in chief on August 28.

KEYSER—BORRADAILE—Mr. A. Keyser delivered over to Mr. A. A. Borradaile charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate and agent to his Excellency the Governor at Surat on August 28.

LEGEY—MACKAY—Lieut. Col. P. H. LeGeyt delivered over to Mr. E. V. Mackay charge of the office of the political agent, Mahi Kantha, on 30th ult.

SHORT—LEGEY—Col. A. Y. Shortt delivered over to Lieut. Col. P. H. LeGeyt charge of the office of the political superintendent, Pabhanpur, on the 31st ult.

ELPHINSTON—MIDDLETON—Messrs. J. Elphinston delivered over charge of the office of collector and district magistrate Dharwar to Mr. J. R. Middleton on the 31st ult.

BIDDULPH, Mr. C. E., probationary assistant settlement officer in Sind, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, left Sind to join his new appointment on August 11.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. B. Spring, assistant collector of salt revenue, privilege leave for three months; Mr. G. Waddington, acting collector of Belgaum for one year.

MEDICAL.

KOLAH, Dr. Muncherji Byramji, to act as civil surgeon at Broach.

PARKER, Surgeon J., deputy sanitary commissioner, Northern Deccan registration district, has been appointed to perform the duties of Surgeon O. H. Channer, deputy sanitary commissioner, Konkan Registration District.

UNDERWOOD, Apothecary J. H., appointed to the charge of the civil medical duties at Nasik, temporarily.

MILITARY.

DUKE, Capt. J. C., 17th Lancers, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, as a temporary measure.

WATSON.—To be lieutenant colonel from the date specified:—Major J. W. Watson, S.C., Sept. 4.

LUCKHARDT—**SANDERS**—**DOBBS**—**LUCAS**—**REILLY**—**ORR**—Promotions and reversions in the Commissariat Department:—Lieut. Col. W. Luckhardt, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major T. W. Sanders, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to revert to acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. G. J. C. Dobbs, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. H. C. E. Lucas, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class (on furlough) to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, continuing to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. W. J. Orr to be sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, to fill present vacancy and to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

LA TOUCHE.—To be lieutenant colonel from the date specified, Major W. P. LaTouche, S.C., Sept. 6.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—

ASHBURNER.—Col. J. Ashburner, S.C., ordinary pension, £456 5s., capitalized value of annuity £6,135, from Sept. 10, to be paid in England.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 3.)

HODGKINSON.—11th N. I.—Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson 59th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

TWENTYMAN.—HAY—Deolali Depot—Lieut. Col. A. C. Twentyman, 2-4th Foot, to be commandant, vice Lieut. Col. S. G. C. Hogge, 66th Regt. resigned; Lieut. A. W. Hay, 2-4th Foot, to be quartermaster as a temporary arrangement.

COOKE, Capt. J., 29th Regt. is appointed to the command of the Khundwa-Rest-house.

HAWKINS, Lieut. J. W., D.A., R.A., is attached for duty to D.B., R.H.A.

BUMBRIDGE, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. P., 9th Brigade, to command the R. A. Sind District as a temporary measure.

COTTRELL, Lieut. C. D., 3-10th R.A., has been transferred to A-2 R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

REILLY.—Chaman Station O., March 15, directing Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly, adjutant, 28th N.I., to act as station officer.

MINTER.—Dated July 22, directing Lieut. J. S. Minter, R.A., officiating second subaltern No. 2 Mountain Battery, to act as station officer.

VIBURT.—Deesa Brigade O., August 16, directing Major A. J. Viburt, wing commander 7th N.I., to command the depot 3rd Light Cavalry.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. R. Walton, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Europe, for six months, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major C. P. Costello, Bengal Medical Establishment, to Europe, on medical certificate; Major P. W. Powlett, B.L.S.C., to Europe, on medical certificate; Major J. I. Tining, G.L.I., 17th Regt. N.I., to Europe, for two years, on medical certificate; Major A. J. Bannerman, S.C., second squadron commander 1st Regt. Central India Horse, to Europe, for fifteen months, on medical certificate; Major T. W. Roberts, R.A., A-2, from Sept. 22, 1880, to Feb. 5, 1881, in extension in England, on medical certificate; Lieut. H. E. C. Hay, 2-15th Foot, for twelve months to England, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. C. L. Campbell, R.E., Capt. W. E. Gowan, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. E. Porteous, S.C., Lieut. Col. S. H. Williams, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. J. Bannerman, S.C., Lieut. W. Coles, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. R. Wells (Pilot), E. H. Man (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Irvine (Cov.), fourteen days, D. M. Gardner (Cov.), ten months, T. R. Redfern (Cov.), two weeks.

Bombay Estab.—C. E. Coles (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. R. Porter, S.C., fifteen days, Capt. G. L. Eliot, S.C., six months, Major O. Barnes, S.C., four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major E. C. Beusley, Surgeon Major F. Parson, Capt. A. F. Lambe, S.C., Col. J. J. M'L. Innes, V.C., R.E. *Madras Estab.*—Col. E. O. Leggatt, S.C., Hon. Lieut. W. Jackson, P.W.D., Lieut. Col. W. L. N. Knivett, S.C., Major R. Bullock, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. B. E. Radcliffe, S.C., Lieut. C. J. Dickson, S.C., Lieut. C. H. Seddon, S.C., Major G. B. Simpson, S.C., Major J. Ketchen, Inf., Lieut. Col. J. S. D. Bolton, S.C., Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Ancell (Pilot), F. M. Halliday (Cov.), R. M. Towers (Cov.), W. T. Church (Cov.), A. Weeks (Cov.), W. Irvine (Cov.), F. B. Peacock (Cov.), J. F. Duthie (Uncov.), W. R. Tucker (Uncov.), T. T. Rogers (Uncov.), J. R. Davies (Uncov.), T. Wood (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. E. Paul (Uncov.).

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—SEPT. 24.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Col. R. J. Hay, from the Seconded List, to be colonel, vice C. R. O. Evans, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment to the Staff of the Army in India; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. H. Murray, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant colonel on the Establishment in India, vice J. F. Betty, transferred to the Home Establishment; Major Stapleton Penny (late Madras), to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. F. C. Trevor (late Madras), who retires upon a pension and special annuity; Capt. A. I. MacIaverty (late Madras), upon the Seconded List, to be major, upon the Seconded List; Capt. M. R. West (late Madras) to be major, vice S. Penny (late Madras), promoted; Capt. H. C. Seton (late Bombay), from the Seconded List, to be major, vice T. H. Ouchterlony (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. F. E. R. Pollard-Urquhart to be captain, vice M. R. West (late Madras), promoted; Lieut. J. K. Trotter to be captain, vice H. B. Hellard, deceased; Lieut. F. A. Aylmer to be captain, vice P. H. W. Miles, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as adjutant of the 8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers; Lieut. R. F. W. Trist to be captain, vice H. Crofton, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as adjutant of the Cheshire and Camarvonshire Artillery Volunteers; Capt. L. P. Pennethorne, upon the Seconded List, retires, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. O. Rowe from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice E. H. S. Calder, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. J. M. Tabor to be adjutant, vice Capt. T. R. Disney, who has resigned that appointment; Capt. E. O. Hay to be adjutant, vice Capt. C. Greer, who has resigned that appointment. The name of the officer promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 14, 1879, is Trill, and not as stated therein.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Brown and W. A. F. Strangways, Royal Artillery.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 21.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut. General Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., and Major General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

PALL MALL.—SEPT. 28.

13th Hussars—Lieut. Col. H. T. Butler retires on temporary half pay; Lieut. H. J. Blagrove to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W. Christie, promoted.

17th Lancers—Sergeant Major C. Coventry to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. T. S. Kevill-Davies, retired.

1st Foot—Lieut. W. E. G. Login has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

7th Foot—Capt. F. C. Keyser to be major, vice T. B. Vandeleur, who died from wounds received in action.

9th Foot—Lieut. C. H. Shepherd to be captain, vice A. G. Wavell, seconded for service as staff officer of volunteers at the Cape of Good Hope; Second Lieut. J. L. Govan to be lieutenant, vice S. M. Gully, promoted into the 107th Foot; Second Lieut. A. C. Becher to be lieutenant, vice C. H. Shepherd.

12th Foot—Lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

14th Foot—Second Lieut. A. N. Roberts, from the 62nd Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. S. Vanrenen, deceased.

16th Foot—Lieut. A. D. Fordyce has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

18th Foot—Lieut. W. E. Ker Fox, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice P. B. Lindsell, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot—Capt. M. M. M. Festing retires on temporary half pay.

22nd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. C. F. Gleig to be captain, vice E. Straton, killed in action.

24th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Black, C.B., to be lieutenant colonel, vice W. M. Dunbar, retired on half pay; Capt. H. R. Farquhar to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Black, C.B.; the second Christian name of Quartermaster Tomkins is "James," not "Henry," as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 25, 1879.

27th Foot—Capt. D. M. Taylor to be major, vice W. Herring, retired on a pension.

30th Foot—Second Lieut. F. S. Derham to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. Fulton, 59th Foot, retired.

33rd Foot—Lieut. R. S. P. Robinson, from the 76th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice M. Dunnington Jefferson, promoted.

34th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. T. L. Chapman to be lieutenant colonel, vice G. W. Puget, retired. Capt. and Brevet Major G. Malcolm to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. T. L. Chapman. Lieut. H. R. Rose to be captain, vice Brevet Major G. Malcolm. Second Lieut. S. Mitchell, from the 50th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice E. C. P. Curzon, promoted.

35th Foot—Lieut. F. H. Yate, from the 107th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. H. W. Cate, promoted. Lieut. C. L. A. Ramus, from the 107th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice F. H. Yate, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

40th Foot—Second Lieut. A. D. Lang, from the 82nd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice E. D. J. O'Brien, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from June 24, and not from April 30, as previously stated. Second Lieut. L. Seward to be lieutenant, vice A. D. Lang, transferred to the 82nd Foot.

44th Foot—Lieut. T. S. W. Bernard to be captain, vice W. D. Saunders, retired on half pay.

50th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. E. Fyler to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. J. Thompson, retired on a pension; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. E. Leach to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. E. Fyler; Lieut. E. H. Carr to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. E. Leach; Second Lieut. J. S. Stewart to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. F. Hilton, 97th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. W. G. B. Western, to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. N. Bulley, 97th Foot, deceased.

57th Foot—Second Lieut. H. James to be lieutenant, vice A. A. Garstin, promoted; Second Lieut. L. W. Bodé to be lieutenant, vice H. James, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Capt. A. V. O'Brien retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. H. R. Lovett to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. C. Hope, promoted.

66th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. S. G. C. Hogge, to be lieutenant colonel, vice J. Galbraith, killed in action; Supernumerary Capt. T. Murphy, to be captain, vice F. J. Cullen, killed in action; Lieut. H. S. Hassard, to be captain, vice E. S. Garratt, killed in action; Lieut. F. M'Cræ Bruce, to be captain, vice W. H. M'Math, killed in action; Second Lieut. W. A. E. Loneragan, to be lieutenant, vice W. J. De la P. Beresford-Pierce, promoted; Second Lieut. R. P. Colomb, from the 80th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice A. Honywood, killed in action.

67th Foot—Lieut. R. F. Atkinson, to be captain, vice J. S. White, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

68th Foot—Second Lieut. W. C. Cross, to be lieutenant, vice H. S. Fitzgerald, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. M. Murphy, to be lieutenant, vice C. W. Darwin, promoted.

70th Foot—Second Lieut. M. G. Bolton, to be lieutenant, vice R. H. W. Harris, promoted.

72nd Foot—Major C. M. Stockwell to be lieutenant colonel, vice F. Brownlow, C.B., killed in action; Capt. W. P. Kelsey to be major, vice C. M. Stockwell; Lieut. C. H. Fergusson to be captain, vice W. F. Kelsey; Lieut. J. W. Hughes-Hallett to be captain, vice St. J. T. Frome, killed in action; Second Lieut. L. Sunderland to be lieutenant, vice J. Wallace, promoted.

73rd Foot—Second Lieut. R. B. Fell, from the 90th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice P. J. Melvill, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

77th Foot—Second Lieut. L. G. Oliver to be lieutenant, vice C. F. B. Wodehouse, resigned.

90th Foot—Captain and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. H. Hackett, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of colonel; Lieut. R. B. Fell, from the 73rd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice S. H. Lomax, promoted.

92nd Foot—Lieut. S. A. Menzies to be captain, vice R. B. M'Ewen, placed on half pay.

95th Foot—Lieut. F. E. Trower to be captain, vice H. Bevan, retired; Supernumerary Lieut. H. L. Smith-Dorrien, to be lieutenant, vice Robert E. S. Taylor, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

100th Foot—Lieut. Col. R. D. Barrett, from the 19th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. H. Cook, who exchanges; Lieut. G. H. Weller, from 109th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. D. Browne, retired.

102nd Foot—Major J. E. Y. Rogers retires on half pay; Lieut. A. H. Lindop, from the 80th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. G. Way, who exchanges; Second Lieut. P. G. Parkinson, to be lieutenant, vice J. D. Lysaght, promoted.

107th Foot—Second Lieut. F. H. Yate, from the 35th Foot, to be lieutenant; in succession to Lieut. A. S. H. Gew, 35th Foot, promoted; Second Lieut. C. L. A. Ramus, from the 35th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice F. H. Yate, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

109th Foot—Second Lieut. G. H. Weller, from the 100th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice T. Lay, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. W. W. Battiscombe to be lieutenant, vice A. Hayes, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. the Hon. E. Noel to be captain, vice G. E. Boyle, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. G. Montagu, Lord Bennett, resigns his commission; Second Lieut. L. G. Russell to be lieutenant, vice H. J. Fergusson, seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut. S. Kerr, from the 25th Foot, to second lieutenant on augmentation; Lieut. R. J. Maude to be adjutant, vice Lieut. the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, promoted; Lieut. G. Cockburn to be in instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. R. J. Maude, appointed adjutant.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. A. B. Murray has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Comber, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Lieut. Cols. J. H. P.

Malcolmson, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps; W. B. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps; R. T. Snow, Madras Staff Corps; M. W. Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps; H. H. Foord, Madras Staff Corps; H. E. Wish, Bengal Staff Corps; C. J. R. Bell, Madras Staff Corps; J. W. Hoggan, Bengal Staff Corps; J. T. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. T. Ussher, half pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners; Lieut. Col. T. Rowland, 5th Foot.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 25.—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Albert Houtum Schindler, Esq., who is actually and entirely employed in the service of his Majesty the Shah of Persia beyond the Queen's Dominions, her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Lion and Sun, which his Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Sept. 24.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Frederick Holmwood, Esq., now British Vice Consul at Zanzibar, to be Consul for the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

HOME NEWS.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Portsmouth Soldiers' Families Compassionate Fund, of which Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is president, and the general committee is composed of the staff and departmental officers of the garrison, has just issued its second annual statement of accounts. The object of the fund is to assist destitute widows and orphans of soldiers arriving in troopships, and the wives and children of soldiers passing through the garrison for embarkation or on disembarkation who may require help; and it is a very credible circumstance that, notwithstanding the many demands upon the fund by the widows and orphans of soldiers who find themselves deposited upon the trooping jetty without a friend in the world, they have during the past year been almost exclusively met by donations from the canteens of the five Indian troopships. Major Tulloch, D.A.Q.M.G., who acts as secretary, announces a balance in favour of the fund of £61 3s. 5d., and, as the greater portion of the subscriptions emanate from the navy, the committee have deemed it right to contribute £10 towards the *Atlanta* Relief Fund.

THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.—His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who has received the education of an English gentleman and has imbibed all his love of sport, has commissioned the Indian Co-operative Agency of London to provide him with a steam yacht for the use on the many excellent canals which his Highness has had constructed by his staff of English and native engineers. The building of the yacht has been entrusted to Henry Tipping and Co., of Portsmouth. It measures 30ft. in length, 6ft. 9in. in breadth, 3ft. in depth, and is expected, with its complement of passengers and stores on board, not to exceed 1ft. 8in. in mean draught. The hull is formed of steel, with teak lining and deck. The cabin, which will be fitted with ice wells and luxurious appointments, is 9ft. long, and is also built of teak; while the funnel, rails, and stanchions will be nickel plated. The little craft will be propelled by means of twin screws, worked by a pair of inverted direct-acting engines, which are built on each side of the boiler, a little abaft the smoke-box. The cylinders are 5½ in. in diameter, with a stroke of the same length, and working up to 300 revolutions. The boiler, which is to be heated by wood, will have a pressure of 120lb., and the engines will be worked at a high rate of expansion, the cut-off in the slide being at half-stroke. The indicated power will be 20 horses, and the speed about 10 knots.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs. 30,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 26,30,000; and to Bombay, Rs. 3,70,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8 1-16d. will receive about 5 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week, this price shows an advance of 1-16d. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. "SERAPIS."—The Indian troopship *Serapis*, Capt. Twiss, will embark at Portsmouth to-morrow the following troops for conveyance to Bombay:—Drafts of the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Foot, consisting of Second Lieuts. Elliott and Tripp, two sergeants and 123 men; of the 1st Battalion 12th Foot, consisting of Capt. Hutton-Riddell, Second Lieuts. Lloyd, Grey, and M'Andrew, three sergeants, and 205 men; of the 2nd Battalion 14th Foot, consisting of Second Lieut. Watts, one sergeant, and 102 men; of the 1st Battalion 18th Foot, consisting of Lieut. Downes, Second Lieuts. Moore, Lock, and Richardson, one sergeant, and seventy-seven men; of the 100th Foot, consisting of Lieut. Denison, Second Lieut. Cowper, one sergeant and ninety-one men; and of the 34th Foot, consisting of Capt. Newbury and 202 men. The *Serapis* will also take out from Portsmouth the following individual officers:—Capt. Middleton, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars; Lieuts. Baldwin, Mason, and Ellis, Royal Engineers; Second Lieuts. Addington and Hamilton, 2nd Foot; Second Lieuts. Woodriff and Couper, 6th Foot; Second Lieuts. Burrows and Wilkinson, 7th Foot; Major Carey and Capt. Fownes and Clark, 13th Foot; Lieut. Carter, 14th Foot; Major Parker, 15th Foot; Capt. Martin and Lieut. Schreiber, 16th Foot; Lieuts. Phipps and Mainwaring, 24th Foot; Second Lieut. Hamilton, 25th Foot; Second Lieut. Legh,

32nd Foot; Second Lieut. Buist, 33rd Foot; Lieut. Burne, 47th Foot; Lieut. Sievwright, 49th Foot; Sub Lieut. Gray, 54th Foot; Lieut. Col. Henderson, Capt. Fetherstonhaugh, and Second Lieuts. Hicks-Beach and Stuart, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Armstrong, 86th Foot; Quartermaster Morrison 88th Foot; Lieut. Brown, 89th Foot; Quartermaster Bignell, 92nd Foot; Lieut. Duberley, 107th Foot; Lieut. Kaye, 109th Foot; Lieuts. Abud, Hatton, M'Kenzie, and Stevens, Royal Marines; Major Dugdale, Capt. Sir M. Fitzgerald, and Lieut. Lord Ribblesdale, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Macartney, 19th Foot; and Surgs. Major Wills, C.B., Hector, Cummings, O'Sullivan, O'Brien, Haines, and Fraser; and Surgs. Leckie, Emerson, and Garde, of the Army Medical Department. The *Serapis* will call in at Devonport on the 3rd, when she will embark a detachment of the 1st Battalion 25th Foot; consisting of Lieut. Gordon, Second Lieuts. Borradaile and Wadeson, three sergeants, 253 men, nine women, and eleven children, Capt. Brooke-Hunt, 72nd Foot; and Capt. Brereton, 81st Foot. On arrival at Malta she will complete her passenger list by taking on board the wives and families of the 61st and 98th Regiments, consisting of about eighty-two women and 123 children.

ADDRESS TO EARL LYTTON.—The corporation of Hertford, at their last quarterly meeting, decided to send a congratulatory address to Earl Lytton on his return from India, and the following, beautifully engrossed and illuminated, was presented to his lordship:—"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., G.K., S.I., C.I.E.,—We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Hertford in council assembled, beg to welcome your lordship on your return to your native country. We have observed with much interest your lordship's career in India, and have much appreciated your efforts towards the establishment of more satisfactory relations with Afghanistan. We consider that you have evinced great ability, tact, and capacity in the government of India in times of considerable difficulty. We venture to hope that you will long continue a resident in the county with which your name has been so long and so honourably associated." (Signed by the mayor and town clerk.) To this Lord Lytton has sent the following reply:—"Knebworth, Sept. 21.—Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter of the 20th inst., forwarding to me from the mayor and corporation of Hertford an address expressive of their interest in the labours of the Government of India under my administration, and their approval of my efforts to establish our relations with Afghanistan upon a solid and satisfactory footing. This address is an honour which I receive with the liveliest satisfaction, and I beg you to be so good as to convey to the mayor and corporation of Hertford the grateful expression of my very sincere and cordial thanks for the assurances contained in it. I highly value their generous recognition of the past, and I warmly reciprocate their friendly reference to the future. The work done by the Government of India during the last four years will, I trust, be more generally regarded, in proportion as it becomes more generally known, with the kindly appreciation which renders this address so gratifying, not to myself only, but also to those able servants of the Queen who have been associated with me in that work. Meanwhile, you will greatly oblige me by communicating to the municipality of Hertford the assurance that the prospect of settled residence in a county to which I am attached by many ties of friendship as well as of kindred is to me a pleasure sensibly enhanced by the welcome evidence contained in the address I have had the honour to receive from them that, during my absence from this country in the service of our sovereign, I have not forfeited the sympathy and goodwill so flatteringly expressed in that address. With this request, I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,—Lytton. To Charles Elton Longmore, Esq., &c., town clerk of Hertford."

UPPER ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—A circular has been issued in which the directors state that, having regard to the very heavy drain which the annual redemption of the Ten per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures entails upon the company's funds, they have made arrangements for the issue of £60,000 of 6 per cent. A part only of the above is now offered, viz., £18,000, being the exact sum that has been paid off the existing 10 per cent. mortgage, which consequently stands at £37,000. The new bonds will be issued for £100 each, and will be secured by a first mortgage on the company's estate, subject only to the above £37,000, the current redemptions of which, by annual drawings, will totally extinguish the debt in the year 1887, when the bonds now created will be the sole first charge upon the property of the company. The bonds are offered to the shareholders at £90 per £100.

DEVALA MOYAR GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The first general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday at the New Exchange-buildings, George-yard, Lombard-street. There was a crowded attendance. Sir David Salomons presided and stated that the conveyance from the Moyar Salomons to the company had been completed and was now on its way to India for registration. Mr. Brough Smyth and the board were making every inquiry respecting the best machinery. Mr. Smyth was going to Australia to secure a practical mining staff, and would also sound the markets there with a view of selling there some of the company's sub-sections. To work the Rhodes reef they considered that it would be better to have an auxiliary company, and they were making arrangements under most favourable conditions with that object. The board

would be the same as in this company, and Mr. Smyth would be the engineer. He then introduced Mr. Brough Smyth (formerly resident mining engineer to the Indian Government), who, after a brief reference to the physical character of the country known as the South East Wynaad, a portion of which is comprised in the auriferous areas owned by the company, stated that he had every confidence that quartz mining operations could be safely conducted throughout the year. They might safely assume that, as regarded the company's properties, and, indeed, in the Wynaad generally, the question of water supply would never seriously occupy the attention of any practical man. He first visited Devála in August, 1878. His object at the time was to make a general, and not a particular, examination of the country, but he did give some examination of those reefs where works had been carried on by Europeans, and the results gave him confidence respecting the reefs more immediately in the vicinity of Devála. Of the outcrops on the Stathearn and Maryland estates he could speak very highly. Mr. Smyth described the results of the trials made by him, and spoke highly of the Rhodes reef, which ought to yield a profit of £68,000 per annum. He then referred to the existence, as he had seen, of gold on other parts of the company's estates, and afterwards observed that the confidence which he first felt had been more than justified by recent explorations. He congratulated all who had the welfare of this great empire at heart on the certain and speedy development of a new industry in that part of which it lately presented such awful misery and desolation as only the failure in the food resources of a country could produce. The utmost encouragement would be given to miners by the Government of India. Sir William Robinson said he had been connected for nearly a third of a century with the district in which the company's operations would be carried on, and he could endorse all that Mr. Smyth had stated. The Chairman, in reply to a question, said the company had sold no part of its property to the Provident Company, and there was no connection between them. In reply to other questions, Mr. Smyth said he agreed with Sir W. Robinson that no one-twentieth part of the area over which the auriferous reefs extended had yet been prospected. Anything over 2 dwts. would, under favourable conditions—and, of course, good economical management—give a profit. He trusted that within nine or ten months from now they would have the machinery at work. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and directors, Mr. Smyth, and Mr. Rhodes, and the proceedings then terminated.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors report a gross revenue for the half-year ended with June 30 of £173,020, an increase of £22,912. The net profit for that period was £95,535, and, after making allowance for the interim dividend of 1½ per cent. already paid, the directors recommend a further similar distribution, as well as a bonus of 1s. per share. The sum of £35,610 is to be carried forward.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The report for the half-year ended June 30 last states that the net profits, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £19,037, which, with the balance brought forward, makes a total of £21,050. From this sum the directors have paid an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and carried forward £9,419. The directors having come to the conclusion that the funds appropriated to the Hong Kong branch can be more profitably utilised elsewhere, have taken steps to close that branch. The business of the bank in China will, therefore, for the present be confined to Shanghai.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—In view of the meeting to be held on October 13, the report has been issued. It shows that the net profits realised during the past six months amount to £10,514, which sum, added to the balance of £551, brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a total at credit of the profit and loss account of £11,065, which sum the directors propose to deal with as follows:—£8,440, for payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), payable on and after October 22 next, £2,000, to be credited to the doubtful debt account, leaving a balance of £625, to be carried forward to next account.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—At an extraordinary general meeting, to be held on Oct. 20, the directors will recommend an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended June 30 last.

DATE COFFEE COMPANY.—The directors announce that owing to the disturbed state of the country at Bussorah, and for other reasons, Mr. Mare, the company's engineer and manager, has, with the approval of the board, made arrangements to manufacture at Karachi. Mr. Mare has secured the requisite premises at a cheaper rate than Mr. Henley calculated, and he states that he is satisfied he can manufacture at a less cost than that estimated by Mr. Henley. The whole of the works are progressing rapidly, and the first consignment will probably arrive in November, the whole of which is sold. The directors are further in a position to state that every day the demand for the coffee increases. The change of the place of manufacture from Bussorah to Karachi will, no doubt, be equally satisfactory to the shareholders as it is to the directors, as the latter place is in British territory, and considerably nearer England.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The

half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road. The Hon. Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, chairman of the committee of direction, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said he was glad to state that it contained no reference to the subject of discounts, and although they had made a somewhat larger rate of profit in the past half-year than in the preceding six months, it contained the same general features as those which met with the practically unanimous approval of the shareholders six months ago. The sum of £26,014, which was recorded as the value of the premises in Ranelagh-road, works, &c., showed a large increase. The sum of £11,425 had recently been taken into account in the following circumstances:—Two years ago they purchased through the Bee Building Society the lease, having a trifle more than forty years to run, of certain premises adjoining, and now by direct communication forming part of their premises in Ranelagh-road. It would perhaps be more correct to say that the building society purchased the premises, because that society paid the money and would retain the security until the Army and Navy Co-operative Society redeemed the mortgage or repaid the building society the money, or repaid them £12,000 with accruing interest. This payment they undertook to make by annual payments of £1,060 spread over twenty years. In other words, they paid that amount for rent, but, as it included payments on account of principal as well as interest, it was obvious that the time must arrive when the value to the society of the premises must exceed the value of redeeming the mortgage, which was the liability. That time had arrived, and they had to include the whole value of the asset on the credit side of the account, the liability being included on the other side as part of the amount set down as due to creditors. That asset would decrease at the rate of £300 a year, but at the end of twenty years there would be £6,000 of it left, and the payment to the building society having then ceased, there would be nothing to set down on the other side of the account as due to creditors on that score. The second point he wished to draw their attention to was on the debit side—the item for deposit interest account, which had been increased since the last meeting from £30,000 to £40,000, and in connection with this item he referred to the more reasonable profits now asked by the retail trader and to the numerous co-operative institutions which had been recently started. The society had taken no trouble to push their trade, but, on the contrary, had taken one very serious step for its restriction, so that the competition he had referred to had not as yet affected them, and if they did not quarrel among themselves it probably never would, for they were working a better and richer vein of co-operation than was open to any of their rivals, being an Army and Navy Society in fact as well as in name. It was, however, necessary that they should keep liberal pace with the requirements of their supporters. To do so they had required, and would, he hoped, continue to require, additions to their working capital, and he impressed on them the immense advantage which accrued to those traders whose foresight was assisted by money in hand, by which enormous sums were saved. Referring to their contemplated action in regard to the accumulated profits, he said the pledge they gave at the last meeting was redeemed in the proposal before them in the report; it identified the accumulated profits with existing shareholders, and even divided those profits among them so far as was consistent with the exigencies of their business; and the committee were certainly of opinion that the shares of the society would be favourably affected in value so soon as they could be sold with the contingency which would henceforth attach to them. The contingency would be sold with the share; the bonus being payable to the representative of whoever was a shareholder at the time of his death. That was looking at the question from the point of view of those who desired to realise the value of their shares during their lifetime. Looking at the matter from the point of view of those who wished to keep their shares, he observed that, while a paramount object with them would be to reduce prices to the lowest possible limit, still profits would doubtless continue to be made; and there would be further bonuses to that which they were now offering. He who kept his shares would, therefore, receive during his lifetime 5 per cent. on his original investment, with any future bonuses which might be made. He then referred to the provident fund, which had been organised since their last meeting, to which all their regular *employés* contributed, and to the general approval which it had met with from their *employés*. Commissary General Gardiner seconded the motion, and expressed his satisfaction at the continued progress of the society, and his opinion that the remuneration of the directors and the managing directors should be increased from time to time. The report was carried after several successive amendments had been rejected.

THE LUCKNOW ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The second annual dinner in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow of the force under Generals Havelock and Outram, on Sept. 25, 1857, was held on Saturday at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street. The chair was taken by Lieut. General Crommelin, C.B., Royal Engineers, and the other officers present were Major General Willis, C.B., late 84th Foot; Major General Sir Henry Havelock-Allen, V.C., C.B., M.P.; Major General Dodgson, C.B., late Bengal Infantry; Major General Gordon, C.B., late aide de

camp to Brigadier General Neill; Col. G. D. Barker, 64th Foot; Col. W. W. Lynch, commanding 1st Battalion 10th Foot; Lieut. Col. Hastings, 62nd Foot; Col. Delafosse, C.B., commanding 101st Bengal Fusiliers; Lieut. Col. G. P. Blake, commanding Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, late military train; Major Graham Birch, late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry; Major H. B. Savory, late 78th Highlanders; Captain P. L. Phipps, late 90th Light Infantry; Captain Robertson, late 78th Highlanders; Deputy Inspector General I. Gee, V.C., C.B., late 78th Highlanders; Deputy Inspector General Dominichetti, M.D., A.M.D.; Col. F. E. A. Chamier, Bombay Staff Corps, late aide de camp to General Sir James Outram, and Major Sir Harry Goodrick, late 90th Light Infantry.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate words, gave "Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India," which was enthusiastically received. This was followed by that of "the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." The Chairman then rose, and amidst the most profound stillness, said: Gentlemen, my next toast, though it will, doubtless, give rise to strong emotions in the hearts of each of you, needs from me neither words of commendation or recommendation. It is "the tribute of a solemn thought on the Memory of our Departed Comrades, coupled with the names of our beloved commanders, Havelock, Outram, and Neill."

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allen next proposed "The Health of our Living though Absent Comrades who we wish with us." The gallant general said this was an occasion on which it was difficult for them, assembled there after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, not to feel emotions too deep for expression. The toast he had the honour of proposing was the health of their living comrades now serving the Queen in different parts of the world, and to rejoice with them as representatives of the day they celebrated that they were still in a position to do so. He had before him a list of a few names to revert to, any one of which would touch a cord of sympathy and feeling in all their hearts. He would commence with the honoured and distinguished name of General Lord Napier of Magdala, the chief representative of the honourable corps of Royal Engineers. It would, he felt, be almost an impertinence to recall to their minds services that were engraved deeply in the history of the world. At the time of the event they were celebrating Lord Napier of Magdala occupied the anomalous position of being lieutenant colonel in chief of the staff to Sir James Outram. They would all recollect that General Outram, with a generosity and nobleness of heart that had been always a theme of admiration in military circles, had put himself in the peculiar position of resigning the command to his (Sir Henry's) father, and Colonel Napier, with that simplicity and kindness that always distinguished him, bent himself at once to the necessities of the moment, and condescended to share the duties with him that he was fulfilling upon his father's staff. Lord Napier was now, and deservedly so, in the forefront of British commanders, and would in all probability have had the command had European affairs here called upon English troops to take the field two years since. Had he been so called on he was sure they would have found him in 1878 as full of life, vigour, and energy as in the past. Sir Henry then at considerable length detailed the services of Sir Vincent Eyre, Col. Hudson, Col. Palliser, Major General Macpherson, Major General Sir A. Home, Lieut. General Olpherts, and others, all of whom they would like to see with them were they not kept elsewhere by the exigencies of service. After referring to the fact that they had more present than last year he expressed a hope that as their anniversary dinner was better known they might hear from some of their old comrades, of whom in the course of years they had lost sight. Although twenty-three years had elapsed since they marched into Lucknow, the event still remained unsurpassed in military history, for the simple reason that it was unsurpassable. In conclusion, he proposed the toast, which was drunk with three times three.

The Chairman then proposed "Success to Future Anniversaries." Unfortunately, he found himself, simply in virtue of his seniority in rank, called upon a second time to preside at what, he trusted, might be a perpetual celebration of the anniversary of Sept. 25, 1857, or, in other words, according to their motto, "*Donec mors nos separaverit*." It was for history to carry down to all time the events—the ever-memorable and never-to-be-forgotten events of that day—for, setting aside his inability to do justice to the theme, he thought it would hardly be within the bounds of modesty for any of the actors in that day to speak of them in the only terms that had ever been applied to them. (Cheers.) Therefore let history record the event, of which perhaps more yet remained to be written. They had had in books a great number of personal narratives, but history discarded details, and dealt only with great facts. In alluding to what were really the glorious results of the day, it had always been a matter of satisfaction to him that it was no aggressive war they were engaged in; it was no carrying out the dictates of the law; it was no punishment of contumacious subjects; but the deliverance of their beloved countrymen, and more particularly their beloved countrywomen and children, from the merciless hands of murderers and ravagers. He maintained that object was fully attained—they were delivered from their merciless foes. There had been some question as to whether theirs was a relief, or a defence, or a rein-

forcement. His own conscience had always told him they were engaged in the noblest duty soldiers could be occupied in, and he had always thanked Providence that his education as a soldier had had so glorious an object. Let them all comfort their hearts as he had long since comforted his. Whether they relieved, whether they defended, or whether they reinforced, they clearly saved Lucknow. That, he thought, was quite sufficient for them, and they might pass by all the little bits of argument on this much-quoted subject. There could be no denying that on that day the God of battles was with them, and what force could ever despair of success when it was led by such a God-fearing, God-trusting, and God-invoking man as the late Sir Henry Havelock? In conclusion, the gallant general referred in a few glowing and eulogistic words to the late relief of Kandahar, and finished by proposing the toast, which was enthusiastically drunk.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MAITLAND—Sept. 24, at St. Peter's Rectory, Canterbury, the wife of Reginald P. Maitland, lieutenant R.H.A., a son, who survived his birth by half an hour.

MARRIAGES.

MONEY—TAYLOR—Sept. 28, at St. Thomas's, Orchard-street, George Edward Money, 1st Central India Horse, son of Alonzo Money, C.B., to Susan Harriett, daughter of John Taylor.

DEATHS.

EDEN—Sept. 16, at Fulham, Lieut. Col. Morton Eden, late Royal Artillery, son of the late Lieut. General Morton Eden, aged 44.

FAWCETT—Sept. 25, at Hackney, Eliza, widow of the late Lieut. Col. John Fawcett, Bombay Army, retired list.

RICH—Sept. 23, at Woodlands, Castle Connell, Capt. Rich, late R.H.A., aged 91.

SAWERS—Sept. 5, at Blackheath, R. O. Sawers, joint general manager of the National Bank of India (Limited).

SIMPSON—Sept. 26, at Monkstown, Ireland, Edward H. C. Simpson, (colonel), late 4th Bengal Cavalry, aged 47.

SPEARS—Sept. 25, at Hampstead, Robert Spears, late of Negri Ting, Upper Assam, aged 61.

SPENCER—Sept. 13, at 4, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, Claud Grantly, son of the late Charles J. Spencer, M.I.C.E., East India Railway.

TURTON—At Charterhouse, Jack E. Turton, son of Col. J. P. Turton, commanding 4th Goorkhas.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOWHILL—Sept. 1, at Morar, the wife of Capt. J. H. Bowhill, 62nd Regiment, a son.

BRIND—August 24, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of M. J. Brind, Esq., a son.

BUCHANAN—Sept. 3, at Lucknow, the wife of Surg. Major Buchanan, a son.

CAMPBELL—August 15, at Ranikhet, the wife of Lieut. Col. J. Pennock Campbell, H.M.'s 30th Regiment, a daughter.

CRANE—August 4, at Dugshai, East Indies, the wife of Quartermaster E. J. Crane, 60th Royal Rifles, a son.

CRITCHELL—Sept. 8, at Bombay, the wife of E. Larken Critchell, head master, Indo-British Institution, a daughter.

CURRIE—Sept. 3, at Chumparun, the wife of G. Mainwaring Currie, B.C.S., a son.

GABBETT—Sept. 4, at Madras, the wife of Major Gabbett, 25th Regiment M.N.I., a son.

HARVEY—Sept. 3, at Simla, the wife of W. Harvey, executive engineer, a daughter.

HOLL—August 28, at Tezapore, the wife of W. H. Holl, a daughter.

HORNE—Sept. 25, at 3, Elysium-row, Calcutta, the wife of John Horne, a son.

KERR—Sept. 5, at Madras, the wife of Major J. M. Kerr, deputy assistant adjutant general, a daughter.

LEVER—Sept. 4, at Madras, the wife of Capt. J. Lever, a daughter.

MACDONALD—August 28, at Murree, the wife of W. Macdonald, assistant engineer, a daughter.

MILLS—August 31, at Oraie (Jalaun District), the wife of F. T. Mills, police, N.W.P., a daughter.

MORGAN—Sept. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of W. C. Morgan, solicitor, a son.

PATERSON—August 28, at Fir Lodge, Murree, the wife of Capt. H. Paterson, 23rd P. Pioneers, a son.

PHILLPOTTS—August 22, at Karachi, Sind, the wife of Arthur H. C. Phillpotts, R.H.A., a daughter.

PROBY—August 17, at Bhaudara, C.P.E.I., the wife of Mr. D. Granville Proby, district superintendent of police, a daughter.

RICKIE—August 31, at Sukkur, the wife of J. Rickie, assistant locomotive superintendent, I.V.S. Railway, a daughter.

RIND—August 30, at Vale Head, Mussoorie, the wife of B. G. Rind, a son.

RUDDOCK—August 20, at Jessore, Lower Bengal, the wife of Edward H. Ruddock, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

RULE—August 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of E. Rule, accountant general, Rangoon, a daughter.

SUPPLE—Sept. 1, at Bareilly, the wife of Surg. Major Supple, A.M.D., a daughter.

TEMPLEMAN—Sept. 4, at Calcutta, the wife of A. Templeman, conductor, Government dockyard, a son.

YATES—Sept. 5, at Bombay, the wife of Frank Yates, district superintendent of police, Kaladji, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—WALTON—Sept. 4, at Calcutta, George Dashwood Graham, Esq., Bengal police, to Rose Sabine, second daughter of Col. Bendyshe Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps.

HODSON—LINCOLN—Sept. 1, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. B. Hammond, Robert Loveton Hodson, surgeon, Army Medical Department, eldest son of the late Col. B. Hodson, Madras Army, to Florence Anne, eldest daughter of F. Lincoln, Esq., district judge, Sitapur, Oudh.

KIRKWOOD—FERGUSON—August 20, at Lucknow, Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, 6th Regt. H.C., to Minnie, daughter of Major Horne Ferguson, late Madras Staff Corps.

LAING—REID—Sept. 4, at Madras, Thomas Ward Laing, to Isabel Emilie Grace Reid.

DEATHS.

BOWMAN—August 24, at Point de Galle, Ceylon, Havestock H. H. Bowman, of Baddegama, Ceylon, aged 47.

BLACKWOOD—August 27, killed in action, at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Afghanistan, Major George Frederick Blackwood, Royal (Bengal) Horse Artillery, son of the late Major William Blackwood, formerly of the H.E.I., Company's 59th Bengal N.I., aged 41.

CARLETON—August 28, at Agra, Capt. F. R. Carleton, 5th Fusiliers, aged 35.

CARMICHAEL—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, James B. H. Carmichael, second lieutenant 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt., aged 20.

COX—Sept. 23, at Puna, Lieut. Col. James P. Cox, R.E., chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, aged 50.

DE LIMA E SOUZA—August 11, at St. Giorgio a Cremano, Naples, Rufina Angelica, the beloved wife of M. de Lima e Souza, of Bombay, in her twenty-fourth year.

DENNISTON—Sept. 3, at Mussoorie, of croup, Stephen Barrett, second son of James Lawson and Laura Mary Dennison, aged two years and three months.

FROME—Sept. 1, killed in action, near Kandahar, Capt. S. John T. Frome, 72nd Highlanders, aged 39.

FULLER—August 31, Maria Caldwell, the wife of J. B. Fuller, B.C.S., aged 23.

HANNAN—August 25, at Coimbatore, May, child of J. Hannan, executive engineer, aged 3.

HARTLEY—At Nagpur, C.P., Lillian Maude, the beloved child of J. W. Hartley, assistant traffic superintendent, Chhatigarh State Railway, aged nine months and four days.

HAYNES—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, killed by the landslip, Capt. Henry S. F. Haynes, R.E., aged 34.

HIND—Sept. 3, at Muttra, Eliza, the wife of C. G. Hind, aged 45.

JENKINS—August 25, at Chudausi, the wife of William Jenkins, district locomotive foreman, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, aged 50.

MATURIN—August 30, at Bellary, Richard Frederick, son of Surg. Major J. Maturin, Army Medical Department, aged 13 months.

MORRIS—Sept. 1, at Simla, Mr. Thomas W. R. Morris, of the firm of Cotton and Morris, aged 41.

MOSS—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, killed by the landslip, Ernest Thomas, son of W. Burrows Moss, late of H.M.C.S., aged 23.

MURRAY—Sept. 2, at Puna, Major Patrick Murray, Bombay Army.

NOAD—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, killed while helping at the landslip, George H. C. Noad, personal assistant to the inspector general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, aged 32.

PYCROFT—August 28, at Edwardesbad, Bunnoo, Lieut. G. Pycroft, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

ROBINSON—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, killed by the landslip, Lieut. Ralph S. P. Robinson, 33rd Regt., aged 21.

ROBINSON—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, killed by the landslip, the Rev. Alexander Robinson, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin, a senior chaplain of the India Establishment, and of Moradabad.

SMALE—Sept. 8, at Bombay, John Smale, superintendent Salt Main Stores, Kharaghora.

SOUNDY—Sept. 3, off Rutnagherry, the wife of A. S. Soundy.

TAYLOR—Sept. 7, at 8, Rampart-row, Archibald M'Millan Taylor, aged 33.

TAYLOR—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, killed by a landslip, Leonard Taylor, C.S., assistant commissioner, son of David Taylor, M.R.C.S., aged 27.

TAYLOR—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, killed by the landslip, Frederick S. Taylor, colonel R.E., consulting engineer to the Government of India.

UDNY—At Sailkot, Punjab, Major G. C. Udney, Bengal Staff Corps, and D.A.C.G., son of the late Charles G. Udney, B.S.C., and formerly judge of Bauleah, Bengal, aged 42.

WILSON—August 29, at Nasik, Bombay Presidency, Helen Constance, daughter of Major William Henry Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 11 months and 12 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 23. Ulysses, Shanghai; City of Mecca (s), Calcutta; Gannet (s), Calcutta; City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta.—24. Stella B., Bassein; Ben Alder (s), Bombay.—25. Ithuriel, Taganrog; Engadine, Taganrog; Gannet (s), Calcutta; Jubilee (s), Pomaron; Carbet Castle, Calcutta.—Olaf Irigysvasson, Rangoon; Ispelon, Kragero; Troas, Taganrog; Marbella (s), Pomaron.—28. Dorunda (s), Calcutta; Kenmure Castle, Hong Kong.—29. Cyclops (s), Shanghai.—30. Julia (s), Pomaron; Thomas Hillyard, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—August 31. Eurydice, Liverpool; Pursina, Muscat.—Sept. 1. Japan (s), Hong Kong; Arabia (s), Moulmein; Moray (s), Hong Kong; Kirkwood, Liverpool; Euphrates, Cardiff.—2. Brenda, Melbourne; Falls of Clyde, Algoa Bay; Saint Magnus, Liverpool;

Malabar (s), Genoa.—4. Ellora (s), Bombay; Eldorado (s), London; City of Lahore, Glasgow; Mountaineer, Port Natal.—5. City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Meinam (s), Point de Galle; Loch Ness, Bombay; Granite State, Melbourne; Bargany, London; Traveller, Karachi; Neuark, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 24.—Knight of the Thistle, Galle.—25. Legislator (s), Liverpool.—27. Orion (s), Liverpool; Duke of Argyll (s), London.—28. City of Khios (s), Clyde.—29. City of Corinth, Cardiff.—30. J. L. Skolfield and Lady Palmerston, Liverpool; Bengollyan, London.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 4. Burmah (s), Bussorah; County of Peebles, Cardiff.—5. Dioliba (s), Glasgow; Henzida (s) and Mongolia (s), Calcutta; Asie Mineure, Mauritius.—6. Indus (s), London; I.G. Dalhousie (s) and Euphrates (s), Karachi.—7. Chinsura (s), Peshwa (s), I.G. Tenasserim (s), and I.G. Czarewitch (s), Karachi.—8. H.M.S. Euphrates, England; Faragut, Rangoon; Earlshall, Mauritius; Sirdhanna (s), Karachi; Poniaub (s), Bussorah.—9. H.M.S. Himalaya, Portsmouth; Lennox, Glasgow.—10. Khandalla (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 28.—Venetia (s), Venice.—29. Britannia (s), Glasgow and Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Sept. 1. Mars, Mauritius.—2. Meinam (s), Galle; Malda (s), Bombay.—3. Kingdom of Saxony, London.—4. Blythwood, Algoa Bay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 23. Stroan (s), Bombay; R. K. Thomas, Hong Kong.—24. Wolviston (s), Bombay; Pallus (s), Penang; Ben Alder (s), Bombay; Wingate (s), Karachi; Conway Castle, Cape.—25. Helena (s), Bombay.—26. Pongola (s), Natal.—27. Mandalay (s), Rangoon; Yargo Bay, Calcutta.—28. Woodbine, Demerara; Salvatore Accame, Singapore.—30. Martaban (s), Bombay; Lydia, Shanghai; Pickwick (s) and Zanetta (s), Pomaron.

CALCUTTA.—August 31. City of Shanghai.—Sept. 1. Madura (s), Ooryia (s), Curlew (s), Blairgowrie, Killeon, and Chieftain.—3. Ash (s) and Kilwa (s).—4. City of Agra (s), Medina (s), and Jane Porter.—5. Sattara (s), Chilka (s), Duke of Buccleuch (s), and Duncow.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 25.—Adjutant (s), Dundee.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 4. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Thessaley (s), Calcutta; India (s), Karachi; Australia (s), Southampton, &c.—5. Inch Keith, Calcutta; H.M.S. Kwantung, Port Blair.—6. Scindia (s), Calcutta.—7. Dunalister, Calcutta; G. Wilmot, Sandhead; Janet Court, Calcutta; Ireland, Moulmein; Africa, Zanzibar; India (s), Karachi; H.M.S. Orontes, Natal; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.—9. Hydaspes (s), Australia, &c.; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Henzida (s), Rangoon; Chinsura (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—10. Dharwar, Calcutta; Indus (s), China, &c.; Hutton (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sept. 25.—India (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Sept. 1. Africa (s), Rangoon.—2. Meinam (s), Calcutta; Culna (s), Bombay; Dilbhur, Calcutta.—5. County of Sutherland (s), Colombo; Tibet (s), London.—6. Lord Collingwood (s), London.—7. Mofussilite, Coconada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Pera*, Sept. 20.—From Bombay: Capt. Porteous, Mr. F. Welsh, Col. Scott, Capt. Nelson, and Mr. W. E. Gowan. From Port Said: Mr. T. Andrews and son and Miss Rickards. From Malta: Mr. Hiriyel, Lieut. Hill, Lieut. Aplin, Father Fraser, Mr. Rhodes, Capt. Jebb, and Mr. Tattershall. From Gibraltar: Master Glyn, Master Wilson, and Lieut. Langton.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, Sept. 13.—From Penang: Capt. Saunders and Mr. Petherbridge. At Venice: Mr. Aylesbury. From Shanghai: Mr. T. Jardin. From Madras: Col. A. B. and Mrs. Marsack. From Bombay: Messrs. W. M. Clay, Scott, Tickner, White, Finlayson, Mrs. Finlayson and child, Mr. Langley, Mr. Stuart, Major Quinn, Mr. B. Smythe, and Mr. Peel. From Aden: At Venice: Col. Hon. — Coke, Capt. Ballard, Mr. Cama, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Macdonald. From Alexandria: Mr. Young and Mr. Barazalli.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Indus*, Sept. 6.—From Southampton: Major F. W. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Taylor, Mr. Galpine, Master Casserat, Mrs. Buchanan and two children, Mr. Watkins, Mr. T. G. Borman, Mr. C. Moore, and Mr. T. Glendining. From Brindisi: Mr. Scott, Col. G. P. Morris, Lord St. Vincent, Capt. W. Gill, and Col. M'Calmont. From Venice: Mr. L. Andrews. From Suez: Mr. F. C. Plowden. From Aden: Store Serg. W. Campbell, C. P. Paul, Kristnarao, Cader Effendi, Bawa Mia, and Poonja Dallos.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Sept. 28.—From Bombay: Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. R. H. Anderson, Mr. C. Sanderson, Miss Bell, Mr. G. H. Spring, Mr. W. Momes, Capt. G. M. Martin, Surg. Major Costello, Mr. Hailey, and Rev. — Paterson. From Alexandria: Mohamed Beg Cheif, Mr. A. Borrighoni, and Madame Vidal and daughter.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Oct. 1.—From Alexandria: Mr. F. Thomas, Mr. Nerontsis, and Mr. Clarkson and two daughters. From Bombay: Mr. James Findlay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nepaul*, Sept. 15.—For Calcutta: Mr. W. Bull's niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith, Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Carritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Downs, Mr. Inskipp, and Miss Nation. For Hong Kong: Rev. — and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Murray, Rev. — Watson, Rev. — Thow, Mrs. Brown and daughter, and Capt. and Mrs. Lyall. For Bombay: Mrs. Hadden, Mrs. C. Porter, Lieut. Bethell, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Byron. For Gibraltar: Capt. Bigg, R.A., Mr. Mosley, Mrs. Howard and children, Mr. Soames, Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, Capt. Dillon, Mrs. Furlong and children, Capt. du Vernet, Mr. L. Smith, Mr. Woodall, Gen. Gall-

wey, Dr. Radcliffe, Mr. Keates, Mr. Nettleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Page. For Ceylon: Mr. Husey. For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davidson. From Port Said: Mrs. Palgrave and children. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Malpas, Mr. Bostock, and Mrs. Menter. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. W. Goodfellow.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Surat*, Sept. 24.—For Singapore: Mr. Wehrend. For Yokohama: Mr. F. H. Bull. For Penang: Mr. Morrison. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mallet. For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Williams. From Brindisi: Mr. G. Strahan and Capt. Clerk. For Bombay: Mr. Graham, Mr. W. H. Grimley, Mr. R. C. Beeston, Mr. Temple, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wood and child. From Brindisi: Capt. Williamson, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Porter, Mr. Grierson, Mr. V. Ball, Mr. Steat, Mr. F. Sharp, Mr. C. Powell, Capt. Morris, Mr. A. Smith, Col. Beynon, Mr. Stokes, Major Hutchinson, Miss Beynon, Capt. Strahan, Mr. Dick, Mr. Peel, Mr. W. Bignell, Sami Ullah Khan, and Messrs. Angelo and Nicol. For Alexandria: Mr. and two Misses Firebrace, Mrs. Munzinger, Mr. Herbillon, and Mr. Bitter and sister.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, Sept. 11.—For Brindisi: Mr. C. Sanderson, Miss Bell, Mr. W. Monies, Surg. Major C. P. Costello, Mr. S. B. Spring, and Capt. Muir Martin. For Venice: Mr. James Findlay. For Gibraltar: Mr. Henriques and son. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. C. Stephen, one child, and two infants, Rev. G. Patterson, and Mrs. Stretton. For Aden: Mr. J. M. Alloin. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Sept. 4:—For Southampton: Mr. Rienzi Walton and Lieut. Young, 19th Bengal Cavalry. For Brindisi: Rev. O. D. Watkins, Mr. C. S. Baker, Mrs. Crick, Mr. Crofton, and Mr. Keyser.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Tanjore*, August 28.—For Southampton: Mr. R. Brough Smyth, one lady and one gentleman, Mr. F. A. Neal, Lieut. Col. S. H. Williams, Lieut. G. G. Tarry, Lieut. W. Coles, Mrs. Burton Forster, a lady, Mrs. Melvin and two infants, and Lieut. H. E. C. Way. For Brindisi: Mr. Phillip White, Mr. and Mrs. F. Finlayson, Mr. R. Tickner, Mr. Langley, Mr. A. J. Stuart, Mr. W. M. Clay, Mr. W. Walton, and Mr. S. P. C. Scott. For Venice: Mr. R. G. Macdonald and Mr. H. J. Bartlett. For Malta: Mr. R. Kellock. For Aden: Mrs. Colson and three children.

CASUALTIES.

The Teucer (s), from Liverpool for Shanghai, has put into Milford with machinery damaged.

The Asterion (British barque) got ashore in entering Chittagong, but afterwards came off; no appearance of damage.

The Stanhope (British barque) is reported from Batavia to have gone ashore at Poeloe Poetri. Assistance with her.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Isle of Anglesey, Rangoon to New York, June 9, 5 S., 93 E.; Sierra Nevada, for Calcutta, August 15, 8 N., 23 W.; Canterbury, from Akyab, July 31, 13 N., 25 W.; Ardenlea, from Cochin, August 3, 15 N., 27 W.; Orthes, for Bombay, August 13, 7 N., 24 W.; Ben Mac Dhui, for Calcutta, August 19, 3 N., 25 W.; County of Kinross, for Bombay, August 19, 3 N., 25 W.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.—The archives of the Heralds' College contain a curious historical document in the shape of a petition from Mr. Holwell to the Earl Marshal of England, praying for a grant of arms commemorative of his wonderful deliverance in the night of June 20. Sir Albert Woods, Garter King at Arms, has kindly drawn our attention to this record, which contains the following "recital tending to elucidate the cause and steps leading to that fearful night. Surajud Dowla Subah, or Viceroy of Bengal, having determined to divest the Europeans settled in the provinces of their fortifications and garrisons, resolved to begin with the English first, as he apprehended from them the greatest resistance. Accordingly, he invested Calcutta and Fort William, in the East India Company's Presidency of Bengal on June 15, 1759, with a numerous army and large train of artillery. On the 18th, report being made that there was not two days' ammunition, it was resolved in a general council of war to retreat with the Company's effects, &c., the night of the succeeding day, by means of ships in the port. But on the 19th, in the morning, the Governor and Commandant, with several officers and members of the Council, militia, and inhabitants, not thinking the place tenable for that day, privately withdrew out of the back or Western gate, and gaining the ships fell down the river, and with them every boat and vessel. The remaining part of the council, the garrison, militia, and inhabitants, amounting to 200, being thus abandoned, immediately and unanimously elected your petitioner to the command. We sustained two assaults that day, and repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. The next day, at noon, finding that since the defection of the governor, &c., our force was reduced by twenty-five killed and seventy wounded, and our last round in the guns, he threw out a flag of truce to amuse and gain time till the evening, a disposition being settled to force a retreat through the enemy, as soon as it became dark, by the river side to where the ships lay, about five or six miles below us. But the western gate during the parley being forced by our Dutch guard and betrayed to the enemy, we were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. Resentment for our obstinate defence, and revenge for the number of the enemy slaughtered, drew on us the above-mentioned deplorable catastrophe, 146 of us being crammed into a dungeon at eight in the evening, from whence myself and twenty-two more only survived, at six the next morning. A narrative of the night with other relative matters were published by your petitioner in Feb., 1857. (Signed) T. Z. HOLWELL, Nov. 22, 1762."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	697½
Bank of Bengal	500	735½
Bank of Madras	500	620½
Agra	500	713
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	660ex ptb
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1150
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	350
Bellary	1,400	490xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	250	110
Broach Cotton Ginning	350	35
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	625
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	980
Fort	8,500	1,900
French	500	395
Sind	750	570
Mofussil	400	255
Prince of Wales	1,500	650
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	420
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1,475
Anglo-Indian	100	95
Alfred Manufacturing	500	525 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,850
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	925 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	695
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	650
D. Spinning	2,000	395
Hindustan	1,000	1,050
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Khandeish	1,000	640
Madras	1,250	535
Madras United	1,000	1,340
Manchester Spinning	50	4 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	160
National Spinning	1,000	910
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,060
Oriental	625	640
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	230
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,035
Victoria Mills	1,000	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

reat Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0	310
Do. New £10 Shares	130-14-5	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-7	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-13	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	137 xd
Bornay Burma Trading	1,500	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	385
Treacher and Co.	500	695
Thacker and Co.	100	130

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96	2 to 96 4
4% of 1870 (1885)	101	8 to 101 12
4% of 1871 (1881)	96	0 to 96 8
4% of 1872-79 (1893)	104	4 to 104 6
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104	4 to 104 6
Debentures of 1867	105	8 to 105 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105	0 to 105 4
6 of 1865 (1885)	105	4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105	8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106	0 to 106 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108	0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108	8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	104	0 to 104 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	165 to
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal	500	737½ to
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to
Delhi and London	100	180 to
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	100	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	100	63 to
Benga Coal	1000	1750 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Bellaghatta Jute	100	20 to
Bengal Mills	100	1275 to
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	61 to 62
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	81 to
Burrakur Coal	100	105 to
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	135 to
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	14 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited)	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to
Darjiling Steam Tramway	31	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	1 to
East Indian Railway	100	1 to
Equitable Coal	250	210 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	37 to 38
Goswami Cotton Mills	200	245 to
Goumure	100	65 to 66
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165½ to
Howrah Docking	100	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	72 to 73
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1350 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	385 to 390
Nanpore Indigo	30	4 to
New Beerboom Coal	100	102 to 104
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	1 to
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	97 to 98
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	80 to 81
Riverside Press	90	104 to 105
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	1 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 256
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	1 to
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	51 to 52
Strand Bank Press	100	113 to 114
Watson's Patent Press	100	111 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amuckie	100	55 to
Arctupore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Assam	100	550 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to
Do. contributory	80	23 to
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	206 to 210
Do. contributory	100	203 to 205
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	85 to
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	40 to 50
Chandpore (Cachar)	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	348 to 350
Dedui Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
Eas' Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to
Grob (Assam)	500	20 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to
Hoolmarree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	40 to
Indian Terai	500	500 to
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	200 to
Jheeri Ghar (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to
Do. contributory	200	45 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	100	20 to
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to
Majagram (Cachar)	100	60 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to
Do. contributory	90	35 to
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	70 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	100	10 to
Muttuck (Assam)	100	100 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 70
Singel (Darjiling)	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendaree (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tutwar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	30 to

MADRAS.—Sept. 9.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 (1885)	4½ to 4¾ do.
Four and half per cents 1879 (1881)	4½ to 4¾ dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 27 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
	Rs. 8 5-32d.	Rs. 8 5-32d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	Rs. 8 15-32d.	—	Rs. 8 7-16d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 8 11-32d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 9-32d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6mo. sight	Rs. 8 9-32d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6mo sight	Rs. 8 15-32d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 11-32d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—

LONDON.—Sept. 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1880	102 to 102½
4	India Enforced Paper	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1895	87½ to 87¾
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 87¾
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	101 to 101½
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 101¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	105 to 107
4½	Do. do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	114 to 117
4½	Do. do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1053	—	23½ to 23¾
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 23¾
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	124½ to 125½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c.	all	10 to
Do. do. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ p. c.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	106 to 109
Do 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	103 to 106
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12¾
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10 to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	104 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
Indo-European	25	25 to 26

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11½
Delhi and London	25	10 to
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23½ to 24½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	23½ to 24½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	37 to 38

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A Judge of the High Court of Calcutta and Member of the Famine Commission.

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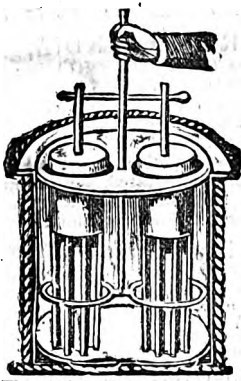
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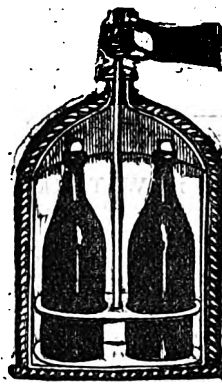
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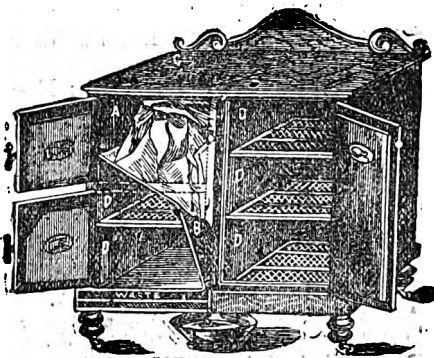
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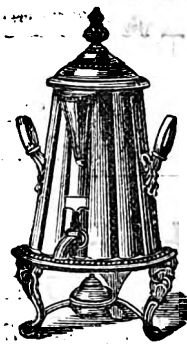
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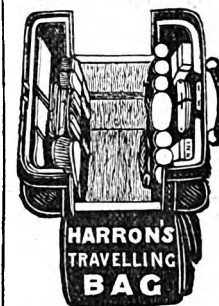
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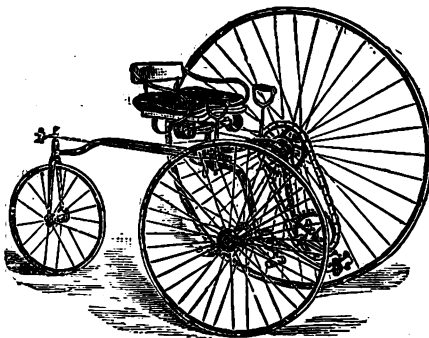
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CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 18; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 16; Calcutta, Sept. 15.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Sept. 7, 1880, state that rain has been more or less general during the week. In Bengal, British Burma, and Assam there was again a fair fall, and prospects remain very satisfactory. In Madras, Mysor, and Coorg there was favourable rain, and prospects continue to improve; the harvest of the autumn crops has commenced in some districts of Madras. In Bombay rain was pretty general in the Deccan and Guzerat, but slight in Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country, where more is required. The need is particularly felt in Puna, Ahmednuggur, and Sattara; in Sind the Indus is very low and crops are suffering. The rain that has fallen in Hyderabad has been very beneficial, but more is wanted in Berar. There has been general and plentiful rain in the Central Provinces, which has greatly improved prospects. In Central India also, except in Morar and Nowgong, there was good rain, with the same result. Rajputana still wants rain, but the wind was easterly, and there was hopes of a fall. In the North Western Provinces also the wind had changed to the east, and some little rain fell in most districts; prospects are slightly better, but there is still a general and pressing need of a further fall. The rain in the Punjab was slight and partial; but the little that has fallen has been of benefit. The week's reports show a very considerable advance in agricultural prospects; in Southern India they continue to improve; in Western India they are much less unfavourable; while in Central India they are now quite satisfactory; in Rajputana and Northern India the weather has as yet been unseasonably dry, but there has been a favourable change in the direction of the wind, and the latest reports show that rain has fallen in some places where it was very much wanted.

THE health report for the same week is as follows:—Bombay: Karachi, some fever; Nasik, slight cholera; general health good; Bengal: some fever in many places, and small-pox still in Pooree; otherwise public health good. North West Provinces and Oudh: general health fair, except in Agra and Lucknow, where fever is still prevalent. Punjab: health generally good. Central Provinces: Nagpur, fever prevalent. Jubbulpore: small-pox continuing, also in Saugor; but general health good. British Burma: public health everywhere good. Assam: healthy. Mysor and Coorg: health good. Central India States: generally good. Rajputana: fevers generally prevalent; but Harowtee, Jhallawar, Jeypore, and Bhurtore, health good.

THE heavy rains of a fortnight ago caused disastrous floods in Rohilkund. A large number of lives were lost, and the crops were much injured.

WE have received the following telegrams from the India-office for publication:—

"FROM VICEROY, OCT. 2.—Reported from Kandahar that Ayub passed through Farah about 14th, leaving there late Ameer's widow, and Sirdar Hashi Khan as Governor. Ayub had only 200 horse with him, but declared his intention of going to Herat and settling his affairs, after which he would return to attack Kandahar. Sahib Khan, principal chief of the Zamindawar, who refrained from active part in the late rising, has offered his services, and has been told to come to Kandahar. Messengers from Ameer to his mother report all quiet at Cabul. Reported from Quetta that Sir Robert Sandeman proceeds to Sibi, to superintend arrangements for General Macgregor's advance into Marri country. Sick and wounded everywhere doing well. Following deaths from wounds at Kandahar:—Col. Arthur Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps; Private John Atterwell, 59th

Regiment; Private William Dixon, 92nd Highlanders; Private Allan M'Donald, 92nd Highlanders."

"FROM VICEROY, OCT. 4.—Private Patrick Smith, 85th Regt., killed near Ghalozan, Sept. 13."

MR. LYALL, the Foreign Secretary, has been obliged to abandon his projected visit to Kandahar owing to illness. No statements have been as yet made concerning the political condition of Southern Afghanistan, but the military dispositions at and about Kandahar are described in the following telegrams to the *Times* and *Standard*:—

"The Government have apparently decided to retain a strong division of troops here for the winter, leaving the remoter future still uncertain. The force will consist of one battery of Horse Artillery and two batteries of Field Artillery, one Mountain, and one Heavy Battery, the 9th Lancers, and two regiments of Native Cavalry, and four regiments of British and six of Native Infantry. Besides the above, one regiment of Cavalry and one regiment and a-half of Native Infantry will guard the road between Kandahar and Chaman. All the troops in excess of the above now in the Kandahar Valley will be withdrawn forthwith. It is supposed that General Phayre will remain in command, and that General Primrose will return to India. In furtherance of the above arrangement, the 66th Foot has marched towards Quetta, and will be followed shortly by the two native regiments of General Burrows's Brigade, which will then cease to exist. Probably the excess regiments of Native Cavalry will be the 3rd Bombay and the 3rd Sind Horse; so that, except the E Battery, B Brigade, of Horse Artillery, the whole of the troops engaged at Maiwand will shortly return to India."

"It has been definitely decided to send a force to the Helmund. It will consist of the 63rd Foot, two Native Infantry regiments, D B Battery Horse Artillery, 6-8 Battery Royal Artillery, a squadron of Lancers, and a Native Cavalry Regiment, under the command of General Wilkinson. The force will remain for a month on the Helmund to collect provisions. During the months of December, January, and February all the troops will remain concentrated here. Generals Primrose, Burrows, and Nuttall will accompany their troops on the return march to India. General Phayre remains here in command."

ACCORDING to a Kandahar telegram General Primrose leaves for India to-day. Generals Burrows and Nuttall will soon follow him. A strong force will march to the Helmund for the convenience of supplies.

THE *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed from Chaman on Monday the arrival of Macpherson's brigade. The country is quiet generally. General Roberts's division will be broken up on arrival. General Ross, with his staff, is at Quetta. General Roberts starts for England on Nov. 6. MacGregor's march through Marri and Atchakzai had a great effect in restoring tranquility.

THE more recent reports from Kandahar are contained in a *Standard* telegram dated yesterday:

"General Phayre assumed the command here to-day. General Roberts leaves Sibi on the 15th, handing over the command of the troops in Southern Afghanistan to General Phayre. The supplies for the winter continue to be the pressing question of the day. Only one third of the requisite transport is available, for the large trains which went down to India with the Bengal troops have not yet returned, consequently the difficulty of collecting provisions for the regiments detailed for the garrison of Kandahar is very great. The troops here are 40 per cent under their nominal strength. Serious rumours are circulating among the Pathans in the Bazaars to the effect that Mahomed Jan and Ayub have entered into an alliance, and that the latter intends returning with more guns when he will be supported by a contingent from Ghuznee. It is also reported that Ayub has arrived at Herat, and that he ascribes his defeat to the fact that the Cabulee troops were tampered with by Abdul Rahman and the British. The Heratees are said to be willing to return to the attack, and that mountain guns are being got ready for advance. News from another source confirms the fact of Ayub's arrival at Herat, having left Hashin Khan at Farrah, and Mahomed Hussein Khan at Subzwar. It is said that things are generally quiet in Zemindawar, except that Abubeker Sirdar is preparing to leave for Herat to confer with Ayub. The attitude of the population in the town and district is expectant, and certainly not friendly. Under the present general nothing will be left to chance, and every contingency will be prepared for. Colonel St. John denies the truth of the bazaar reports, but they are believed by the natives, and their effect upon the population is undoubted."

A KANDAHAR telegram states that, after considering the

report of Gen. Roberts on the battle of Maiwand, the Government of India recalled Gen. Primrose, who is ordered to report himself at Bombay, and it is believed that he will on his arrival there be called upon for a defence of his conduct. A searching inquiry is absolutely necessary, and in view of the opinions expressed on the instructions conveyed to Gen. Primrose, it may be asserted that his conduct will not be the only subject of scrutiny.

THE *Bombay Gazette* states that a court of inquiry, of which General Phayre is president, had been ordered to assemble to consider certain matters to be submitted to it by General Primrose. The specific matter to be inquired into had not transpired.

THE *Madras Times* says that the appointment of General Roberts as commander in chief of Madras, in succession to Sir Neville Chamberlain, when the latter vacates in February, has been another topic of much local interest. General Roberts will be welcomed here with all the honour due to so distinguished an officer, and, as he was on the Simla Army Commission, it is believed that he will come charged with instructions to carry out the recommendations of that commission so far as they affect the Madras Army, so that we may look out for very important changes when Sir Neville Chamberlain leaves us.

WE are glad to hear that the gallant services of Col. T. G. Kennedy, C.B., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, have met with fitting reward. The Government of India have appointed him to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

It is quite decided, says the *Pioneer*, that the Viceroy holds a large durbars at Lahore on or about Nov. 10, and the arrangements in connection therewith have been taken in hand already. The site of the Viceroy's camp, which will be very large, will soon be selected, as also the camps of the native chiefs whose presence is expected at the ceremonial. The chiefs who are likely to attend are Kashmir, Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Mandi, and Chamba. The durbars at a Governor General's durbars ordinarily number about 600; but it is said that at this—the first durbars to be held by the Marquis of Ripon—the number will be kept down as low as possible, although the frontier durbars will all be invited.

At a meeting in aid of the Patriotic Fund, held at Simla, on Sept. 14, about Rs.10,000 were subscribed, his Excellency the Viceroy heading the list with Rs.3,000. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab subscribed Rs.1,000, and the Hon. James Gibbs Rs.1,000. In addition, Dr. Leitner, for the Anjuman-i-Punjab, offered Rs.6,000 to provide for the education and maintenance of ten sons of native soldiers killed in action, till they are able to earn their own livelihood.

THE successor nominated by the late Maharaja of Jaipur has been officially recognised by the Government and installed by Major Bradford, the Governor General's agent in Rajputana. All the nobles did homage, and Major Bradford made a speech praising the deceased sovereign, and advising the new Maharaja to imitate his predecessor.

THE *Pioneer* informs us that Capt. McCalmont, of the 7th Hussars, Lord St. Vincent, of the same corps, and Capt. W. Gill, R.E., have just arrived in India from England and have gone on to Kandahar.

CONGRATULATORY telegrams to Sir F. Roberts from Quetta from the Viceroy, Lord Hartington, the Duke of Cambridge, and General Sir F. Haines, the Commander in Chief, have been published in field force orders. The Viceroy telegraphed:—"Accept for yourself and your troops my hearty congratulations on your victory, which forms a fitting sequel to your great march. Lord Hartington said he had announced all the details of the great success to the House of Commons, who had received the news with great satisfaction. The Duke of Cambridge's message was sent on by General Warre, commanding the Punjab Army, who also added his own congratu-

lations." These messages have been received with special satisfaction.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between the second son of the Maharaja of Cashmere, Mian Ram Sing, and the sister of the minor Raja Jai Chand, of Kangra.

DR. BUHLER, the well-known Sanscrit scholar, who has retired from Government service, left India by the mail of 13th ult.

MAJOR ATKINSON, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Captain Barlow, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry, have been recommended for the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry in Afghanistan.

THE Government of India is about to confer a distinguished service reward upon Major General J. Hills, V.C., C.B., late commandant of Cabul, in recognition of the services rendered by him in Afghanistan.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has met with an accident at Dehra, having fallen from his pony and dislocated his shoulder.

MR. VIVIAN ASHLEY EDEN, son of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, while out shooting in Assam on the 12th ult. was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

THE latest news from Mandalay, according to a letter, is that the Soo Hpayah Lat has presented King Theebau with a son, described as an heir, which is a bold assertion. From Chunar, in Upper India, comes news of death of the Mingoon dooing Mentha Prince.

THE number of natives killed at Naini Tal is variously computed at from 150 to 200. It was considered unlikely that more bodies could be recovered, and a funeral service was arranged to be held last Wednesday on the margin of the lake. A committee, presided over by the Lieut. Governor, has been formed to collect subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the killed.

WE have much pleasure in correcting a mistaken supposition, shared with many others, that Mr. Juland Danvers would no longer issue the annual report on Indian railways. The office of Government Director is still held by him, as well as that of Public Works Secretary. An additional deputy Government Director, Col. Williams, has been appointed to assist in the duties which Mr. Danvers has so long and so ably discharged.

THE Goa and Marmagao Railway, it is stated, is to be commenced on the termination of the monsoon.

THE review of the maritime trade of British India for the past official year shows that the imports of merchandise during the year amounted to Rs.39,74,21,662; of exports of the same to Rs.67,17,31,581. In 1878-79 these figures were respectively Rs.36,56,61,947 and Rs.60,89,36,180.

RETURNS of the navigation and trade of British India for the four months from April 1 to July 31 show that the value of imports in that period amounted to Rs.15,82,07,563; of exports to Rs.25,66,57,826. In the corresponding period last year these figures were respectively Rs.11,12,51,928 and Rs.21,58,42,220.

THE quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in August last is returned at 6,052,495lb., as against 3,982,563lb. in August of last year.

A CORRESPONDENT of an evening contemporary narrates a case of the stoppage of promotion in the Bombay Cavalry. Major General Trevelyan, of the Bombay Cavalry, died on July 3, 1871. The step was not granted to the officers below him until July 30, 1874. General Sir M. Stack, C.B., died in July last, 1880. No promotion has as yet followed, and, if the same ruling is enforced as in General Trevelyan's vacancy, the step will not be given until July 30, 1886! One officer will have, owing to these stop-

pages, to serve nine years longer than he would have done in the days of the H.E.I. Company, notwithstanding the parliamentary guarantee that "all rights and privileges" should be accorded to the local Indian officers.

THE grant of ninety days' privilege leave to officers returning from the front is gazetted, the period within which the leave is available to continue until each officer avails himself of it.

A HOPE was recently expressed by the *Daily News* that the decision of the Government to evacuate Kandahar would be at once reasserted. The *Times of India* is worth quoting on this subject:—

"If Mr. Gladstone's Government are wise enough to ignore party prejudices at home, and strong enough to carry out a policy that will give meaning and reality to the victories of our troops, the completion of the railway to Kandahar will render the city almost as accessible and as secure as Hongkong, and only less valuable than the greater ports in the Far East, as a centre for Asiatic trade. The commercial interests of the Empire have suffered severely from a war for which, from the first commencement, commercial men felt little sympathy, and they have a right to some consideration at its close. If we abandon Kandahar we lose a fine opportunity of monopolising the extensive commerce of Central Asia, and of despatching English and Indian goods wherever the trading caravans can penetrate. When the material stored at Karachi has been utilised, four-sevenths of the whole railway to Kandahar will be completed, and the cost of finishing the line will add little to the total cost of the war, and will be grudged by no one who has the interests of India at stake. At present the chances of a Russian invasion are indefinitely remote, but Russian commerce is far in advance of Russian arms."

THE following officers have been appointed, in the various provinces of British India, to superintend the operations connected with the approaching census. For all India, Mr. C. A. Elliot is the general commissioner. The provincial officers are:—For Madras, Mr. G. Stokes; Bombay, Mr. Banes; Bengal, Mr. Bourdillon; N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Mr. E. White; Punjab, Mr. Ibbetson; Central Provinces, Mr. Drysdale; Berar, Mr. E. J. Kitts; Assam, Mr. Driberg.

THE Bombay Military Relief Fund on Sept. 13 had reached a total of Rs.47,282.

LORD RIPON's recent order about the Arms Act, ordering district officers never to withhold licenses whenever the possession of arms may be needed for self-protection, has given satisfaction to the native papers, but they one and all express a hope that his Excellency will soon be able to see his way to abolish the Act altogether. A recent *Gazette of India* announces that the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannons, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms. Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, has thought it necessary to notify that articles which are not arms at all, but mere curiosities, are not liable to confiscation under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

A CURIOUS and, so far, unexplained alarm seized upon the inhabitants of Ootacamund on Sept. 6. Somehow or another a rumour spread that the Mahomedans in the bazaar were bent on giving trouble, in fact, Ramran feast was announced as the day fixed for a rising. So there was general excitement, and the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles mounted guard at night, and earned warm commendations of Colonel Cleland Henderson, acting commandant, in the morning. The account of the "scare" in the *Madras Mail* is amusing.

THE return of wrecks and casualties in Indian waters for the year 1879, prepared by Mr. Robert C. Carrington, register of wrecks to the Marine Survey Department, is an unusually heavy one. No less than 289 ships, with an

aggregate tonnage of 32,541 tons, were totally wrecked, as compared with fifty-nine ships in the previous year, while casualties, more or less serious, occurred to 192 ships, as compared with 169 in the previous year, and the number of lives lost in connection with this long tale of disasters was 357, against 131. This increase was almost entirely, if not entirely, due to unavoidable causes, the cyclone and subsequent heavy weather of May, 1879, alone accounting for 200 of the wrecks. Of the 289 wrecks, eighteen were of British vessels, three French, one Dutch, one Persian, one Arabian, 193 British Indian, sixty-two native craft, five Portuguese (native), and five British Burmese, while of the 192 casualties, 100 occurred to British vessels, two to French, one to Dutch, one to Norwegian, two to American, one to Austrian, one to Spanish, one to Italian, one to Turkish, seventy to British Indian, eleven to native, and one to Singalese vessels.

A PUBLIC protest against the armed coercion of Turkey is being prepared by the Patriotic Association for general signature based on the following grounds:—The injustice of forcing the Porte to make further concessions while those articles of the Treaty of Berlin, which favoured Turkey have not been carried out; the likelihood of provoking a general European war, in which Russia might occupy Constantinople; and the disastrous effect which Mr. Gladstone's anti-Turkish policy is having upon the Mussulman subjects of the Queen in India. It is also proposed to hold a public meeting in London at an early date. Letters are to be addressed to the hon. secretary, 46A, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

THE annual report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge records among the grants of money during the year £800 to the Training College, in the diocese of Calcutta, £1,000 for the Cathedral at Lahore, and £540 towards supporting the students at Puna Mission-house.

A RECENT number of the *Punjab Record* gives the following hard case. A, a Mahomedan girl, aged ten years, was married by the Mahomedan form of marriage to a boy B, aged seven years. She never lived with B, and does not appear to have seen him again. When she came to mature age she married one C, with whom she lived, and by whom she had children. B has claimed her as his wife, and by order of the Chief Court she has been made over to B, under penalty of imprisonment if she refuse to comply.

THE *Indian Mirror* recognises the necessity of strengthening the North Western Frontier; but it does not follow that the North East Frontier should be left to take care of itself. It is quite as much from this, as from the other frontier, that a Russian invasion is possible. With the co-operation of China, Russia could, with the help of the races between Assam and China, and Burma and China, make her way into India with the same secrecy and suddenness, as she penetrated not long ago into Cabul. It behoves the Government to take prompt measures for securing the North East Frontier of Assam, where the wild races are at almost constant feud with the people of the British territory.

DURING July the imports of gold into India were Rs.28,19,190, whilst the exports were only Rs.19,950. The silver imported was valued at Rs.50,46,101, and the export at Rs.8,61,640. The total import of the precious metals was thus Rs.78,65,291, and the exports Rs.8,77,590, leaving the net imports at Rs.69,87,701. Taking the first four months of the current financial year, the import of gold was Rs.1,22,63,643, and of silver Rs.2,48,24,920. The total imports of the precious metals was thus Rs.3,70,88,563. During the same period, the export of gold was only Rs.29,900, and of silver Rs.43,79,282, making a total export of Rs.44,09,182. The net imports of the precious metals for the four months was thus Rs.3,26,79,381.

DURING July the coin and bullion received at the Indian mints was as follows:—Calcutta, Rs.25,24,979; Bombay, Rs.37,99,743, making a total received of Rs.63,24,722

During the month the sums coined and examined were—Calcutta, Rs.26,19,945; Bombay, Rs.40,99,300—or in all, Rs.67,19,245. During the first four months of the official year, the coin and bullion received is stated as follows:—Calcutta, Rs.26,90,473; Bombay, Rs.1,47,00,459, total, Rs.1,75,90,932. The amounts coined and examined during this period were Rs.26,19,945, and at Bombay, Rs.1,61,97,310. The total coined in the four months was thus Rs.1,88,17,255.

TWENTY couples of foxhounds are now *en voyage* to Bombay on board the B.I.S.N.Co's. steamer *Canain*, which left London on Sept. 2.

THE Bombay Game Birds and Wild Animals Bill has been recast so as to provide for the preservation of fish.

A NEW factory bill for India has been drafted, and the Bombay Millowners' Association have communicated their views on the measure to the Government of India.

A RETURN by Col. R. Murray, the director general of telegraphs in India, of the number and value of inland and foreign messages, with abstracts of foreign traffic for the year 1879-80 has been issued. From this it appears that the number of Inland State messages sent increased by 81,078, costing Rs.4,42,458, and of private inland messages by 73,023, costing Rs.98,556. Of foreign messages the State is not returned as sending any, but is debited with Rs.5,664, whilst there was an increase of 36,724 private foreign messages, costing Rs.1,42,464. This gives a net increase over the previous year of 13-90 in the number of messages, and 22-52 in the amount received.

IN the four months, April to July, the salt revenue amounted to Rs.2,38,13,000, being considerably higher than for the corresponding periods of last year and the six previous years. The amount of duty collected in Bombay was Rs.50,15,000, and in Sind Rs.93,000, exactly the same as was received during April, May, June, and July, 1879.

SIX months' sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on export from Bombay show a total return of Rs.4,53,02,120, as compared with the estimated total of Rs.4,38,37,000. The Bombay duty is Rs.56,42,050 worse than estimate.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India, and at the credit of Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the last day of August, 1878, were Rs.12,58,98,000; August, 1879, Rs.15,59,31,000; August, 1880, Rs.12,64,69,000.

DURING the week ending Sept. 11 deaths in Calcutta numbered 183, being a death-rate of 22-4 per 1,000 per annum. In the same week in Madras there were 270 deaths, the death-rate being 35-8 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay, during the week ending the 7th, there were 403 deaths, the death-rate being 29-85 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* furnishes the following:—Obituary of the week.—The Raja of Barwani (Central India); the Nawab of Bungash; Capt. F. L. Archer, R.A.; Mr. Vivian Ashley Eden; Mr. Dowding, tutor to H.H. the Nizam; Mr. V. D. Byrne; Dr. E. George; Mr. J. Small; Mrs. Hatch, wife of Lieut. General Hatch, R.A.

THE following changes have been ordered in the destinations of the regiments arriving from England and Malta, *vis.*:—2nd Battalion 24th Regiment to Secunderabad, 77th Regiment to Madras, and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to Puna. The 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment is to move by rail from Puna *en route* to Secunderabad on the 14th and 15th inst., and the 77th Regiment on arrival about the 11th inst. *en route* to Madras is to occupy the Rest Camp during its halt in Puna. The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade may be expected to arrive at Bombay about the 15th inst.

THE Commander in Chief, Sir Frederick Haines, notifies that, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has decided that probationers for the Staff Corps who

have been unable to pass by the higher standard in Hindustan owing to prolonged active service with their corps, may, on return from service, have six months' extension of their probationary term to pass in. Application in each case is to be made to the Adjutant General, Simla.

HIGHLANDERS AND GOORKHAS.

BEFORE leaving Kandahar Sir Frederick Roberts presented distinguished service medals to the men of the 72nd, 92nd, and 5th Goorkhas for service in action about Cabul. In a short speech to the men he said:—"I am glad to have this opportunity of giving medals for distinguished conduct in the field to you, men of the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas. One thing I am sure of no men could deserve them better. You showed the other day what material Highlanders and Goorkhas are made of. I only hope it may always be my good fortune to have such brave, forward soldiers with me. The 72nd Highlanders have to mourn the loss of their colonel, as fine a leader of men as I have ever seen. With him fell an equally gallant spirit, Capt. Frome, and many brave men, amongst them, I regret to hear, Sergeant Cameron—a grand specimen of a Highland soldier. The 92nd lost heavily also, Colour Sergeant Fraser being amongst the slain. Fourteen gallant fellows were laid in one grave on the evening of Sept. 2, and many more are lying wounded in hospital. But, men, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you did your duty nobly. I have seen a good deal of hard fighting, but I never remember noticing a greater look of determination to win a battle than I observed on your faces on the morning of Sept. 1. No Afghans could stand against such a steady, bold attack. You beat them at Cabul, you have beaten them at Kandahar, and you can now leave the country, feeling assured that the very last troops the Afghans ever wish to meet in the field are the Highlanders and Goorkhas. You have made a name for yourselves in Afghanistan. You will never be forgotten here, and you may depend on it you will never be forgotten by me."

THE VOLUNTEER COMPETITION.

THE conditions of the prizes offered by the prize committee of the Simla Volunteers to be shot for amongst volunteers throughout India have been issued. The prizes aggregate Rs.1,000, which sum is divided as follows:—1st prize, Rs.300; 2nd Rs.150; 3rd, Rs.100; 4th, Rs.60; 5th, Rs.40; 6th to 13th, Rs.25 each; 14th to 19th, Rs.15 each; 20th to 25th, Rs.10 each. The distances to be fired at are 200 yards and 500 yards, seven shots at each, and the position to be observed is "standing" at the short range and "any position" at the longer one. The match may be shot any time between now and Dec. 10. The entrance fee is Rs.3, and any number of entries are allowed on payment of that amount for each time of shooting. Men can fire at any station, provided at least three competitors shoot together, and the shooting is superintended by an officer of the army or volunteers, "or an officer of the Covenanted Civil Service," the latter condition being entered to meet the case of outstations where an officer of either the regular army or volunteers is not easily obtainable.

AYUB'S FORCE AT MAIWAND.

THE colonel commanding the artillery under Ayub Khan, and who is now a prisoner in our hands, states that Ayub kept his army together simply by promising the loot of Kandahar. As soon as he arrived at Furrah he got perfect information of all our movements, every Pathan in the country being only too eager to carry detailed news of what was going on in and about Kandahar. As he advanced every fighting man in Zemindawar joined him, until he had some 20,000 men. Then the Wali's regiment mutinied and joined him. Ayub had resolved to make a bold dash for Kandahar, not meaning to touch General Burrows' brigade at all. With this object in view he tried to reach Sinjiri by a forced march; thence he would have attacked Kandahar, and he was sure that, with his overwhelming strength, he would succeed, and the city once in his hands only one fate—that of being destroyed—could have fallen upon General Burrows' brigade. In carrying out this plan, he made forced marches to Maiwand, and had halted to close up his baggage and guns, all of which he had with him when General Burrows' appearance from the Khushk-i-Nakhud direction left him no option but to fight. During the action his Herat regiments suffered so severely from our artillery fire that they twice retired in disorder. When our infantry gave way his irregulars made their rush, ending in our defeat. Ayub forbade his regulars to join in the pursuit at all, leaving the work entirely in the hands of the irregulars who returned to share the plunder of the camp, after following General Burrows as far as the Kushk-i-Nukhud stream. The colonel says that 1,500 regulars were written on the rolls as killed, while the loss of the irregulars was much greater.—*Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

KAFIRISTAN.*

WHILE many talk about Central Asia, Northern Afghanistan, and the Neutral Zone, there are a few, and only a few, who exert themselves and endeavour to add anything to our knowledge of these mysterious lands. Chief among these is Dr. Leitner, and he is likely to remain the chief, because his interest in the subject is not the outcome of a passing whim, but is the result of long continued application and untiring perseverance. In 1866 he visited Dardistan, and brought back with him a mass of information, a mere fraction of which has yet been made public, but beyond this, he brought back with him the good will and confidence of the people he visited, and has since been able to hold constant communication with them. Dr. Leitner is the only gentleman, as far as we know, who has been able to attract these uncivilised tribes as visitors across the border. From these humble tribesmen he has been able to extract a large amount of information on the languages, habits, traditions, geography, physical features, and trade routes of the unknown lands north of Peshawur; and in this way he has laboriously checked and added to the facts acquired by himself in his own enterprising tour. The volume before us is one result of his labours, and it is as remarkable for the fulness of its details, as for the nature of the facts themselves.

The Bashgeli Kafirs occupy the northern corner of Kafiristan, on the further side of the Valley of Chitral, close to the point of junction between Badakhshan and Wakhan. In despite of their apparently inaccessible position, Dr. Leitner fills a book with the information he has gathered about them. He gives us a tolerably complete grammar of the language, with many valuable philological notes; a good vocabulary of useful words, and, what is more, a set of dialogues which throw much light on the syntax of the language in addition to their practical value to future travellers. The ethnologist will be delighted with the frontispiece, which is an admirable photographic group of six natives of these parts. Photography is of the greatest advantage for such purposes, as it brings almost the very men themselves within the reach of all interested in the study of races. Dr. Leitner is here, again, a pioneer, for he is the only man who has offered us actual photographs of the wild races of Dardistan. The extent of Dr. Leitner's additions to our geographical knowledge of these parts is shown by the two maps which accompany this volume, one of which gives a section of the last official service map of Afghanistan, and the other the same tract on a larger scale, filled in with the results of his own notes. Dr. Leitner's map is full of names of villages and towns, with watercourses, routes, hills, with the varying levels of the ground and special heights of mountains carefully marked. Thanks to the unaided exertions of Dr. Leitner the Government cannot plead want of knowledge in any course it may pursue with respect to the important tract of country north of Peshawur.

*"Kafiristan. Section I. The Bashgeli Kafirs and their Language." By S. W. LEITNER, L.L.D. Lahore: Dilbragroy. 1880.

A HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.*

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY brings to a conclusion in these two volumes just published his admirable and excellent "History of Our Own Times." The critic is left scarcely more than the pleasant task of calling attention to the fact by the pains which the author has taken to render his work complete, and, above all other considerations, accurate, for as Mr. M'Carty very truly says in his remarks upon one of the great writers of the age, "History is worthless if not accurate." The first two volumes, published two years ago, described the events which marked the first twenty years of the reign of her Majesty, from the announcement of her accession to the throne, conveyed to her while at Kensington Palace, down to the Congress of Paris, when the Eastern Question was not settled, as Mr. M'Carty reminds us, but only put temporarily into the cupboard by the conclave of European Powers. The third volume begins with the dispute with the Chinese Government in consequence of the *Arrow* case, and we question whether this episode will form very pleasant reading for Englishmen. It concludes with the death of Lord Palmerston, whom Mr. M'Carty will only allow to have been "a great man of the time." With all his faults, future historians will probably place this English statesman on a higher pedestal than Mr. M'Carty is disposed to, and his plain English sense and patriotism—often no doubt, like that of Elizabeth, illogical, and always remote from cosmopolitanism—may one day be regretted for their absence, just as the *prisca fides* of the early Romans was by the writers of the Empire. This volume has much to say about the Indian Mutiny—no fewer than five chapters being devoted to it, and it is in this portion of his work that Mr. M'Carty has left himself most open to adverse criticism. It would be unfair, however, to criticise hardly a few details on a special topic when the mass of the subjects

*"A History of Our Own Times." By JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M.P. Vols 3 and 4. London: Chatto and Windus. 1880.

is so excellently described and arranged. The Civil War in the States is described at less length, and, of course, there is much about the iniquitous proceedings of the *Alabama*, and the folly and shortsightedness of public opinion in England and France in thinking that the South would win. The fourth volume is certainly not the least interesting in its contents. The important events of the last fifteen years are therein recorded, and assuredly these will not yield in importance to those of any similar period in our history. The Reform Bill, the legislation for Ireland, the Ballot Act, the Education Bill, in domestic legislation, have revolutionised the condition and the tone of thought of the nation, whether for good or for ill time alone can show. In foreign affairs, the union of Germany, the consolidation of Italy, the fall of the Napoleons, the aggressiveness of Russia, and the passing of Turkey through the crucible, have effected a not less startling change in the aspect of Europe—which is again becoming modified by the steady recovery of France, and by the slow but sure progress also being made by Austria. Mr. M'Carty brings down his history to the last election, and, although his views are decidedly of the advanced Liberal type, he writes fairly of his opponents, and in general with as much impartiality as could be expected. His work is one that is sure to be widely read, and it fully deserves its popularity. Fortunate in the subject he has chosen, Mr. M'Carty has turned it to the best account, and will receive the support of all who care to follow the course of contemporary history.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN EXCHANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As you have done me the honour of inserting in your issue of the 11th inst. a lengthened notice of my late publication on the Indian exchanges and bimetalism, I venture to ask you to be so good as to allow me to offer a few words in explanation of your remarks on what you term the "imaginary value of 2s. for an Indian rupee." You correctly quote my explanation of it as follows:—"That depends on what you mean by an artificial value. If you mean that it is more than the world-wide saleable value of the metallic contents of the rupee it, no doubt, is artificial in that sense; but if I say that it is the value actually paid in gold for the rupee, and for which it may be exchanged, I think it may be called a real value." And you illustrate the fallacy of this view by comparing the rupees with a piece of fashionable china, purchased at an exorbitant fancy price. Allow me to point out that this comparison is not fairly applicable. In order to make it just, we ought to have pieces of china used as money by the people which are, accordingly, of universal indefinite demand, whose minimum cost of production, in all the same, is that stated, and which can at any time be recovered. These conditions would be true with regard to the rupees, and would constitute a real value within the Empire; and I have admitted that, as to the outer world, their value might be called artificial. The subject is fully explained in the second appendix to the work, and has, therefore, probably not attracted your notice. It is there shown that the value of an international currency is the so-called intrinsic worth of the materials composing it; but that the local value of a domestic currency, though never less than, is not necessarily identical with that of the physical matter or substance forming the coins or tokens in circulation, but with the cost of producing them in the country or district where they are legal tender. I trust that you will have observed my argument that the present value of the Indian rupee, as compared with commodities, is 2s. in English money; and that the 4d. reduced in the exchange is a mere discount necessary to effect a sale of Indian products in sufficient quantities to pay for council and other bills at reduced prices in the English markets (*vide* answers 67 to 71, 30 and 73) reduced, not because rupee money has fallen, but the English pound sterling has risen in value. Further, that the fall of the Indian exchange was not caused by the depreciation of silver, but the depreciation of silver by the fall of exchange. (Answers 49 and 53 to 55.) In consequence, I state my opinion that silver, which loses its European value the moment that Indian exchange turns against her, and becomes useless when it is wanted for remittance, is unfit to be a standard of value and regulator of the Indian currency, and that it is of the highest importance to make gold, of the same value, a new standard, with or without the use of gold coins; on the easy accomplishment of which, all the difficulties and losses connected with the exchange would gradually disappear.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. T. SMITH, Colonel R.E.
61, New Broad-street, London, Sept. 30.

THE OXFORD MISSION.—The members of the Oxford Mission are expected to leave England in the s.s. *Vega* at the end of October, and to reach Calcutta early in December.—*Indian Church Gazette*.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FUND.

THE Bengal Civil Service has at last begun to reap the fruit of the prudent measures of 1850. The fund was then seriously involved, and subscribers determined at once to extricate it from its difficulties, and to increase the benefits afforded by it. The "ordinary" subscription, payable by all members alike, was raised from 2 to 2½ per cent., while married members were required to pay "additional" subscriptions of 2 per cent. for their wives, as well as subscriptions for children. At the same time, the pension of widows and orphans was declared to be independent of any private property they might possess. For many years, nevertheless, the fund remained with a deficit. A length, however, the corner was turned, and in 1870 the subscriptions of annuitants were reduced by half. In 1873 larger proposals were made for increasing benefits, and thus bringing assets and liabilities into equilibrium; but some members of the service considered that the amount of the surplus should be accurately determined by a professional actuary before any distribution should take place. The result of the inquiry is embodied in Mr. Sutton's report. He shows that—even assuming that the rule requiring deduction of one-sixth from pensions in cases in which the subscription balance of the deceased members has not reached a certain minimum—the surplus of the fund on March 31, 1878, was more than thirty lakhs. The subscribers are practically pledged to Government not to hoard their capital, and they have accordingly distributed the surplus by providing increased benefits. The result is, that annuitants will be relieved from all liability to contribute; that the family of the youngest member dying in the service will receive full pensions; that the family of a subscriber dying in the service will get a donation of £300; and the family of a subscriber dying after retirement a donation of £200, in addition to the pensions; that motherless orphans will get 50 per cent. more than heretofore; and that boys between sixteen and twenty-one will get £150 a year, or, if they are motherless, £200 a year, instead of £100 as hitherto. Finally if a member is compelled by ill-health to retire early from the service when his subscription balance is low, he need not, as heretofore, struggle to pay up a certain sum to secure a quarter, one-half, or three-fourths benefits to his family. They will be absolutely entitled to one-half pension at least, without any further effort or contribution on his part. It is said that, under further advice from Mr Sutton, the managers have decided to retain a part of the annuitant's subscriptions for a time; but this is a small matter, and the measure is, we believe, avowedly a temporary one. The net result is as we have described it; and while the service will consider it satisfactory, Government must recognise the readiness of the subscribers to keep their capital at high interest.

—Pioneer.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER TRADE.

AN important and interesting report has just been issued by the Department of Finance and Commerce of the Government of India, relating to the character and extent of the trade carried on across the British Indian frontier, from Sind to Burma. We are familiar with the returns of imports and exports by sea, which have been for some years past regularly issued by Government; but the present report is the first that has been compiled with a view to arriving at an estimate of the land trade between our territories and the numerous countries beyond our extensive frontier, from Beluchistan to Siam. The value of the imports along the whole frontier registered during 1878-79 was Rs.4,88,89,774, and of the exports Rs.3,96,47,419, giving a total trade of Rs.8,85,37,193. Of this, the amount credited to the portion of the frontier the traffic across which was not registered previously, is Rs.20,03,800, so that the trade in 1878-79 with the same districts that the registration system was applied to in the previous year was in value Rs.8,65,33,390. In 1877-78, the value of the total traffic (exports and imports) over the same routes was Rs.7,19,37,292. There was a falling off in the trade with the following countries, and to the amounts stated:—Afghanistan, Rs.35,11,834, Kashmir, Rs.6,03,335, and Beluchistan, Rs.6,44,825, besides a slight loss in the case of the Southern Shan States and Zimmay, the trade carried on with which is very small. In the case of Nepal, the increase shown is Rs.1,43,75,774; of Upper Burma (where the figures would no doubt have been higher but for the political uncertainty which existed), Rs.37,95,931; of Siam, Rs.4,65,670; Thibet, Rs.5,39,005; Northern Shan States, Rs.1,76,583; and Ladakh, Rs.22,503. The chief item in the list of imports is food grains—wheat, gram, rice, &c., which represent a value of about 80 lakhs. The wheat, gram, and peas imported come chiefly from Upper Burma, and are mainly consumed in the British Province adjoining. Rice and paddy are imported from Nepal into Behar, to take the place there of the rice which is sent down to Calcutta for export. Next in importance comes timber, representing a value of 42½ lakhs, the trade in which is almost entirely confined to Upper Burma (22 lakhs), Kashmir (10½ lakhs), and Nepal (7¼ lakhs). A little is also brought in from the wooded hills of the country between India and Cabul. The cattle trade is a large one between Upper Burma, Siam, the North Shan country, Nepal, and the British territories adjoining. The value of this trade given in the 1878-79 returns is nearly 37 lakhs, but the report points out that the

figure is not strictly accurate, there being "little doubt that the registering clerks recorded all the pack animals crossing both ways as imports and exports." Next in value is the wool trade, which the report represents as being capable of very large development, if woollen manufacture in India is taken up and conducted on an extensive scale by Europeans. The value of the trade in 1877-78 was Rs.30,31,713, and in 1878-79, Rs.27,37,593. The falling off was in the imports over the western border, and is attributed to the war. The largest portion of the wool imports comes from Khelat and Kandahar, the falling off in the supply from which places in 1878-79 led to a large demand, with elevated prices, from Thinet and Ladakh. The shawl imports from Kashmir were valued at over 18 lakhs of rupees; ghi, from Nepal, Kashmir, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan, at 17½ lakhs; fruits and nuts, at 16 lakhs, nearly 15 lakhs of which represent imports from Afghanistan; raw silk, from Kashmir and Cabul, at 16 lakhs; manufactured silk, chiefly from Upper to British Burma, at 18 lakhs; sugar, all unrefined, from Burma, and a little from Kashmir, at 14 lakhs; seeds (linseed, rapeseed, and mustard), which are brought largely from Nepal and in small quantities from Baluchistan and Kashmir, 10¼ lakhs; spices, chiefly from Nepal, 7½ lakhs; oils, mostly from Upper Burmah, 16 lakhs; intoxicating drugs (chiefly charas,—the resinous exudation from the stems, flowers, and seeds of the hemp plant—which comes in large quantities from Cabul, 8½ lakhs; dyes, for the most part madder from Cabul, 5 lakhs; and horses, ponies, and mules, from Towang into Assam and from Upper into British Burma, 9½ lakhs; raw cotton, from Upper Burma to Rangoon for export to China, 8¼ lakhs; cotton piece goods, also from Upper Burma, 5 lakhs; gums and resins, from Upper Burma and Nepal, nearly 3½ lakhs; opium, nearly all from Nepal and a little from Kashmir, 3½ lakhs; and saltpetre, from Nepal, 2 lakhs. The principal export is cotton piece goods, which were sent across the frontier during 1878-79, to the value of 111½ lakhs, viz., Rs.84,63,486 European goods, and Rs.26,89,608 Indian goods. This item of export applies to the whole frontier, cotton goods being sent to all the countries mentioned in the report. It is pointed out that a material increase may be expected in this trade beyond the Western frontier and in Kashmir, as the outcome of establishment of railway communication between Karachi and Quetta, and between Ahmedabad and Ajmir. Of cotton-twist and yarn 21½ lakhs worth were sent across the frontier during the year, chiefly to Upper Burma. The cotton-twist exported is almost entirely European, the value of the Indian made twist and yarn included in the returns being less than 1¼ lakh. The manufactured silk exported represents a value of 18½ lakhs; it is sent in large quantities to Upper Burma, and in smaller consignments to Nepal. The exportation of raw silk is almost entirely limited to Upper Burma; its value is 11½ lakhs. Ngapi, a paste formed of pounded fish mixed with salt, takes a high place in the list of exports, having a value of 17½ lakhs. This article is exported entirely to Burma, Siam, the Shan States, and Karenni. Ngapi is universally used by Burmans as a condiment for their rice. Its manufacture gives employment to a large number of fishers and fish curers on the coasts of Pegu and Tenasserim. There is a great export trade in rice also with Upper Burma. The value of the total exports of rice across the frontier for the year was Rs.39,15,289, and of this Rs.36,90,605 worth went into King Theebaw's country. Indeed, the people of Upper Burma are entirely dependent on British territory for their supply of rice, the staple food of the population; and if its exports were prohibited, they would be reduced to a miserable condition. This rice exported from British territory by inland communications to Upper Burma is passed free of duty. If it were taxed at the same rate as similar exports by sea, namely, three annas per maund, an annual revenue of about three lakhs of rupees would be realised. After mentioning divers other articles of miscellaneous commerce along the frontier, which we have not space to enumerate, the report speaks of the trade in wollen goods, and remarks that "it might be developed largely, for the people of Afghanistan, Cashmere, Nepal, Thibet, and Bhutan all wear woollens extensively, and though they wear their home-made goods, there is little doubt that woollen clothing made by machinery in mills would supersede such clothes in those countries as they have done elsewhere. Yet to them little is sent, more than half the total exports being taken up for Burma." The manufacture of wool in India is an industry which will repay any attention given it by capitalists. There is a wide outlet for such goods in India itself, as well as in the neighbouring countries.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Sept. 8 a bill to provide against the spreading of certain contagious diseases among horses was passed. The bill provides that owners of diseased horses must give information to the police, or, in default, pay a penalty of Rs.500. The police are to have the horse examined by a veterinary surgeon, and, if found affected with disease, to cause it to be conveyed to hospital, or slaughtered forthwith. A bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the rating for the construction charges and maintenance of district communications and other works of public utility, and of provincial public works, was also passed. In the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, who was confined to his room from illness, Mr. Paul presided. The council adjourned *sine die*.—Pioneer.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—"Formerly the wealthier classes of the native gentry of Calcutta were forward in vieing with their European fellow-citizens in getting up races. But now no such races are to be heard of, nor is there even a Hindu cricket club in this city, where the educated and wealthy Hindu muster so strong. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value of physical development to the native races, who have greatly deteriorated in physical strength through the influence of those sedentary pursuits to which the educated classes so largely bet themselves, especially in Bengal. We are glad, however, to see that Bombay is setting a good example to the other Presidency cities. The Hindu Cricket Club there has already become a local institution, which is rapidly growing in popularity; and we should rejoice to find that our youthful countrymen in Bengal and other Provinces would imitate the example of Bombay, and organise clubs for cricket playing and other healthful and manly exercises."—*Indian Mirror*.

PUBLIC WORKS IN BENGAL.—In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the Government of Bengal is said to have directed that, owing to present financial pressure, all public works in Bengal, including, in certain cases, the periodical repairs, whether connected with irrigation or otherwise, should be suspended, with the exception of those urgently required. In consequence of this order, the works, in connection with the proposed improvements in the Eastern canals, the cost of which—viz., sixty lakhs, was included in the Budget for the ensuing year, and was sanctioned by Government, are not to be commenced at present. The only work connected with the canal which is to be carried on is the construction of the lock gate at Dhappa, which is fast progressing towards completion, and the estimated cost of which is said to be about five lakhs of rupees, but the actual cost of which will presumably exceed the estimate, in consequence of several extra works having been carried out in connection with the project.—*Indian Daily News*.

CAWNPORE AS A SALT CENTRE.—The importance of Cawnpore as a distributing centre for Sambhar salt is clearly brought out in Mr. Halsey's inland customs report. In 1878-79, 533,188 maunds, and in 1879-80, 937,607 maunds were consigned from the lake by railway to Cawnpore. The exports from this entrepot are chiefly by railway into Oudh. A great deal of salt also reaches Cawnpore by the Ganges Canal. Mr. Halsey is arranging for the establishment of depots at Agra, Delhi, and Cawnpore, which will prevent sudden rushes of trade on Sambhar itself, and give the railway a steady carrying business all the year through, the depots being re-stocked at the slack trading season. The system of through booking salt, from Sambhar to any railway station in India, on indent accompanied by a Treasury receipt for duty paid on salt and bags, affords, by its simplicity, the greatest convenience to traders; and the transactions in this way have increased by 50 per cent. in 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79.—*Pioneer*.

THE HIDE TRADE.—An interesting fact connected with the hide trade is brought out in Mr. Halsey's recently published report on the working of the Salt Department for 1879-80. To be properly cured, hides must be treated with sulphate of soda (khari), as pure as possible; if dressed with the impure form generally used they absorb moisture to a large extent, and sweat and rot in the holds of vessels. The purest khari is got from Patna, where it is found mixed with only about 2 per cent. of chloride of sodium. But the difficulty of getting khari free from salt has led to the use of arsenic and preparations thereof, chiefly arsenicate of potash, which is cheaper; and when the hides, moreover, are treated with this they become half as light again as those cured with khari. But Mr. Halsey justly points out that there is a great objection to the increased use of arsenic. The class of people who collect the hides are of very low caste, and it is to them that the arsenic has to be distributed. The temptation thus put in their way is very great, and has led to several cases of cattle poisoning. Mr. Halsey is trying to develop a sufficient supply of sulphate of soda in the North Western Provinces, so as to obviate the use of arsenic.—*Ibid*.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Tukvar Company, held Sept. 4, the report and accounts were passed and the directors were authorised to pass an *ad interim* dividend at the close of the season or earlier if possible. At the half-yearly meeting of the Hoolungoree Tea Company, held Sept. 4, the report and accounts were passed. At the half-yearly meeting of the Dunbar Cotton Mill a dividend of 3 per cent., or Rs.3 per share, was declared, and it was resolved to increase the insurance on the mill to five lakhs of rupees.—*Englishman*.

RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR.—The resolution on the General Administration Report of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions for 1879-80, tells of a very materially improved state of affairs, as compared with that period when these districts—particularly the latter—were the scenes of constantly recurring riots. Now we read of nothing but progress in agriculture and commerce generally, and of a thoroughly contented people. On this latter point, the commissioner's remark is expressive. He says:—"The great majority of the people of the division are uneducated agriculturists, and under our settled system of Government have scarcely a thought beyond their domestic and village affairs, their

cattle and crops, and the rates of rent and cesses. . . . I believe that the people from the highest to the lowest are fully sensible of the advantages they enjoy under British rule, and are generally contented." The rainfall of the season was heavy, and, on the whole, the crops were good. The heavy rains, too, are said to have flooded and carried away vast "accumulations of dirt from villages," and to have cleaned the stagnant pools and beds of old rivers. As a natural consequence, fever cases were comparatively few, having in Dinagore fallen from 32,164 to 24,411, a decrease of 24 per cent.; and in connection with this subject, the collector affirms that he believes this to be a real improvement, and not a fallacious one, resulting from faulty registration; as, on his tour, he heard on all sides confirmatory evidence of the fact. Under all these circumstances, it is not surprising that we should be told that "the people of the division are, on the whole, well off." Emigration from the district has ceased; and, on the contrary, there is an influx of people from the neighbouring districts in search of work, tempted, perhaps, by the comparatively high rate of wages. The daily rate of wages for ordinary coolies is—at Rajshahye, three annas; at Julpigoree, three to four annas; at Rungpore and Dinagore, four to eight annas; and at Serajunge, six annas. These rates are much higher than Danghars and Santhals can make in their own mehals. These tribes, in consequence, give off large contingents, who cross the Ganges in search of employment. Manufactures of various kinds, chiefly tea, indigo, and silk, seem to be carried on in the division on a large scale; immense quantities of gunny cloths are made at home by the people, besides the large outturn of the Serajunge mills, which is estimated at "sufficient cloth for four and a-half million bags" annually.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE GANGES CANAL.—The Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India has prepared for the information of the Marquis of Hartington a statement showing the cost of the Ganges Canal, now near completion. The net cost of the canal appears to be Rs.3,29,40,885. The total earnings in 1878-79 were Rs.32,82,961 (Rs.26,11,154 direct revenue, and Rs.6,71,807 indirect revenue); while the working expenses amounted to Rs.9,69,993. Thus the net direct revenue amounted to Rs.16,41,251, being a return of 5.47 per cent. on the capital outlay at the close of the year. The net direct and indirect revenue combined, amounting to Rs.23,13,058, gave a return of 7.71 per cent. The maximum area commanded by the canal was estimated in 1873 at 1,205,000 acres, which, as shown from the actual result, 1,182,330 acres, was not far from the mark. The report concludes with a request that her Majesty's Government will give sanction to the sum of Rs.3,41,47,177, being accepted as the limit of capital expenditure on the canal, in place of Rs.3,18,33,905 as now sanctioned. This new amount is intended to include the cost of constructing a navigable channel, known as the Dasna channel, to connect the Ganges and Agra canals, estimated at Rs.7,50,000.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 30,239 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed quiet at £2 2s. 6d. for rice; £2 10s. for jute; £2 15s. to £3 light freight. For London *via* Cape: The market closed firm at £1 15s. to £1 17s. 6d. for rice or wheat; £2 7s. 6d. for linseed; £2 10s. for rape and poppy; and £2 5s. for jute, &c. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Quotations nominal. For Liverpool *via* Cape: £1 15s. for wheat; £1 18s. 9d. for linseed; and £1 17s. 6d. for jute.—*Englishman*.

CHOLERA.—The cholera epidemic at Gwalior and Morar has subsided. There have been several deaths among the natives of both places, but only two fatal cases have occurred among the Europeans in the latter cantonments. Among these was the engineer in charge of the ice house.—*Indian Herald*.

PATIALA.—We hear that his Excellency the President of the Patiala Council of Regency has received a telegram from the Punjab Government thanking the council for their congratulations to the Government on the success of General Roberts. We stated in our issue of Sept. 9 that the Patiala State is distinguished for its loyal feelings to the British Government, to which we should add that the Government is ever ready to acknowledge the loyal spirit shown by the princes or chiefs under its protection.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.—The correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—"There has been a serious accident at Jutogh, which has a very unpleasant look about it. A soldier of the 72nd Regt. was in Simla on Saturday, and was returning to Jutogh, a distance of five miles, when he was either thrown or fell down a khud of some thirty feet depth, and lay there till six next morning, when he was picked up in an insensible state and carried into barracks. He was seriously injured about the head and other parts of his body, and from these wounds the blood had flowed very freely during the time he was lying where he fell. In his delirious state he often called on the name of a party at Simla with whom he had been in company on Saturday. This, with various other circumstances which have transpired, leads the authorities to suppose that his fall was caused by some person or persons interested in the death of the soldier. I do not know if the poor fellow is dead; he was not expected to live on Sunday."—*Bombay Gazette*.

BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held at Calcutta on Sept. 10.

Mr. Justice Wilson, the president, delivered a long address in the course of which he said their numbers were very substantial, their financial position thoroughly sound, their meetings were generally well-attended, they had during the past two years—nearly two years—that he had the honour of being connected with the association, an excellent series of papers from members of various classes, and they had every reason, to look forward with fair confidence, to the prosperity and usefulness of the institution.—*Times of India*.

THE OFFICIAL MIGRATION.—The secretariat offices at Simla break up on Oct. 12 for Calcutta.

JUDGES' HOLIDAY.—The Judges of the Calcutta High Court are scattering themselves for a holiday. The Hons. A. Wilson, L. Broughton, L. Tottenham, and C. D. Field go to England; the Hon. W. F. McDonnell, V.C., to Suez, and the Hon. C. Pontifex to Ootacamund.—*Times of India*.

GRIEVANCE OF COTTON GOODS IMPORTERS.—Intense dissatisfaction is felt by the importers of cotton goods with the course which has been adopted by the collector of customs regarding duty-free cloths in which trivial irregularities have been found. The very smallest of these irregularities, which can with ingenious perversity be construed under the Sea Customs Act into an offence, is visited with the confiscation of the goods in which it occurs, and with the maximum fine. It thus happens that an irregularity which may not involve the loss of one rupee to the revenue is made the excuse for exacting a penalty of, possibly, five thousand rupees. The collector treats every case alike, rejects proofs which should satisfy him of the accidental nature of the irregularity, and, by straining the law to the utmost, visits misfortune with the rigour which should be reserved for fraud. It cannot have been the intention of the framers of the Act that the almost unbounded powers which they reserved to the collector should be wielded with an entire absence of discretion, and the Government would do well to arrest a scandal which is growing into portentous dimensions.—*Englishman*.

THE LATE REV. M. A. SHERRING.—It is stated that an effort is being made to obtain the recognition by the Secretary of State of the late Mr. Sherring's literary merits and of his valuable works in the course of education. It is proposed also to raise a memorial to him, and subscriptions from his friends for this purpose will be received by the Rev. J. A. Lambert, Benares.—*Times of India*.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—We have received from Col. Maisey, hon. secretary of the Simla Fine Arts Society, a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting recently held under the presidency of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. It was resolved that steps be taken for the formation of a permanent society for the encouragement of the fine arts, and that there be an annual exhibition of pictures, &c., at Simla. Prizes will be given according to conditions to be notified each year, for the best productions of amateurs. The works of professional artists are to be received for exhibition, and for sale if so desired, but not to compete for prizes. A collection of works upon subjects connected with the fine arts will be formed at Simla as speedily as funds allow, and some of the best art periodicals have been ordered for the use of members. As soon as suitable rooms are secured by the society, measures are to be taken towards the formation of a free fine arts gallery at Simla. Members of the society will pay a yearly subscription of Rs.12, and a donation of Rs.50 or upwards will constitute the donor a life member. The resolutions are signed by Sir R. E. Egerton, Sir F. P. Haines, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. C. Grant, Major General Napier Campbell, R.A., Surgeon General J. W. Cunningham, Col. Maisey, and others.—*Times of India*.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a general court martial assembled at Jhelum, August 17, Private James William King, 9th Lancers, and Private Martin Cullen, 10th Regt., were respectively found guilty of insubordination and violence, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—*Times of India*.

THE LICENCE TAX IN NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—The report on the licence tax operations in the North West Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, has now been published. A hurried glance at the table of contents yields some interesting information:—"The licence tax is a tax on ostensible means, tempered by appeals to actual income. The nominal cost of establishment is wholly fallacious, as the mass of the work devolved upon the ordinary establishments. Serious evils attended in practice the administration of the tax in 1879. The enormous labour involved necessarily interfered with other really more important work and rendered the tax most costly. A reasonable revenue had to be raised from this source, but to do this with any decent regard for an appearance of equity involved an amount of labour and energy that might have been better utilised. Certainly no measure, as a whole, has ever received more constant and intelligent attention; but it cannot be asserted that the results were correspondingly satisfactory. No two officers could be depended on to arrive at the same results, for the majority of the assessments were purely guess work. Really correct and just assessments were impossible in the majority of cases in 1879. Naturally the uncertainty that attended the assessments paved the way for widespread corruption amongst the putwarrees, and more or less demoralization of higher officials; in some cases even to tahsildars. Facts are established enough to condemn any tax; and the entire service that had so loyally administered it does almost

unanimously condemn it." The report, however, according to the table of contents, goes on to affirm that with the recent important modification of the law, the licence tax may be unobjectionably maintained on one condition, namely, "that the *status quo* be now accepted, and the hunt after taxees discontinued, the lists for 1880 being maintained for some years practically unaltered." If the system advocated in the report be pursued, "£100,000 a year may be realised unobjectionably by the license-tax in the North West Provinces and Oudh."—*Pioneer*.

THE SALT REVENUE IN BENGAL.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has had reason to complain lately that sufficient care is not taken in his dominions to protect the salt revenue. There are some magisterial officers, it seems, "who persistently neglect to give due effect to the rules for the grant of rewards to police officers and informers" in cases of illicit manufacture, possession, and transport. The prosecutions under the salt law in Bengal last year numbered 1,355; there were 1,473 persons convicted, and Rs.1,775 were realised from fines and forfeitures; while only Rs.66-4 was paid in rewards to the police and informers. The Lieutenant Governor has desired the Board of Revenue to bring to his special notice next time those officers who neglect his orders about rewards.—*Pioneer*.

THE BANJARAS.—The Banjara tribes of Central India still provide pack bullocks for carriage where the railway system has not penetrated. The State railways run in parallel lines, north and south; the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsular Railways east and west at a considerable distance apart. Within the included space, thousands of bullocks, carrying every conceivable article of country produce, move in all directions, the average rates of carriage varying from four annas to eight annas a maund per 100 miles. No form of carriage could be designed better, adapted to a country in which, with hardly any roads, there are immense tracts of grazing ground. From time immemorial the Banjaras have had the exclusive right of trading in salt. Bankers make them small loans, which the Banjaras repay by their profits from the sale of the salt, with usually a very high rate of interest. Formerly a loan of Rs.100 or Rs.150 enabled the Banjara to do a good business, and the risk was slight; but, owing to the British duty being levied at the time of purchase, a capital of Rs.600 or Rs.700 is now required, and bankers are less willing to make advances. The traders, however, finding that their supplies of salt were failing, have begun to advance the necessary funds, sending a member of their firm with the Banjara to secure a refund of their money. One of the chief causes of the distrust of the Banjara trade was the length of time their bullocks take to march; they seldom travel above five miles a day, and a banker in Bhopal advancing money to a Banjara for the purchase of salt might not hear of him for six months. When the railway is open to Neemuch the journey will be greatly reduced; and it is probable that the Banjara will eventually be a carrier of salt, as he is of everything else, instead of a trader.—*Ibid*.

BRITISH BURMA.—Mr. W. W. G. Beatson has been appointed consular agent for the United States of America at Bassein, in the place of Mr. J. G. Grieve, resigned; and Mr. J. E. Orr, consular agent for the United States of America at Akyab, in the place of Mr. W. F. Halliday, resigned.—*Ibid*.

MUSSOORIE.—A fatal accident has befallen a Mr. Conner, one of the Mussoorie Volunteers. A large parade was held at the Manor House; he was present at it, and when on his way back to Mussoorie must have been overtaken by the storm. Whilst proceeding along the lower road by Messrs. Whympers' brewery, during the pitchy darkness of the night, he stepped over the khud. He was found dead next morning by some of Messrs. Whympers' employes.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The directors have made the following changes in the bank's establishment:—Mr. A. MacBean has been appointed agent at Benares, vice Mr. Slater. Mr. P. D. Harrison, accountant at Hyderabad, has been granted six months' leave.—*Gazette*.

MADRAS.

FINANCIAL RETURNS OF THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.—We have been kindly favoured by the Bishop of Madras with a printed summary of the financial returns from the clergy ministering to English congregations in this diocese, with the following statement by the Bishop:—Ootacamund, July 21, 1880. The accompanying summary of financial returns from European and Eurasian congregations embraces a period of fifteen months ending March 31, 1880. The object of this change has been to assimilate in future the financial year in the Ecclesiastical Department to the Government official year. 2. The amount of contributions freely given during the fifteen months through the clergy is found to be Rs.1,38,121-11-5, viz.:—Collected from all sources within the church and district, Rs.1,46,799-12-8; deduct school fees, Rs.5,804-15-2; do. interest, sales, &c., Rs.2,837-2-1; total Rs.1,38,161-11-5. 3. The corresponding sums in the three preceding years were:—1876, Rs.1,24,752-9-8; 1877, Rs.1,22,662-1-4; 1878, Rs.1,06,912-10-4. If the sum collected in 1878 be increased by one-fourth, i.e., Rs.26,728-2-7, the amount collected at the same rate in fifteen months will be Rs.1,33,640-13-11, which our present amount exceeds by Rs.4,480-13-6. If the Rs.1,38,121-11-5

collected in the fifteen months under review be reduced by one-fifth, viz., Rs.27,624-5-6, the remainder Rs.1,10,497-5-11 assumed to be collected in twelve months, exceeds the amount collected in the previous twelve months by Rs.3,584-11-7. Under either comparison the period under review is an improvement upon the year 1878. But, notwithstanding this, it is disappointing to observe that our latest twelve months' contributions fall short of those of 1877 and 1876, under the latter computation, by Rs.12,164-11-5 and Rs.14,255-3-9 respectively; and according to the former computation, by Rs.15,205-14-3 and Rs.17,819-0-8. The absence of many members of our congregations at the seat of war will account in some measure for this unfavourable appearance. But vigorous efforts on the part of the clergy are needed to recover lost ground.—*Madras Times*.

THE LOCAL FUNDS BUDGET.—The balances brought forward amount to Rs.12,71,850 for road fund, Rs. 2,66,340 endowment fund, and Rs.6,63,320 for the general fund, being a total of Rs.22,01,510. Last year the Budget estimate of balances was only Rs.8,85,520. Under the head of allotments by Government there is a falling off of Rs.34,200, the grants for roads and for schools being less than those of last year. There is a slight increase in the receipts from rates and taxes, the cess on land showing an increase of Rs.28,000, or say, Rs.40,80,860, against Rs.40,52,130. Tolls, however, exhibit a falling off, for during the current year they are estimated to yield Rs.3,41,960 only, against Rs.3,76,530 received last year. The fees in schools show an increase of Rs.2,550, and the increase in the contribution from municipalities is upwards of Rs.2,000. The receipts from endowments, contributions, and donations also show an increase, being Rs.2,68,130, against Rs.2,39,310. Miscellaneous receipts exhibit a falling off from Rs.33,280 to Rs.64,400, the total estimate of receipts of the various local fund boards amounts to the large sum of upwards of seventy-three lakhs of rupees, or an increase of thirteen lakhs over the previous year. In the estimates of expenditure there is an increase of about four lakhs of rupees under the heading public works. New communications will swallow up clearly three lakhs of rupees; repairs, establishment, tools and plant, contingencies, all show a slight increase. The expenditure under Grant II. Education, will be less this year than last by about Rs.16,000; the greatest reduction is under the head of grants in aid. Under the heading Grant III. Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions, there is an increase of a little over one lakh, the totals being Rs.11,36,410, and Rs.10,32,549, respectively. Miscellaneous also exhibits an increase of Rs.16,000. The total expenditure is set down at Rs.58,94,380, against Rs.52,82,320 last year, and the balance that will be carried forward will be Rs.15,20,380. On looking at the detailed estimate for the road fund, Rs.7,42,950 are set down for new works, and upwards of nineteen and a-half lakhs for repairs. The establishment will cost Rs.5,70,100, and tools and plant Rs.67,600. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the endowment fund are a balance of Rs.2,66,340 brought forward; interest is set down for Rs.22,320; rents and produce of lands, Rs.1,91,441; allotments from capital, Rs.1,2000; contribution grants from Government, Rs.46,396. The expenditure gives Rs.59,375 for fixed charges of endowed institutions; Rs.1,63,413 contingent charges of endowed institutions; Rs.73,190 allotments for public works and sundry other allotments we need not name. There is a very great difference in the estimated receipts of the different boards; that of Chicacole is set down at Rs.83,890, while that of Tanjore figures for Rs.6,00,920; the Nilgiris is for Rs.76,5000; and Salem for Rs.3,06,410. While Rs.16,020 are raised from tolls in the Chingleput district, Rs.28,280 in Coimbatore, and Rs.42,000 in Calicut, Gooty raises by tolls only Rs.1,920; Coconada, Cuddapah, and Mudnapulli receive nothing from tolls. The returns from the cesses also show wide variation; in Chicacole they yield Rs.65,000, in South Arcot Rs.2,39,000. The allotments from general revenue are made on a principle we do not understand; while Calicut receives Rs.36,400, and Tellicherry Rs.33,600, Mudnapulli gets only Rs.850, and Cuddapah Rs.1,130.—*Madras Times*.

NILGIRI CINCHONA.—A Madras correspondent writes:—You will, no doubt, be glad to learn that a trial consignment of Nilgiri cinchona bark is going to Australia, with a view to test the market for this article in the Southern continent. Messrs. Dymes and Co. have obtained fifty bales of bark from the Government plantations by purchase. The bark will contain a fair proportion of trunk, branch, and twig bark. It is also to be partly original bark, partly mossed and partly renewed. Messrs. Dymes and Co. will pay the average price realised at the latest sales of similar bark in England. In making this concession, the Government are anxious to avoid creating a precedent, and state that they are not prepared to depart from the general principle of open competition in the sale of Government cinchona bark.—*South of India Observer*.

MAJOR GENERAL CRAWFORD COOKE.—Major General Crawford Cooke, of the Madras Staff Corps, who was for some time quartermaster-general of the Madras Army, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The actual expenditure of the Madras Irrigation Canal Company during the quarter ended March 31, 1880, Rs.40,028-15-3, and the outlay up to March 31, 1880, Rs.1,15,38,389-15-5. The charges for establish-

ment during the quarter were, general management Rs.4715-10-8, and executive establishment Rs.8,895-5-1, equal to 11·78 per cent. and 22·22 per cent., respectively, upon the outlay on the works.—*Madras Times*.

PORTS FOR SHIPMENT AND LANDING OF GOODS.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section II of the Sea Customs Act VIII, of 1878, his Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the ports of Perupalem and Pulicat in the districts of Godavari and Chingleput, respectively, to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods.—*Madras Times*.

A REMINDER.—The following notification has been published. The heads of departments and of offices are reminded that the Budget Estimates for the year 1881-82 are due, and that they should be submitted to Government with as little delay as possible. The estimates for petty construction and repairs, dealt with departmentally, should also be submitted for 1881-82.—*Gazette*.

PATENT.—There has been received in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, a copy of the specification of the invention of which the following is a brief description:—Mr. Edward Henry Leveaux, of Hampton Wick, in the County of Middlesex, England—"Improved apparatus for storing and transmitting motive power and for indicating the supply and expenditure of the same."—*Madras Times*.

PENSIONS OF OFFICERS' WIDOWS.—A question of considerable interest was decided by Mr. Justice Kernan in the Madras Insolvency Court the other day. A soucar opposed the petition of Mrs. M. J. Mandeville and Miss Mandeville, the widow and daughter of an officer, who are in receipt of pensions of Rs.238 and Rs.30 per month respectively. His lordship decided that he had no power to allocate the pension drawn by Mrs. Mandeville as the widow of a military officer.—*Bombay Gazette*.

NATIVE OFFICIALS.—The *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 31st ultimo announces that Mr. S. Gopal Krishna Iyer, B.C.E., has been appointed to the Public Works Department as an assistant engineer, 3rd grade. The *Madras Mail* remarks on this appointment:—It is some years since a student of the local Civil Engineering College has been nominated to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, and the course now followed indicates a fresh departure in the policy of the Government which is probably the outcome of the views enunciated by his Grace the Governor at the last University Convocation. Mr. S. Gopal Krishna Iyer passed first out of the Civil Engineering College in December, 1879, with an assistant engineer's certificate and subsequently obtained the degree of bachelor of civil engineering at the Madras University.—*Ibid*.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Certain statistics required by the Government of India of the extent of tea and coffee cultivation in this Presidency have been prepared by the Board of Revenue on information obtained from the districts. Tea cultivation is confined to the Nilgiris, where there are seventy-nine estates, which comprise an area of 9,002 acres; of these 4,831 acres were taken up and planted. 2,543 acres with mature and 1,628 acres with immature plants. The approximate yield of tea was 645,126lb. last year, giving an average yield of 253lb. per acre of mature plants. Coffee cultivation is carried on in seven districts in the Presidency, at Vizagapatam, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Salem and Malabar. In the first named district there are but 650 acres under cultivation; in Madura about 3,000 acres are under coffee; the Dindigul taluq has the largest number of plantations. In Tinnevely there are forty-six plantations, but the area of land under coffee is only 2,679 acres, with an approximate yield of 236,302lb.; in the Coimbatore district the average is larger than in Tinnevely, though there are a smaller number of plantations, the yield being 105,140lb. The Nilgiri district has a large area under coffee, namely, 45,990 acres with a yield of 10,256,125lb; in Salem there are 10,059 acres under cultivation with a yield of 1,302,960lb. The estates in the district are chiefly on the Shevaroy-hills, where the average production per acre is returned at 335lb. against 462lb. on the Nilgiris. In five taluqs of the Malabar district coffee is largely cultivated, the total of plantations is returned at 14,858—which shows a falling off when compared with the figures returned in the previous year, owing to some of the plantations having been destroyed by fire and have therefore been struck off from the accounts. The acreage under coffee in the Wynaad is given at 65,829, of which 32,197 acres are returned as the area with mature and 6,905 acres with immature plants; 26,727 acres have not been planted out, but will in course of time be cultivated. The total approximate yield of coffee on all the estates in the presidency is returned at 20,381,086lb. for 131,353 acres, 62,729 being planted with mature and 12,996 acres with immature plants. The cost of cultivation varies, and is returned at Rs.250 per acre in the Wynaad, against Rs.36 per acre in Tinnevely.—*Madras Standard*.

THE LATE RAILWAY FRACAS.—Some time ago Captain Berkeley Archer, of Bombay, was charged before Mr. Welsh, head assistant magistrate of North Arcot at Arconum, with assaulting Mr. Seymour Keye, of Hyderabad, while he was a passenger in a railway train, with interfering with the comfort of passengers, and with assaulting the servants of the railway company while in the execution of their duty. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five rupees in regard to each of the

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

THE PROGRESS OF MADRAS.

THE eloquence of statistics has recently received a new and interesting illustration in a Parliamentary paper bristling with figures, which has been carefully compiled by the Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department of the India-office. The columns and tables of figures, with concise comments and explanations, set forth, when carefully studied, the growth and changes in the Presidency of Madras, of revenue and taxation, and the sea-borne trade, together with the statistics of the salt trade, from the beginning of the century to 1878. The point of departure of the review contained in these pages is from the era when the stronghand and autocratic measures of Lord Wellesley, in the words of Mr. Wheeler, put an end to the anarchy and oppression which had prevailed for centuries in Southern India. The Madras Presidency, which was originally restricted to a sandy tract on the Coromandel coast of six miles in length and one inland, was extended westward to the coast of Malabar, northward to the Kistna and Godavari, and southward to Cape Comorin. Between the years 1620, when the first trading settlement was settled at Masulipatam, and 1800, when the information contained in these statements commences, successive conquests, cessions, and treaties had ended in the acquisition of the territories, which, with little alteration, either in addition or loss, constitute the Madras Presidency of the present day, with its total area of 138,856 square miles, and a population by the last census of 31,597,822 souls, under British administration. Since the opening of the century the only acquisitions of territory are the districts of Kurnool, which territory was annexed in 1838 upon the discovery of the complicity of the then Nawab in a Mussulman plot to subvert the English *raj*. His concealed military preparations were held to afford abundant proof of the disloyalty which was punished by the confiscation of his principality, comprising an area of about 7,000 square miles, containing an estimated population of 293,190 souls, and yielding a revenue of about £80,000. That population by the last census had grown to over 900,000. The

purchase of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar for £20,000, and the transference in 1862 of the important district of North Kanara to the Presidency of Bombay, by which Madras lost an area of 4,000 square miles, with a population of 338,000 souls, and a revenue of £147,000, form the only other changes in the territorial limits of the ancient loyal Presidency. The native States of Travancore, Cochin, and the three smaller ones of Poodocotta, Bunganapilly, and Sundoor, do not enter into the scope of the report, and Mysor and Coorg, being under the direct administration of the Government of India, are equally excluded. The State revenue of taxation of the Presidency is set forth with great care, distinguished under its several heads or sources, and the miscellaneous revenue which is derived from items, not strictly of taxation, is kept clearly apart, both in the annual totals and averages. The different columns are totalled so as to show, as far as is practicable, the decennial growth of the revenue and the average of each decade. For thirty-five years the revenue arising from the land, *moturfa*, or tax on trades, houses, &c., the excise and tobacco monopoly, are necessarily given in a lump sum, and, up to the date of the abolition of the tobacco duties, show a curiously uniform average after the advance between 1800 and 1810 of from two and a-half to nearly four million pounds. But during the last three decades, applying the term to the period of eight years, during which the *moturfa* tax was relinquished in 1861 in favour of a license tax, there was an increase from an average of four millions to £4,826,401. As this total is made up during the last period of the two items only of land revenue and abkarri excise, we may take out the £582,022 representing the latter, and find that the land revenue averaged since 1870 £4,243,129; the highest year, 1872-3, returning £4,693,469 and the lowest, 1876-77, £3,296,575. When first the land revenue is found recorded separately—namely, in the fourth decade—the average is shown as £3,160,827, which was augmented by about £300,000 in the ensuing period of ten years. The growth of the land revenue and the extension of the occupied area of land in the Presidency since 1852-3 is separately shown in an elaborately tabulated statement, which includes the annual demand and the realisations, the general results obtainable from which may be thus summarised. Comparing the averages of the first with those of the last quinquennial period, which includes the two years of famine, the increase in realisations of land revenue generally has been £588,257, or about 17 per cent. Taking the figures for the fully assessed ryotwari lands only, and omitting an increase due to the inclusion of Malabar in 1865-66, the assessment has risen by £731,942, or 25 per cent., and the occupied area by not less than 7,215,896 acres, or 60 per cent. The causes of the decrease in average rates are partly special reductions of assessment from time to time; partly the gradual introduction of the revised settlements, which, since 1856, has been extended to twelve districts; and partly the extension of cultivation to poorer and more lightly assessed soils. The absolute decrease is from about 5s. per acre to about 3s. 10½d., or 23 per cent. The relative decrease of the rise in prices, if taken into consideration, is of course greater. On dry land the occupied area has increased by 6,654,847 acres, or about 72 per cent., the assessment by £448,801, or 37 per cent., the rate having fallen from 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 1½d. On wet lands there is nominally an increase in area of

903,371 acres, or 36 per cent., the rate having fallen from 13s. 1d. to 8s. 11½d. The real increase of irrigation is, however, not inadequately exhibited by these figures, as is shown by the great increase in water rates of more than 300 per cent., and about 18 per cent. in the charge for second crops.

The growth of the total revenue or taxation during the century can be but imperfectly compared with the population, but, besides the statement as to the land revenue, the report contains statements of similar details with regard to the local and municipal taxation since 1853, and an important one on the sea-borne trade and the returns of the salt trade and revenue from the beginning of the century, to which we can only briefly refer. The first year in which an approximate comparison of the incidence of total taxation can be given is 1822-23, when the population was returned as thirteen and a-half millions. It is carefully stated that, previous to 1871, the returns of population are untrustworthy; but, accepting those figures, we find the State revenue in that year, totalling £4,794,775, amounted to 7s. 1d. per head of population. In the period 1872-73 to 1877-78 the revenue and taxation amounted per head of population to 4s. 9½d., of which 5½d. comes under the head of local and municipal taxation. Thus the augmentation which has taken place in the progress of the century, while it has added to the revenue four million pounds, inclusive of all sources, has diminished the actual incidence of taxation from 7s. to 4s. 4d. per head.

The tabular statements dealing with the sea-borne trade and the salt returns give these general results. Since 1844-45 a rapid and gradual increase of trade is to be noticed. The average receipts from custom duties for the quinquennium 1845-46 to 1849-50, as compared with the last five years reviewed, show an increase from £129,543 to £283,045, while the value of the sea-borne trade had risen from £4,700,000 to nearly 24 millions sterling, and the duties bearing upon the trade thus appear to be 2·75 per cent. in the first as compared with 1·10 per cent. in the second. The receipts derived from salt show a gradual increase of not quite £150,000 for each period of ten years, the result being that the salt revenue, which in 1800 is put down at £19,352, in the last decade averaged £1,283,972; the salt rate, including duty, being in 1810 14 annas, as compared with an average of Rs.2 4 annas before the increase of duty in 1878.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 11.)

MICHELL—STEVENSON—DRIERG—KENNEDY—Officers in the Assam Commission confirmed in the appointments which they at present hold substantively pro tempore, from May 1:—Major T. B. Michell, as deputy commissioner, 4th grade; Mr. G. Stevenson, C.S., as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. J. S. Drierg, as assistant commissioner, 7th grade; Mr. C. G. M. Kennedy, as extra assistant commissioner, 6th grade.

MACLEAN, Mr. A. T., B.C.S., to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, from July 23.

STONE, Rev. A. E., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment. The Rev. Mr. Stone's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

TAYLOR, the Rev. J. M.A., B.D., to be an assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

TAYLOR—The services of the Rev. J. H. Taylor, B.A., chaplain of Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., wing officer, 9th N.I., to officiate as political assistant, 3rd class, and posted as cantonment magistrate at Neemuch.

KENNEDY, Lieut. W. P., political assistant, 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, to officiate as political assistant, 3rd class, and posted as 3rd assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Central India.

DALRYMPLE, Capt. R. G. E., officiating political assistant, 1st class, and officiating cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, is posted to Bansa-warra and Pertaburh as assistant political agent.

HASTINGS—RIDGEWAY—SMITH—PROTHEROE—Officers placed on political duty with the Cabul-Kandahar Field Force under the command of Lieut. General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., from August 8:—Major E. G. G. Hastings, chief political officer; Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, political officer; Major C. B. Euan Smith, political officer; Major M. Protheroe, political officer.

GIBBS, Major G. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed executive engineer, Northern Road Division.

WHITE, Mr. H. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed executive engineer, Mhow Division.

ELLIOTT, Mr. E. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.N.S. Railway, open line section, transferred to the salt branch, P.N.S. Railway.

JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is permanently appointed a deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, from Jan. 24.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. C., R.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works, to the headquarters, staff of the inspector general, Military Works.

CHANDLER, Mr. W., officiating 3rd grade officer, I.G.S. *Irrawaddy* is confirmed in that grade from Jan. 10.

WILLIAMSON, R. H., 1st class engineer, in H.M.'s Indian Marine, is placed on the list of 2nd class engineers.

CAMPBELL, Mr. A., commander I.G.S. *Enterprise*, and officiating dockmaster, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

PEEK, Mr. G., officiating commander, I.G.S. *Enterprise*, is confirmed in his appointment.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, three months' leave on medical certificate; Mr. J. Lloyd, storekeeper, 1st grade, twelve months' furlough.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Persian:—Major H. M. Pratt, 5th Punjab Infantry; Capt. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Foot; Capt. C. C. Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E.; Lieut. H. W. Hughes, Corps of Guides; Surg. H. Hamilton, M.D., I.M.D.; Capt. C. H. Hamilton, R.A.; Lieut. W. G. Mansel, 8th N.I.; Lieut. H. J. W. Jerome, R.E.; and C. Hoskyns, R.E.

MEDICAL.

HEMSTED, Surgeon A., has been permitted to resign the service, from Sept. 12.

M'CARTIE, Surgeon C. J., M.D., I.M.D., to officiate temporarily as medical officer at Gilgit.

MILITARY.

QUERIPPEL, Veterinary Surgeon A. E., R.A., on special duty in the Punjab, to officiate as assistant superintendent, horse breeding operations, Punjab.

BITTLESTON, Lieut. G. H., R.A., No. 5 Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as commandant.

Promotions:—

VIBART—SHAKESPEAR—Staff Corps—Major E. D. H. Vibart to be lieutenant colonel; and Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear to be major.

FLETCHER—BAX—Bengal Army—Capt. H. A. Fletcher, G.L.C., and Capt. W. I. Bax, G.L.I., to be majors.

HODGSON—Brevet Lieut. Col. S. Hodgson, Madras Cavalry, to be colonel.

REID—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 8.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Lieut. Col. M. Millett, Infantry, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, private affairs, for one year and twelve days; Major A. C. W. Crookshank, S.C., second assistant secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, medical certificate, for one year 182 days; Surg. Major C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for two years; Surg. Major E. O. Tandy, 8th Bengal Cavalry, medical certificate, for one year; Surg. T. Moloney, M.D., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for one year; Major A. Bannerman, Bombay Staff Corps, squadron commander, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 8.)

DUNDAS—2nd Battalion 8th Regiment—Lieut. L. C. Dundas, having passed the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter.

BECKER—1st Battalion 25th Regiment—Lieut. C. T. Becker to be instructor of musketry, vice Dandridge.

LOCKHART, Lieut. Col. W. S. A., B.I., is posted to Umballa for general duty.

ROWE, Lieut. O., R.A., to proceed from Meean Meer to Peshawur for duty with No. 10 Battery, 11th Brigade, R.A.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 9.)

YOUNG—6th N.I.—Second Lieut. C. F. G. Young, 99th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

Orders confirmed:—

MAXWELL—Cabul Field Force O., April 7, appointing Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R.E., adjutant R.E., 2nd Division Cabul Field Force.
STEDMAN—2nd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force O., June 11, appointing Capt. E. Stedman, 24th N.I., to be provost marshal to the 2nd Brigade during the time the brigade remains detached from headquarters of division.
HILL—Dated July 26, appointing Captain W. Hill, 2nd Goorkhas, to be provost marshal to the division.
PRICE—2nd Section Khyber Line Force O., dated August 9, appointing Capt. R. A. Price, 9th N.I., to be provost marshal at Jellalabad.
ANDERSON—Lahore Division O., August 13, appointing Col. H. C. Anderson, commanding 4th N.I., to the command of the Mooltan Brigade.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 8.)

BARTON, Mr. E. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, to act as magistrate and collector of Dinagepore.
GRANT, Mr. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Godda, Sonthal, Pergunnahs, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade.
RATTRAY, Mr. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is promoted temporarily to the 3rd grade.
RATTRAY, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Patchumba, Hazaribagh, is promoted temporarily to the 4th grade.
REILLY, Mr. E. M., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Serajunge, Pubna, is promoted temporarily to the 4th grade.
MARTIN, M. W. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Jamui, Monghyr, is confirmed in the 5th grade.
 To act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors from the dates mentioned:—
CURRIE—**TESTRO**—Mr. G. M. Currie, officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparun, from the 25th ult.; Mr. D. W. M. Testro, officiating magistrate and collector, Bogra, from the 29th ult.
 To act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors from the dates mentioned:—
SAMUELLS—**POSFORD**—Mr. C. A. Samuells, officiating magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, from the 25th ult.; Mr. J. Posford, officiating magistrate and collector, Pubna, from the 29th ult.
PERCIVAL, Mr. H. M., assistant lecturer, to act as an assistant professor, Presidency College, and to act in the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service.
CAMPBELL, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to officiate as executive engineer of the Darjeeling Division.
FURLOUGH—Mr. R. H. Anderson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Kooshtea, Nuddea, for three months; Mr. F. J. Rowe, a professor in the Presidency College, for seventeen months; Dr. C. M. Russell, civil medical officer, Sarun, for fifteen months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 11.)

SPARKS, Mr. H. J., commissioner of the Lucknow Division, to officiate as judicial commissioner of Oudh.
QUINN, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, Hardoi, to officiate as commissioner of the Lucknow Division.
BUTTS, Mr. H. H., sub judge, Fyzabad, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Hardoi, as a temporary arrangement.
THOMSON, Mr. J. B., officiating joint magistrate, Allahabad, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Allahabad.
BOWDER, Mr. Inspector J., of the Bareilly district police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Bareilly.
MUMFORD, Mr. E. A., assistant district superintendent of police, Lucknow, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Lucknow.
CORNELIUS, Mr. Inspector A., of the Lucknow district police, to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, Lucknow.
GILL, Mr. J. E., assistant magistrate, Muttra, to be a justice of the peace for the North West Provinces and Oudh.
MOORE, Mr. C. W., district and session judge, is posted to the Aligarh District.
AIKMAN, Mr. R. S., is transferred from Aligarh to Agra.
FURLOUGH—Rev. J. Lillie, assistant chaplain, Church of Scotland, Allahabad, three months privilege leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 11.)

BERRY, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Damoh, is appointed deputy commissioner of that district during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Col. W. B. Thomson, deputy commissioner.
FURLOUGH—Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C.S., officiating inspector general of police, for six months, on private affairs.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

ROE, Surg. W. A. C., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, in medical charge of the civil station of Murree, is confirmed in his appointment.
WATERFIELD, Col. W. G., C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, resumed charge of the Peshawar Division on August 30.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. J. W. H., deputy commissioner, to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Jullundur Division.
JENKINS, Col. C. V., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Kangra District on Sept. 4.
 Permitted to resign their commissions:—
HALL—**FENDALL**—Capt. C. H. Hall, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps; Second Lieut. J. L. Fendall, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Order confirmed:—

RADFORD—Edwardesabad Station O., August 20, directing Lieut. O.

C. Radford, 4th Regt. Punjab Infantry, to resume charge of the 3rd Sikh Depot, from July 23.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

WOOD, Mr. T. W., superintendent of police, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) grade, is posted to the district of Rangoon.
HUME, Mr. J. K., superintendent of police, is transferred from Rangoon Town to the Tharrawaddy district.
MYERS, the Rev. Salem, a junior chaplain, to officiate as chaplain of Thayetmyo.
MIDDLETON, Mr. A. H., accountant, is appointed to the charge of the office of railway accounts.
FURLOUGH—Mr. J. Dixon, assistant superintendent of police and officiating superintendent, 5th grade, 1 year's furlough to Europe.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 11.)

WALKER, Mr. S. N., acting assistant superintendent of police, Shillong, is transferred to the district of Cachar.
ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Sibsagar.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 14.)

BIRD, Mr. C. A., acting sub collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, to act as district and session judge of Cuddapah.
HAMNET, Mr. F. H., assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District of Coimbatore, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.
TAYLOR, Capt. J. H., master attendant, Madras, delivered over charge of the office to the deputy master attendant on Sept. 3.
BLACK, the Rev. John, B.A., to be chaplain of Trevandrum.
HORSLEY, Mr. W. D., collector and district magistrate, Cuddapah, to act as collector, district magistrate, and Government agent, Godavari.
UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. G., acting special assistant, Malabar, to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot.
BRODIE, Mr. V. A., acting head assistant, to act as special assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Malabar.
RUSSELL, Mr. S., assistant, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Tanjore.
HAYNE, Mr. W. C., to act as deputy conservator, 2nd class.
WOOLDRIDGE, Mr. H. L., to act as deputy conservator, 3rd class.
BOILEAU, Mr. E. H., to act as deputy conservator, 3rd class, vice Mr. A. W. Peet.
HADFIELD, Mr. G., to act as deputy conservator, 4th class.
RUNDALL, Mr. J. W., M.I.C.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, temporary, to be superintending engineer, 1st grade, temporary.
MEAD, Major H. R., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, to be superintending engineer, 2nd grade, temporary.
PRENDERGAST—**RUNDALL**—**MEAD**—Changes in the designation of officers holding the rank of superintending engineers, with effect from June 1, 1880:—Lieut. Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, temporary, to superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary; Mr. J. W. Rundall, M.I.C.E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, temporary, to superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary; Major H. R. Mead, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, temporary, to superintending engineer, 2nd class.
CIVIL FURLOUNDS—Mr. W. F. Grahame, acting district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, privilege leave for three months, on medical certificate; Mr. H. E. Sweet, acting assistant superintendent of police, privilege leave for three months on medical certificate; Mr. W. S. Foster, collector, district magistrate and Government agent, Godavari, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

ESMONDE-WHITE, Surgeon H. P., to act as residency surgeon, Travancore.
MARSDEN—The services of Surgeon James Cort Marsden are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
EAGAR, Surgeon F. G. L., A.M.D., from doing duty with British troops, Bellary, to doing duty with British troops, Bellary, attached to O-6th R.A.
COLLINGTON, Surgeon A. G., to be superintendent of the district gaol at Tanjore.

MILITARY.

HENDERSON—The services of Lieut. C. B. Henderson, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the P.W.D.
 Madras Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant Colonels.
STODDART—**WEST**—Major W. Stoddart, and Major F. E. West, from Sept. 12.
MILITARY FURLOUNDS—Lieut. Col. S. H. Williams, Staff Corps, second in command and wing commander, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. J. E. Porteous, Staff Corps, wing officer, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months; Capt. G. M. Martin, 12th Lancers, to Jan. 8, 1881, England, urgent private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 1.)

KERRICH, Second Lieut. L. W. C., 2-13th Foot, is appointed officiat-

ing squadron officer, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, and a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

Orders confirmed :—

THOMPSON—April 15, by the officer commanding Centre District, directing Surgeon Major D. R. Thompson, M.D., C.I.E., to assume medical charge, as a temporary measure, of the 36th Regiment N.I.
FAWCETT—August 3, by the officer commanding Ceded Districts, directing Surgeon Edward Fawcett, I.M.D., to take over medical charge of the Right Wing of the 25th M.N.I., and of the Brigade Staff and details.

LAWFORD—August 28, by the officer commanding Ceded Districts, appointing Col. E. M. Lawford, 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., to assume temporary command of the districts and garrison of Bellary.

SWINEY, Col. J., from 2nd in command 32nd Regt. N.I., to commandant 32nd Regt. N.I.

RIVERS, Major F. J., from wing commander 32nd Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command 42nd Regt. N.I.

BUTTLER, Major S. E. R., from officiating wing commander 32nd Regt. N.I., to wing commander 32nd Regt. N.I.

COLE, Lieut. Col. G. W., from general duty Secunderabad, to general duty Bangalore.

BRUNKER, Lieut. J. M. S., L Battery 6th Brigade R.A., to proceed from Kamptee to Peshawar to join E Battery A Brigade R.H.A.

NOBLE, Lieut. C. T. I., R.A., is attached to the 5th Regt. N.I. as officiating wing officer on probation, and appointed a probationer for the M.S.C.

Orders confirmed :—

RAMSDEN—August 14, by the commandant 10th Regt. N.I. appointing Lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

ATKINSON—August 21, by the commandant 5th Regt. N.I., appointing Major S. E. Atkinson to act as wing commander.

BROUGHTON—TREVOR—BAGSHAW—August 23, by the commandant 35th Regiment N.I., making the following appointments :—Major B. W. Broughton to officiate as commandant; Major F. R. Trevor to officiate as second in command and wing commander; and Major S. L. Bagshaw to officiate as wing commander.

VAN HOMRIGH—August 24, by the officer commanding Pallaveram, appointing Major P. A. Van Homrigh station staff officer, Pallaveram.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 16.)

MACKAY, Mr. E. V., is appointed substantive pro tem. assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha.

CORDAUX, Mr. E., to act as remembrancer of legal affairs.

HAMILTON, Mr. W. R., re-appointed to be Huzur deputy collector, Ahmednagar.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M., compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, to act as under secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

DOBBIE, Mr. J. G., superintending engineer, B.I.S.N. Company, is appointed member of the Local Marine Board of Examiners for the examination of engineers.

CLARKE, Capt. A. C., acting surveyor to Lloyd's agency, Bombay, is appointed one of the examiners in seamanship.

DANGERFIELD—CROWDACE—Mr. H. Dangerfield gave over charge of the office of the manager, Holkar and Scindia Neemuch State Railways, to Mr. C. H. Crowdace on Sept. 8.

SPRING—FOWLER—Mr. C. B. Spring delivered over to Mr. W. Fowler charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue, Uran Range, on Sept. 10.

MACKAY—PHILLIPS—Mr. E. V. Mackay delivered over to Major A. M. Phillips the office of the political agent, Mahi Kantha, on Sept. 7.

WROUGHTON—FRY—Mr. R. C. Wroughton, assistant conservator of forests, delivered over charge of the Nasik District Forest Office to Mr. T. B. Fry, on Sept. 6.

HORNIDGE, Mr. S., sub assistant conservator of forests, reported himself for duty to the District Forest Officer, Puna, on August 25.

YOUNGHUSBAND—JENKINS—Mr. A. D. Younghusband, assistant collector, delivered over charge of the Surat District Forest Office to Mr. J. L. Jenkins on Sept. 7.

FRY—YOUNGHUSBAND—Mr. T. B. Fry, assistant conservator of forests delivered over charge of the Surat District Forest Office to Mr. A. D. Younghusband, assistant collector on Sept. 3.

MEDICAL.

HOLMES, Surgeon Major T. J. P., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency District, to Puna Division.

MAUNSELL—CLARK—Medical officers to proceed in H.M.'s troopship *Orontes* to Natal and return in medical charge of the 1st Dragoon Guards :—Surgeon Major S. E. Maunsell and Surgeon J. R. Clark.

MACGREGOR—The services of Surgeon J. Macgregor are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

JOHNSTON, Surgeon Major T. B. W. P., relinquished charge of the Civil Hospital, Broach, on Sept. 1.

LEAHY, Hon. Surgeon J., is appointed to the civil medical duties at Thana, temporarily, from August 19.

MILITARY.

WESTROPP—The services of Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, 83rd Foot,

are placed at the disposal of the commissary general for temporary duty.

SWINHOB, Major C., deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy commissary general, Kandahar Force.

Order confirmed :—

HENDERSON—2nd Division (Kandahar Field Force) O., August 20, directing Col. J. H. Henderson, commanding line of communications, to command the Reserve Brigade.

Promotions in the Commissariat Department.

SETON—HIBBERT—RADCLIFFE—FAGAN—BARCLAY—Capt. W. B. Leaton, deputy assistant commissary general, second class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, first class, continuing to act as assistant commissary general, second class. Major J. Hibbert, sub assistant commissary general, first class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, second class, continuing to act as deputy assistant commissary general, first class. Capt. G. B. E. Radcliffe, sub assistant commissary general, second class, (on furlough,) to be sub assistant commissary general, first class. Major J. L. Fagan, sub assistant commissary general, third class, to be sub assistant commissary general, second class, continuing to act as sub assistant commissary general, first class. Lieut. E. A. Barclay, to be sub assistant commissary general, third class, on probation, to fill present vacancy and to act as sub assistant commissary general, first class.

Order confirmed :—

LYSTER—Second Division (Kandahar Field Force) O., August 20, appointing Capt. W. H. Lyster, wing officer, 24th Regiment N.I. to officiate as brigadier major, line of communications.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Puna, September 10)

Orders confirmed :—

ERSKINE—Khush-dil-Khan S. O.—August 17, appointing Major C. M. Erskine, officiating second squadron commander, Puna Horse to be station staff officer.

WOOD—Puna Division O., July 10, appointing Lieut. C. A. Wood, 17th Lancers, to officiate as staff officer, Purandhur Sanitarium.

THATCHER—Baroda S. O., August 30, appointing Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, adjutant and officiating wing commander, 20th Native Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer.

BANISTER—2-24th Foot R.O., Sept. 3, appointing Capt. G. S. Banister, to act as interpreter to the regiment.

SEYMOUR—16th N.I., R.O., August 25, directing Lieut. H. W. Seymour, wing officer and officiating adjutant to officiate as wing commander as a temporary measure.

CHAMBERS—NEWPORT—MORSE—24th N.I., R.O., August 20, directing Lieut. Col. R. M. Chambers, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major C. P. Newport, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. W. J. Morse, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS—Capt. T. G. Puda, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, for four months, on private affairs; Capt. J. R. Watson, S.C., wing officer, 16th Regiment N.I., to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate; Capt. J. T. Carruthers, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 16th Regiment N.I., to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate; Capt. F. L. Archer, 1-1 R.A., for twelve months, to England, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 30.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be majors—Capts. T. R. Cowie, E. A. Money.

To be captains—Lieuts. C. G. Mansel, C. T. Bingham, C. A. R. Sage, F. F. R. Burgess, C. J. Jamieson, C. Dempster, E. Bruce, J. F. Rivett-Carnac.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capts. H. P. Peet, E. S. Becher.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major R. C. Budd.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major S. Rimington.

To be major—Capt. C. Hay.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major F. S. Cherry, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. General B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, retired.

To be majors—Capt. (now Major) C. W. Babington, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General Powell; Capt. (now Major) J. G. T. Carruthers, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General G. M. Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

NAVAL NEWS.—*East Indies*—Letters have been received from the Commander in Chief in the *Euryalus*, at Trincomalee, up to Sept. 4. Had arrived from Zanzibar on the previous day. *Aden*—The *Philomel* returns from Seychelles about Oct. 26. The *Seagull* returned from a cruise on Sept. 17, and would sail for Perim on the 28th, returning the second week in October. *Persian Gulf*—The *Beacon* left Jaskh for Muscat and Karachi on July 25, and was to return by Aug. 31. The *Ready* (senior officer) and the *Woodlark* were at Jaskh on the same day. *Rangoon*—Letters have been received from the senior officer in the *Eclipse* up to Sept. 3. The *Dryad* sailed for Akyab and Bassein on Sept. 2, and would return about the 17th.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 951.]

first two charges, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.1,000 for assaulting the servants of the railway company while in the execution of their duty. Out of the fine the magistrate awarded Rs.25 as compensation to Mr. Keaye and Rs.25 to the railway company. Mr. Keaye submitted a petition to the High Court against decision of the magistrate, setting forth that the magistrate had treated the petitioner with very great indifference. The petitioner prayed that Captain Archer might be called upon to show cause why the punishment passed on him by the magistrate for the assault committed on the petitioner should not be enhanced, and also why fresh charges should not be entered against him, and he be punished for them. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Kindersley and Forbes, who were of opinion that substantial justice had been done in the case and dismissed the petition.—*Times of India*.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSOR.—The Maharaja of Mysor and Mr. Gordon recently visited Kolar. Grand demonstrations, attended by many thousand people from the surrounding villages, took place wherever the Maharaja went. A durbar was held on Saturday. In a speech made by Mr. Gordon at the Kolar School he said that the Maharaja had received a good English education, and he (Mr. Gordon) was sure the Prince would see that the care the British Government took in the province would in no way be remitted under his rule.—*Ibid*.

ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT TO HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR.—We hear that preparations on a grand scale are being made by the Mirzah Feroze Hoossain Saib Khan Bahadoor, agent to her Highness the Nawab Begum of the Carnatic, to give an entertainment to his Grace the Governor previous to his departure from Madras.—*Madras Mail*.

BOMBAY.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.—There is to be a good deal of reductions in the Government of H.H. the Nizam, effected from the month of Aban; nearly one lakh in the revenue survey and the same amount in the adawlots, &c. The lucky munsibdars are always free from these reductions, but hereafter they will have to pass examinations and go on service, if not after a certain term, no munsib will be given to them.—*Bombay Gazette*.

INDIAN GOLDMINING.—Another gold mining company—the Ripon—has issued its prospectus. The company proposes to raise four lakhs of capital to work such land in the Wynaad as may be selected hereafter, the right of selection over 30,000 acres situated in the auriferous districts having been secured. The prospectus says:—The concession is so large that some months must necessarily elapse before the numerous reefs of quartz that traverse the ground can be properly examined and the richest selected. It is therefore intended at present merely to call up one rupee per share and to wait until the two best blocks have been selected, reported on, and the gold-bearing quality of the quartz ascertained before proceeding further in the business. The reports, &c., will then be submitted to the shareholders at a general meeting of the company, when it will be decided whether the scheme should be carried out or not. In the event of the shareholders deciding not to proceed, the amount of deposit money paid will be returned less any expenses properly incurred. The following gentlemen form the provisional board of directors:—Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, J. Gordon, Ahmedbhoy, E. B. Carroll, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, F. A. Little, Nanabhoj Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghoonath Narayan Khote, Pooranchud Panalal, and C. H. B. Forbes.—*Ibid*.

THE GOA RAILWAY.—Latest news from Portugal states that the negotiations with the Stafford House Committee for the construction of the Goa Railway are progressing favourably, and in case of their early determination the work will be undertaken soon after the monsoon.—*Ibid*.

THE COURTS OF LAW IN SIND.—The Government of Bombay have issued a rule in the Judicial Department to set at rest the question which has been the cause of much contention between judges and lawyers in Sind as to the necessity for advocates to file a certain document authorising them to practice before they can appear in any case. Government declare that "no advocate of any high court established by royal charter shall be required by any criminal court to present any document empowering him to act for an accused person."—*Ibid*.

THE KUTCH REGENCY.—It may be interesting to recall the history of the Kutch Regency. The late Rao had a well-deserved reputation for shrewdness and foresight, and before he died, as his successor was a mere child, he embodied his wishes about the government of the State during the minority of his heir in his will. Some of these recommendations the Bombay Government were able to adopt, and the Queen-Regent fully acquiesced in the compromise between the wishes of the late Rao and the desires of the Government, which resulted in the establishment of a Council of Regency. This body consisted of five members. The Government were represented by the political agent, who occupied the post of president. The other members were the Dewan, as the native administrator of the State, a representative of the Durbar, a representative of the Bhyads, the most influential class in Kutch, and a representative of

the people. The government thus became possessed of a larger share in the direct management of the State affairs than is usual in the political agencies, for the political agent virtually held the power of nominating all the other members. So long as Col. Barton remained president of the council, everything went smoothly enough. But with the appointment of Major Reeves, all manner of differences began to arise between the president and the other members of the Council, under the leadership of the Dewan. The hostility became so pronounced that these gentlemen formulated some sort of charge against Major Reeves, and asked for permission to be allowed to present it as a confidential document. By way of a reply, the Bombay Government moved the Dewan to his old appointment under the Baroda Residency, and asked the other members of the council to resign. At present, then, Major Reeves seems to stand in the place of the late Rao, as sole master, under the Government, of the affairs of Kutch. We presume, however, that Government will be satisfied with a change of the *personnel* in the Council, and that the system of administration hitherto in force will be allowed to continue.—*Times of India*.

ARRIVAL OF RELIEFS.—The troopship *Himalaya*, Commander Harry W. Brent, arrived on Sept. 9, bringing the 77th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment, besides officers of other corps. She left Portsmouth on August 15, Malta on the 24th, Port Said on the 28th, and Suez on the 29th, accomplishing the voyage in twenty-five days eleven hours. The following is the strength of the regiment:—Twenty-three officers, six staff sergeants, thirty-three sergeants, seventeen trumpeters and drummers, thirty-eight corporals, 703 privates. The names of the officers are:—Lieut. Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun, Brevet Lieut. Col. H. M. Bengough, Major R. Hoskins, Capt. W. F. Gatacre, A. L. Tickell, C. Forte, H. F. Marryatt, S. B. Royds, R. C. Thornton, F. H. M. Dawson, F. Graham, and A. H. Haldane, Lieuts. F. D. Lumley, R. T. Lowe, G. Morton, N. W. Barnardiston, G. B. Lempriere, G. W. Savile, M. Singleton, E. E. Foley, and A. G. Scanyler, Second Lieut. L. G. Oliver, and Quartermaster W. Hunt. The other officers are:—Majors A. A. Martelli, R.A., J. A. Colquhoun, R.A., L. S. James, R.A., and J. Alleyne, R.A. Capt. W. P. Georges, R.A., and W. J. Ruthall, 63rd Foot, Lieuts. C. W. Kellie, R.A., and A. B. Murray, 1st West India Regiment; Second Lieuts. G. L. Meason, 2-4th Foot, A. Fuller, 34th Foot, and G. Massey, 62nd Foot; Surgeons Major H. M. Macbeth, M. L. White, T. Murtagh, Douglas, and W. Ashton; and Surgeons J. Watson, W. R. Henderson, O. G. Wood, W. C. Grant, C. P. Dwyer, G. G. Flood, C. R. Egan, J. D. Day, and C. A. Webb. Seven subalterns of the 77th Foot are on leave, and had not joined when the *Himalaya* left. There are no casualties on the voyage out. The left wing, headquarters of the regiment, numbering 360 in all, left on the following Saturday for Madras. The right wing, 359 in all, left for Bellary. H.M.'s troopship *Malabar*, Commander J. Grant, arrived at midnight on Sept. 11, having on board eighty officers, 888 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1-23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and 245 non-commissioned officers and men of the 61st Regiment. The vessel left Portsmouth on August 16, the first port called at being Malta, which she left on the 26th. She arrived at Port Said on the 30th and Suez on the 31st. Calm weather was experienced throughout the voyage. One man of the 23rd and another of the 61st died in the Red Sea of heat apoplexy, and another of the former regiment of rheumatic fever. The following are the officers of the 1-23rd Foot:—Lieut. Col. C. Elgee, Majors J. Tilly, T. Williamson, and J. H. Tulloch, Capt. L. J. W. Hadden, A. K. Hutchinson, A. Taylor, R. T. Webber, and E. G. A. Mayhew, Lieuts. H. E. Baker, A. S. Chapman, Sir R. A. W. Codeton, Bart., G. H. K. Griffith, G. F. W. Walker, R. H. W. Dunn, Carey, Evans, and Morris, Second Lieuts. W. H. R. Beresford, C. Lyons, and Lyle, Lieut. and Adjutant R. B. Mainwaring, Quartermaster P. M'Cormick, and Paymaster G. Baumpfield. There are also Lieut. Newton, 12th Lancers; Second Lieuts. Learmonth 12th Lancers, and Manners, 15th Hussars; Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, R.A.; Majors Swinton, R.A., and J. B. King, R.A.; Lieuts. G. S. Medish, R.A., E. F. Young, R.A., Capt. W. A. Eden, R.A., Lieuts. C. T. Head, R.A., F. H. Crampton, R.A., and Boulay, R.A.; Capt. R. M'Carthy, 2-4th Foot; Second Lieut. Tritton, 2-4th Foot; Major R. F. Butler, 2-7th Foot; Lieut. F. W. B. Richardson, 1-10th Foot; Second Lieut. Staunton, 14th Hussars; Lieuts. A. A. Fordyce, 1-16th Foot, and W. Lloyd, 1-24th Foot; Lieut. Col. J. R. Harvey, 1-25th Foot; Second Lieut. L. G. Howell, 43rd Foot; Capt. A. J. Poole, 67th Foot, A. C. Coocy, 68th Foot, W. F. Hill, 73rd Foot, and E. Swing, 73rd Foot; Second Lieut. E. Davies, 81st Foot; Lieut. R. E. J. Taylor, 95th Foot; Second Lieut. H. J. King, 103rd Foot; Capt. Robotham, 63rd Foot, and J. Grant, Bombay S.C.; Major J. Phillips, Bombay S.C.; Surgeon Major C. A. Innes, A.M.D.; Surgeons R. Exham, A. L. Browne, J. G. S. Lewis, S. Todd, A. D. Geoghegan, R. H. Forman, A. E. J. Cooley, R. O. Cussack, E. F. Smith, W. V. Dymott, I.M.D., F. R. Divecha, A. P. Adams, C. M. Thompson, J. W. Evans, and J. Leonard. The following officers arrived of the 61st Foot:—Capt. J. L. Dickinson and T. W. C. Leatham; Lieuts. M. C. O. Connell, A. H. Grove, and J. Humphrey; Second Lieuts. H. R. Tufnell, Hon. R. French, and Bishop. The troops disembarked on Sunday in transport barges and landed at the Sassoon Dock under the superintendence of

Capt. H. Mellis, assistant adjutant general. The men of the 61st Foot were marched off to the barracks at Colaba, while those of the 23rd Foot went *en route* to Deolali. From Deolali they proceed to Serampoor, and then to Chakrata, which is 8,000 ft. above the sea level. It lies at an angle between Simla and Mussoorie, and was constituted a military station in 1869.—*Times of India*.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE POSTS.—Major Jacob's report on the retirement to Chaman of the detachments from Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, &c., which was recently published in the local *Government Gazette*, appears in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*, accompanied by a letter from General Phayre, bringing to the notice of his Excellency Sir Frederick Haines the soldierlike manner in which the difficult duty entrusted to Major Jacob was performed, and the services rendered by Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., and the signallers, Private Sawyer, 92nd Highlanders, and Private M'Kenna, 100th Foot. Sir Frederick Haines is pleased to say that the retirement was carried out with ability and judgment, and brings to the favourable notice of the Government of India Lieut. D'Aguilar and the men mentioned by Major Jacob. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council concurs with the Commander in Chief in regard to the manner in which the retirement was effected, and agrees with his Excellency's remarks regarding the behaviour of the officers and men concerned. It is not often Bombay troops get praise like this.—*Ibid*.

CAPTAIN CLAUDE CLERK, superintendent of the Nizam's education, has been obliged to go on leave owing to ill-health. He was on the staff of his father, Sir George Clerk, when the latter was Governor of Bombay.—*Ibid*.

MAHABLESHWUR TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Mr. T. H. Stewart, collector of Sattara, writes:—As many residents of Bombay and other parts of the Presidency have hitherto been discouraged from visiting Mahabeshwur during the cold season owing to the absence of means of telegraphic communication, I think the public will be interested to learn, through your columns, that arrangements have been made to keep the Mahabeshwur telegraph office open from Oct. 1 to June 15 next, as an experimental measure. If the office prove self-supporting it will in future years be kept open for a like period.—*Ibid*.

SPANISH VICE-CONSUL.—His Excellency, the Governor General, has "recognised" the appointment of Mr. A. Blascheck as honorary vice-consul for Spain at Bombay.—*Gazette*.

THE PERAK WAR EXPENDITURE.

AT a recent meeting of the Straits Legislative Council, the Governor of the colony laid upon the table a despatch from Lord Kimberley, dated July 10, concerning the Perak War expenditure, in which his lordship consents that the amount of \$298,882, locally spent upon the war, be retained as an asset to be recovered as convenient from Perak and Sungei Ujong, in the proportion of \$248,000 from Perak and \$51,000 from Sungei Ujong. Lord Kimberley, however, insists that no portion of the war expenditure shall remain charged to Imperial funds, and that, therefore, the sums advanced by the Indian and Imperial Governments, estimated at \$550,000, must be repaid from the colonial treasury, in three annual instalments, and he emphatically expresses himself unable to consent to a recommendation of the Executive Council at Singapore, submitted by General Anson, "that the native States concerned should be required to refund the whole expense incurred for the suppression of the disturbances."—*Times of India*.

THE DEFEAT OF AYUB KHAN.

THE *Pioneer* contains the following fuller account of the battle of Mazra, or Kandahar:—

"KANDAHAR, SEPT. 2.

"The following is a fuller description of yesterday's action. General Hugh Gough's reconnaissance on August 31 had shown that the enemy were in great strength beyond the Baba Wali Kotal, and the Pir Paimal Ridge, which extends for about a mile south-west from the Baba Wali Kotal. This ridge is very precipitous on all sides, only winding footpaths leading to the crest, the highest point of which is over a thousand feet high. To the right or north-west of the Baba Wali Kotal is a higher precipitous range, broken by one pass called the Murcha Kotal, almost due north of the Kandahar city. Ayub Khan has placed three guns—viz., one of our 9-pounders and two Armstrong breech-loaders in position on the Baba Wali Kotal—a position of great strength naturally, as only two roads a few feet wide lead over it, both commanded perfectly from the near hills. Our spies had magnified the fortifications of this Kotal, assuring us that embrasures had been made, whereas only platforms had been made for the guns, which were fixed over the natural barrier of rock, with open spaces filled in with earthworks. The Kotal once in our hands, Ayub's position might be looked upon as forced, unless he had a second line of defence; and here again the reports furnished by the spies sent out by Col. St. John misled us. Ayub Khan was said to have formed an entrenched camp at Mazra and to have many guns in position there. From what we have since seen, he relied solely upon the strength of the Baba Wali Kotal and

on our attacking him only in that direction. His camp was in itself quite defenceless. But as it was clear that a direct attack upon the Baba Wali Kotal would cause us heavy loss, and perhaps end in an actual repulse, Sir Frederick Roberts sent out a cavalry reconnaissance to examine the possibilities of the Pir Paimal route to Mazra. The Pir Paimal ridge ends abruptly on its south-western side, and on the open plain below are many walled enclosures and orchards, with several villages scattered in the direction of the Kakran and Herat roads. Innumerable watercuts and irrigation channels from the Argandab Canal usually serve to fertilise these and also supply Kandahar with water, but the supply having been cut off during the siege these channels were dry. This was all in our favour, although it was clearly seen that our troops would have some severe fighting in clearing the inclosures of the enemy. If, however, the south-west point of the ridge could be turned and the village of Pir Paimal on the lower slope be secured, the Baba Wali Kotal would become quite untenable, as it would be taken in reverse. Locked at from the city of Kandahar, or from Sir Frederick Robert's position near our cantonments, the Pir Paimal ridge presented nothing but a rocky barrier, the crest being lined with men. But beyond it was an open basin bounded on its further side by another high hill with precipitous sides facing Pir Paimal and a long sloping descent to the north, towards the Argandab Valley. To gain this open basin would involve the forcing of the village of Gandigan with all the walled enclosures previously mentioned, and also the capture of the Pir Paimal village itself. Ayub Khan's right rested on Gandigan and Pir Paimal, near which he had five guns in position, and his men filled all the enclosures, which were loopholed for musketry fire. About the water cuts were orchards and gardens, in which the undergrowth had sprung up most luxuriantly during the past month's neglect. In spite of these obstacles, it was resolved to force Ayub's right to take the Baba Wali Kotal in reverse, and then to advance upon his camp entrenched, or otherwise, at Mazra. Sir Frederick Roberts's position on the evening of August 31 was in rear of the pickets and karez hill, west of the cantonments, former face Baba Wali Kotal, and the latter runs parallel to the Pir Paimal Ridge for about half a mile. These orchards and enclosures stretch away from it to Gandigan and the Herat road. The position was within range of the enemy's guns on Baba Wali Kotal; but as their shells had to be pitched over protecting hills, no mischief was done by the few directed against the position. They were about of as much importance as stray bullets. Sir Frederick Robert's plan of attack was to shell and threaten an attack upon Baba Wali Kotal, while two brigades forced Ayub's right by way of the Gandigan and Pir Paimal villages; at the same time General Hugh Gough's Cavalry Brigade, crossing the Argandab River, was to cut off the fugitives as they retreated westwards towards Herat, or north westward to the Khakrez Valley.

Accordingly, yesterday morning, Sept. 1, our troops breakfasted at 7 a.m. and were formed up an hour later in the following order:—In the old Cavalry Lines at Kalacha-i-Haidar, facing the Baba Wali Kotal, were placed four 40-pounder breech loaders of 5-11 Royal Artillery Battery, under the escort of four companies of the 66th Foot and two native regiments, together with the Kandahar Cavalry Brigade under General Nuttall. This was part of the contingent furnished by the Kandahar Garrison; General Burrows being in command. Their duty was to threaten Baba Wali Kotal and watch the Murcha Kotal if the enemy tried to escape in that direction. Six guns of C-2 R. A. were also placed near the heavy battery. General Macpherson and General Baker's Brigades fell in behind the karez and picket hills respectively, while General Macgregor's Brigade was held in reserve on its camping ground. General Hugh Gough, with the Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 9th Punjab Lancers, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and the Central India Horse, was joined by four guns of E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, under Major Tillard, and moved towards the Gandigan village; but could not reach the Argandab River as originally intended, Gandigan having been occupied during the night by the enemy in force. Our cavalry was to have moved simultaneously with the infantry, but had to wait until Gandigan was cleared. The Horse Artillery was escorted by two companies of the 7th Fusiliers and four companies of Native Infantry, from Kandahar. Sir Frederick Roberts, whose headquarters, on the previous day, had been in a large house formerly used by the Royal Engineers, moved out to the karez hill, General Primrose making the house his headquarters. General Ross had the immediate direction of our infantry attack, moving his troops as they advanced, and keeping Sir Frederick Roberts constantly informed of the progress made. Our infantry were admirably handled throughout the action. Shortly after nine o'clock our demonstration was made against the Baba Wali Kotal, the 40-pounders shelling the enemy's position there with great vigour. The enemy returned shot for shot; his fire, which had been before directed over the picket hill, now being concentrated on our heavy artillery. It is needless to say that his guns were no match for ours, and his fire soon

slackened. General Macpherson's brigade, consisting of the 92nd Highlanders, 2nd Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, and 25th Punjabis, worked out into the gardens between the karez hill and the Pir Paimal Ridge; the village of Mullah Sahibdad, at the foot of the southern slope of the ridge, being held by a large body of Afghans, who would have galled General Baker's right in his advance upon Gandigan. At 9.15, two guns of C-2 Royal Artillery began shelling Sahibdad; the rest of the battery soon after coming into action, as well as the screw guns placed to the north of the karez hill. The enemy responded with rifle fire, while the 92nd and 2nd Goorkhas skirmished towards the village from the right, the 23rd Regt. working to the left with the 24th in support. The village was taken by the 92nd Highlanders and the Goorkhas with a rush, at half-past 10; many Ghazis fighting desperately and inflicting a severe loss upon our troops. Even when the village had been stormed, the fanatics shut themselves up in rooms, whence some of them were not dislodged until nightfall. Lieutenants Menzies and Donald Stewart were wounded in this first attack. Lieutenant Menzies was placed in a doolie and carried into a room out of the sun. A Ghazi, hidden in the room, made a rush, cut down one of the guard, and slashed Lieutenant Menzies over the head and on the back. The fanatic was bayoneted before he could do further mischief. In the meantime General Baker, with the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 2nd and 3rd Sikhs, and the 2nd Biluchis, had begun to clear Gandigan and the enclosures protecting Ayub's right. Here a most desperate resistance was made; every orchard and enclosure being full of the enemy. The 72nd Highlanders and 2nd Sikhs formed General Baker's first line, with the 5th Goorkhas and 3rd Sikhs in immediate support, together with the 2nd Biluchis again in the left rear. Our troops advanced steadily, clearing all before them; the 72nd Highlanders and 2nd Sikhs having to meet several charges made by Ghazis, who, however, were swept away by volleys, sometimes at a few paces distance. The right wing of the 72nd Highlanders had the hardest work in the nullahs and water-cuts. In one of these the two leading companies found themselves enfiladed from loopholed walls on the left. Captain Frome and two or three men were shot while their companies lay down to return the fire. The 2nd Sikhs were in rear of the loopholed wall, clearing the enclosure of the enemy. Before this was quite done, Colonel Brownlow came up, and seeing how his men were placed ordered them to push on further. He had scarcely given the order when a bullet struck him in the neck and he died in a few minutes. The enemy were driven out by this advance, leaving the walled enclosures strewn with dead. The left wing of the 72nd Highlanders, with the 3rd Sikhs, 5th Goorkhas, and 2nd Biluchis, made a wide sweep to the left while this was going on, and were shelled by five guns which the enemy had in position at the entrance to the Pir Paimal basin. In the meantime the 92nd Highlanders, under Colonel Parker, and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas, under Captain Becher, had hugged the slope of the Pir Paimal Ridge; C-2 R.A. and the screw battery coming into action in support, Major White, with the advanced line of the 92nd Highlanders, now swept round the south-western end of the ridge and came upon the main body of Ayub's force in the open. The enemy were some thousands strong, scattered along the northern slope of the Pir Paimal, right up to the Baba Wali Kotal, and also clustering thickly in the small camp where the guns were in position. The 92nd Highlanders and the 2nd Goorkhas were then perfectly secure on both flanks; the steep ridge protecting their right, while General Baker's brigade was working up on the left, the 23rd Pioneers being just able to join hands with the advanced regiments of General Macpherson's brigade. Major White and Captain Becher therefore went straight at the mass of men in front, and after a sharp fight, in which both regiments were severely punished, Ayub Khan's army broke and fled in utter confusion, leaving the guns where they stood. The screw gun battery shelled them, while General Baker's brigade swung round and went straight up the basin over the low ridge which hid Mazra and Ayub's headquarters from view. The enemy made no second stand; but evacuated Baba Wali Kotal. They left their guns and ammunition waggons on the road; the artillerymen mounting their horses and riding hard up the Argandab Valley. By one o'clock Ayub Khan's camp was in our hands; and with it were taken thirty-two guns. Our success was marred by the discovery of the cruel murder of Lieut. MacLaine. Five men of Jacob's rifles, who were recovered (they had probably been taken prisoners by Ayub at Khush-ki-Nakhud), said that Ayub Khan fled at 11.30 a.m., and that soon after the officer was brought out by his guard, and his throat cut in the most deliberate way. Poor MacLaine was weak from illness, and submitted quietly to his fate without a struggle. While our infantry were forcing Pir Paimal, General Hugh Gough's Cavalry Brigade had made a wide detour to the left. Finding it impossible to get through Gandigan they crossed the Argandab River, where they came upon detached bodies of fugitives. For fifteen miles the pursuit was kept up, over 300 of the enemy being killed in repeated charges. The return was only ordered when some of the fugitives had escaped to the hills. It was ten

o'clock at night before the last cavalry regiment reached camp. General Nuttall took two cavalry regiment of his brigade, passed through Ayub's camp, and followed the enemy up the Argandab Valley, killing about 100. Our casualties are 240—viz., 33 killed, 196 wounded. The 92nd Highlanders have lost 14 killed, 66 wounded.

HOME NEWS.

THE INDIA MUSEUM.—We announced some time since that the Science and Art Department proposed to depute an officer to India to make purchases of Indian art objects to complete the collections exhibited at the India Museum, South Kensington. We are now able to announce that Mr. Caspar Purdon Clarke has been appointed to this mission, and that he will leave for India on Oct. 7. A fund of about £8,000 has been placed at his disposal, of which £3,000 has been contributed by the India-office, this sum being the unexpended balance of the money received on account of the exhibition of the Prince of Wales's Indian presents in 1876, and expressly reserved by his Royal Highness for the purpose of promoting the interests of Indian art. Mr. C. Purdon Clarke has been furnished with instructions drawn up by Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., of the India-office, and will be placed during his visit to India on the footing of an officer of the Indian Government. He will make purchases in particular of the metal work of Madras and Cashmere, the wood carving of Ahmedabad and Canara, the pottery of Madura and Mooltan, and the textile fabrics of Masulipatam, Jeypore, Dacca, Lucknow, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Sindh, Bangalore, Malabar, and Central India. Mr. Clarke's intimate knowledge of Oriental art and his practical success in the expositions of the Indian Court at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and more recently of the India Museum on its transfer to the administration of the Science and Art Department, are a sufficient guarantee of the success of his new undertaking, the results of which are anticipated with the keenest interest by those who have become acquainted with it both in this country and on the Continent.

INDIA AND ENGLISH ART.—We are informed that Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., the well-known Minister of his Highness the Gaecwar, has invited Mr. J. T. Nettlehip to visit Gujerat as the guest of the Baroda State, in order that he may make studies and pictures from the wild animals, hunting scenes, &c., for which the place is famous.

DIAMONDS IN INDIA.—In a paper in the forthcoming number of the "Journal of the Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society," Mr. V. Ball, of the Geological Survey of India, gives an account of the mode of occurrence of diamonds in India and of their distribution, and adds references to the most important authorities on the subject. There are in India three extensive tracts, widely separated from one another, in which the diamond has been sought for. The most southern of these has long borne a familiar name, which is, however, to a certain extent, a misnomer. There are no diamond mines in Golconda. This name, originally applied to a capital town, now represented by a deserted fort in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, seems to have been used for a whole kingdom, but the town itself was many miles distant from the nearest of the diamond mines, and it was only the mart where the precious stones were bought and sold. The second great tract occupies an immense area between the Mahanunda and the Godavery Rivers; and the third great tract is situated in Bundelcund, near the capital of which, Punnah, some of the principal mines are to be found. The work of the Geological Survey has demonstrated that the diamonds occur in the Vindhyan rocks of Northern India. In the upper division of this formation there is a group of clay slate (Rewah), and in the lower a group of sandstone (Semri), in both of which diamond-bearing beds are met with. It is still very doubtful, however, if a diamond has yet been found in India in its original matrix. Mr. Ball gives an account of the chief mines, describing in detail, from personal observation, that of Sambalpur, which has now for some time ceased to be productive. The Punnah mines are still productive, yielding a mean annual produce of between £40,000 and £60,000 a year. Europeans have attempted diamond-mining in each of these three tracts, but in no one instance have their operations been attended with success, and yet there does not appear to be the least ground for supposing that there has been any real exhaustion of the localities where mining is possible. In diamond-mining there must necessarily be a considerable amount of individual handwork. There are immense facilities for speculation. It would almost seem that to work it profitably a system of slavery must be adopted. It is, therefore, to be distinctly understood that, except by a mere chance, diamond-mining will not prove a rapid road to fortune. Still, writes Mr. King, "For those content with a slowly-paying occupation and a hard life, involving close personal supervision of the workers, it would pay, provided such persons possessed capital sufficient to last them a few years."

OBITUARY.—The death of Major G. F. Blackwood, commanding E Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, adds another name to the roll of gallant Scotch officers who have fallen in the Afghan campaign. George Frederick Blackwood was born in 1838, the second son of the late Major William Blackwood, of the Bengal Army, and a grandson of the founder of the well-known publishing house of that name. His maternal grandfather was Brigadier G. F. Moore,

for many years colonel of the 59th Bengal Native Infantry, which in his days was a nursery of many officers who afterwards rose to high distinction in the service. George Blackwood was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and afterwards passed to Addiscombe, where he made choice of the artillery branch of the Bengal Service. He was gazetted a lieutenant on Dec. 11, 1857, and was soon hurried out to India, where he served in the suppression of the mutiny with the Rohilkund Movable Column, under the command of Lieut. Col. Wilkinson, 42nd Royal Highlanders. In this force Blackwood was entrusted with the command of two guns. His services here led to a divisional adjutancy of artillery, the duties of which he discharged from 1859 to 1862 at Bareilly and Gwalior. From November, 1862, to December, 1863, he acted as adjutant of the 22nd Brigade R.A., and afterwards as adjutant of the 19th Brigade until September, 1864. He received his captaincy in February, 1867, and was selected for the command of the artillery in the Looshai expedition, under Brigadier General Bouchier, C.B. Captain Blackwood was present at the attacks on Tipai Mukh, Kungnung, and Taikooni, and earned the praise of General Bouchier, who, in his despatch, dated March 19, 1872, wrote as follows:—"Captain Blackwood and officers of Royal Artillery nobly sustained the reputation of the corps. The word 'difficulty' was unknown to them." Captain Blackwood's report upon the artillery in the Looshai campaign contained many valuable suggestions as to the nature of the gun most suitable for such service, and on the management of artillery and the equipment of elephants in mountain, jungle, and morass campaigning; and was printed and published by the Government of India. His services in this expedition were rewarded with a brevet majority in September, 1872. He afterwards commanded a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery during the absence in England of Major and Lieut. Col. Hills, C.B. Obligated to take sick leave to England, he was prevented from sharing in the first part of the Afghan war, but after the massacre at Cabul he was moved up to Kandahar, in command of the E Battery B Brigade. On the advance of Ayub Khan, he was ordered out in command of the artillery under General Burrows, and correspondence from Kandahar speaks of the high state of efficiency in which his gunners took the field. In the action with the mutinous troops of the Wali the artillery distinguished themselves in the punishment of the rebels, and General Primrose reports that "the determined energy with which the artillery was brought up to the front reflects the highest credit on Major G. F. Blackwood." Of the battle of Khush-i-Nakhud the details are as yet so fragmentary that we cannot profess to speak with accuracy; but the aspects of the field, when visited by the burial parties, showed that the artillery had made a desperate struggle, had fought like heroes, and had inflicted a terrible punishment upon Ayub Khan's forces. The position in which Major Blackwood's body was found indicated that he had fallen during the last gallant stand made by our troops against the enemy. The following passage in a private letter from a distinguished officer lately holding high command in Afghanistan may be taken to represent the estimation in which Major Blackwood was held throughout the service:—"Blackwood's death weighs also most heavily on all his brother officers and friends, not one of whom but deeply regrets his loss, not only as a personal one, but also as a public one to the regiment and army, for no better officer ever entered the service."—Col. E. H. C. Simpson, 4th Bengal Cavalry, who retired from the regiment last year, died on Sept. 26, at Raby Hall, Monkstown, Ireland, aged forty-seven years. The deceased entered the Indian Army in December, 1850, and was promoted lieutenant colonel in December, 1876. He served in the Indian mutiny of 1857-58; accompanied Havelock's force from its first taking the field, in July, 1857, and was present at the actions of Futtehpoore, Cawnpore, Bithoor, relief of the garrison of Lucknow, and subsequent defence of the Residency, until relieved by Lord Clyde in November, 1857; served afterwards at the defence of the Alumbagh under Outram until October, 1858, including the repulse of numerous attacks on that position; also at the final siege, assault, and capture of Lucknow (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, and a year's service).

COMMISSIONS IN THE LINE.—At the examination of militia candidates for commissions in the line, the following is the list of the sixty successful competitors in order of merit:—Lieuts. C. B. Little, West Kent, 670 marks; K. P. Burne, Berks, 664; G. R. Tod, 3rd Lancashire, 663; D. F. Davidson, Aberdeen, 661; L. T. Bowles, South Cork, 661; W. P. Davison, 1st Durham, 657; H. Comins, South Cork, 652; D. S. Somerville, East Kent, 645; C. G. Martyr, South Devon, 633; H. Bower, Edinburgh City Artillery, 627; R. W. Macleod, Highland Light Infantry, 626; F. M. Hext, Cornwall Rangers, 625; H. E. Every, 1st Derby, 624; C. M. Brunner, 2nd Surrey, 623; R. H. R. Smythies, West Suffolk, 622; F. L. H. Sadler, Sussex Artillery, 622; C. F. H. Davidson, Edinburgh County, 620; A. W. Dewar, Oxford, 619; G. W. Dowell, South Cork, 618; G. E. Forbes, North Cork, 615; Acland A. Hood-Fuller, 1st Devon, 615; S. A. James, Kilkenny, 609; W. F. B. Tighe, Kilkenny, 606; H. S. Mayhew, Edinburgh City Artillery, 601; A. C. King, Shropshire, 599; F. A. L. Davidson, 1st Lancashire, 599; T. W. Worrall, 1st Lanark, 598; D. P. S. Reid, South Devon, 598; A. D. Thorne, 2nd Surrey, 598; E. A. Bennett, East Kent, 597; H. B. Scaife, South Devon, 597; R. P. Whately, 1st South Gloucester, 596; G. G.

O'N. Ray, Armagh, 593; E. C. Waud, North Down, 591; E. R. Wigram, 5th West York, 590; A. J. B. St. Leger, 2nd Stafford, 587; R. P. Monk, 4th Middlesex, 581; C. H. Morrice, 6th West York, 578; W. O. M. Moss, West Cork Artillery, 578; H. W. Steward, Worcester, 572; A. Scott-Elliot, Edinburgh County, 571; J. P. Templer, Galway Light Infantry, 571; T. T. Macan, Fermanagh, 570; A. D. Homfray, Monmouth Engineers, 570; Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury, Hereford, 568; L. F. Barton, North York, 566; W. J. Todd, Hereford, 565; J. Kirkpatrick, South Cork, 563; F. M. J. D. Rhodes, South Wales Borderers, 561; C. H. Dawson, 1st Devon, 560; F. M. H. Sandford, West Essex, 558; M. D. Keatinge, Kilkenny, 555; H. C. Chads, Sussex Light Infantry, 555; P. Widman-Lushington, West Kent, 553; H. J. W. McKenzie-Kennedy, Anglesea Engineers, 551; J. T. Bowles, 1st Tower Hamlets, 550; W. H. Astell, Bedford Light Infantry, 549; M. J. C. Longfield, Dublin County, 548; C. G. Wells, Northampton, 548; P. H. A. O'Hara, Westmeath Rifles, 547. The Secretary of State having sanctioned as a special case the grant of thirty extra commissions to the first thirty unsuccessful but qualified candidates at the recent competition of militia subalterns for line commissions, the names are now published in the following order of merit:—Lieuts. R. B. Coke, 1st Derby, 545 marks; C. S. Miller, North York, 545; E. S. Combe, Glamorgan, 544; G. R. Cavaye, Renfrew, 541; A. F. H. Cowley, 4th Lancashire, 541; Ede S. Smart, Forfar Artillery, 539; F. S. Picot, Dublin City, 536; H. T. Kenny, East Norfolk, 536; M. R. P. Audain, Queen's Antrim Rifles, 536; H. F. O'Neill, 6th Lancashire, 532; W. A. W. Strickland, West Suffolk, 530; C. N. C. Vesey, Dublin County, 530; J. J. Martyn, Galway, 529; E. H. Bennett, King's County Rifles, 529; J. C. Swete, South Cork, 527; A. G. Smith, South Devon, 526; C. W. Cottrell-Dormer, Northampton, 526; L. G. Templer, Cambridge, 525; J. E. Bush, Glamorgan, 524; W. H. Greenwood, Dublin City, 523; W. W. Norman, Cork City Artillery, 523; Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bucks, 522; A. F. G. Foulerton, Aberdeen, 520; M. W. Bayly, North York, 516; W. G. Wyld, West Suffolk, 512; A. H. Coward, 2nd Surrey, 512; F. F. Colvin, Bucks, 510; E. Davison, North Durham, 506; R. W. C. Vyvyan, Cornwall Rangers, 505; A. E. Binyon, 2nd Cheshire, 503.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and added £17,000 to the reserve fund.

LANKA PLANTATIONS COMPANY.—It is notified that an interim dividend has been declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 30th ultimo.

THE LATE PRINCE ALAMAYU.—A tablet to the memory of the late Prince Alamayu of Abyssinia will shortly be placed by the Queen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, near the Cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte. The tablet is being designated by Mr. R. R. Holmes, librarian to the Queen.

The Indian troopship *Serapis*, Capt. Twiss, sailed from Portsmouth Sunday morning for Bombay, with sixty-nine officers, eight non commissioned officers, 800 men, and thirteen women and children belonging to the 8th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 34th, and 100th Regiments, and will embark a detachment of the 25th Foot at Devonport, and a number of women and children of the 61st and 98th Regiments at Malta. The officers comprise Capt. Middleton, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Baden Powell, 13th Hussars; Second Lieuts. Addington and Hamilton, 6th Foot—Second Lieuts. Woodriff and Edward Cooper, 2nd Battalion. 7th Foot—Second Lieuts. Burrows and Wilkinson, 2nd Battalion. 8th Foot—Second Lieuts. Elliott and Tripp, 2nd Battalion. 12th Foot—Capt. Hutton-Riddell, Second Lieuts. Lloyd, Grey, and M'Andrew, 1st Battalion. 13th Foot—Major Cary, Capt. Fownes and Clark, 2nd Battalion. 14th Foot—Lieut. Carter, 1st Battalion, and Second Lieut. Watts, 2nd Battalion. 15th Foot—Brevet Major Howard Parker, 2nd Battalion. 16th Foot—Capt. Martin and Lieut. Schreiber, 2nd Battalion. 18th Foot—Lieut. Downes, a probationer for the Staff Corps; Second Lieuts. Moore, Loeh, and Richardson, 1st Battalion. 19th Foot—Lieut. Macartney, 1st Battalion. 24th Foot—Lieuts. Mainwaring and Phipps, 2nd Battalion. 25th Foot—Lieut. Gordon, Second Lieuts. Borrodaile, Wadeson, and Hamilton, 1st Battalion. 32nd Foot—Second Lieut. Legh, 33rd Foot—Second Lieut. Buist. 34th Foot—Second Lieuts. Wardlaw and Macdonald. 47th Foot—Lieut. Burne, probationer for the Staff Corps. 49th Foot—Lieut. Sievwright, probationer, Staff Corps. 54th Foot—Sub. Lieut. Gray, probationer, Staff Corps. 60th Foot—Lieut. Col. Henderson, 4th Battalion, Capt. Fetherstonhaugh, Second Lieuts. Stuart, and Hicks Beach, 4th Battalion. 72nd Foot—Capt. Brook-Hunt. 86th Foot—Lieut. Armstrong Staff Corps. 88th Foot—Quartermaster Morrison. 89th Foot—Lieut. Brown. 92nd Foot—Quartermaster Bignell. 100th Foot—Lieut. Denison, and Second Lieut. Maitland Cowper. 107th Foot—Lieut. Duberly, a probationer for the Staff Corps. 109th Foot—Lieut. Kaye, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Rifle Brigade—Major Dugdale, Capt. Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., and Lieut. Lord Ribblesdale, Army Medical Department—Surge. Major Caleb Wills, C.B., James Hector, K. W. Cummings, E. O'Sullivan, H. J. O'Brien, Charles Haines, and Fraser, Surge. W. H. Garde, D. Leckie, and Isaac Emerson.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature.

North West Provinces, at Allahabad, has appointed Edward Harris Adcock, Esq., of Palmerston-building, Old Broad-street, London, a commissioner in England for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.—The following is the result of the recent examination for admission to the Staff College, held under the direction of the Director General of Military Education. The successful candidates have the word "recommended" against their names. The names of the candidates who have failed are omitted, but by the index numbers such officers can ascertain what marks they have gained. Those candidates who are recommended for admission will join the college on Feb. 1 next:—1. Lieut. R. M. da C. Porter, Royal Engineers, Cape Colony, 2,721 marks, recommended; 2. Lieut. H. de H. Haig, Royal Engineers, Mauritius, 2,483 marks, recommended; 3. Capt. J. B. Leefe, Royal Marine Artillery, home, 2,273 marks, recommended as a supernumerary; 4. Capt. F. N. Innes, Royal Artillery, home, 2,256 marks, recommended; 5. Lieut. W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons, home, 2,182 marks, recommended; 6. Lieut. S. C. N. Grant, Royal Engineers, home, 2,114 marks, qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of the Royal Engineers; 7. Lieut. J. K. Trotter, Royal Horse Artillery, home, 2,111 marks, recommended; 8. Capt. J. C. Dalton, Royal Artillery, Bengal, 2,099 marks, recommended; 9. Lieut. H. B. Mortimer, 64th Regiment, home, 2,037 marks, recommended; 10. Capt. Hon. H. G. Gough, 14th Hussars, home, 2,020 marks, recommended; 11. Capt. R. E. Allen, 2nd Battalion, 15th Regiment, home, 1,923 marks, recommended; 12. Capt. C. E. Beckett, 3rd Hussars, home, 1,824 marks, recommended; 13. Lieut. C. H. H. Benley, Bengal Staff Corps, Bengal, 1,759 marks, recommended as a supernumerary; 14. Capt. T. H. Phipps, 7th Hussars, home, 1,690 marks, recommended; 15. Lieut. C. M. Hutton, 52nd Regiment, home, 1,662 marks, recommended; 16. Lieut. T. E. Stephenson, 56th Regiment, home, 1,642 marks, recommended; 17. Lieut. F. W. Bromfield, 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, home, 1,627 marks, recommended; 18. Lieut. A. E. Codrington, Coldstream Guards, home, 1,608 marks, recommended; 19. Capt. E. C. Browne, 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment, home, 1,590 marks, recommended; 20. Capt. J. M. Gordon, 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment, home, 1,586 marks, recommended; 21. Lieut. D. L. Baynes, 75th Regiment, home, 1,578 marks, recommended; 22. Capt. A. P. Wodehouse, 27th Regiment, Hong Kong, 1,563 marks, recommended; 23. Capt. R. G. Warton, 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment, home, 1,556 marks, recommended; 24. Lieut. J. O. Quirk, 41st Regiment, home, 1,552 marks, qualified; 25. Capt. H. Hare, 101st Regiment, Halifax, 1,548 marks, qualified; 26. Capt. A. Wilkinson, 40th Regiment, home, and Lieut. A. H. G. Anton, 80th Regiment, home, each obtained 1,509 marks, qualified; 28. Lieut. E. Balf, Bombay S.C., Bombay, 1,499 marks, recommended as a supernumerary; 29. Lieut. J. C. Duke, 33rd Regiment, home, 1,488 marks, qualified; 30. Capt. H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars, home, 1,480 marks, qualified. The same remarks apply to the following eight officers, viz.:—31. Lieut. R. W. P. Lodwick, 28th Regiment, home, 1,464 marks; 32. Capt. E. E. Swaine, 108th Regiment, home, 1,446 marks; 33. Brevet Major R. B. Lane, Rifle Brigade, home, 1,442 marks; 34. Lieut. H. B. Bewicke, 60th Regiment, home, 1,377 marks; 35. Capt. E. A. Bruce, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, home, 1,284 marks; 36. Capt. F. H. Whitley, 106th Regiment, home, 1,162 marks; 37. Lieut. J. Reeves, 98th Regiment, home, 1,096 marks; 38. Capt. G. V. C. Napier, 3rd Hussars, home, 992 marks. Index No. 25 obtained 1,627 marks, but failed in languages; Index No. 18 obtained 1,333 marks, but failed in languages; Index No. 43 obtained 1,297 marks, but failed in languages; Index No. 8 obtained 1,117 marks, but failed in mathematics; Index No. 15 obtained 1,080 marks, but failed in languages; Index No. 19 obtained 1,079 marks, but failed in mathematics; Index No. 33 obtained 1,036 marks, but failed in mathematics; Index No. 12 obtained 938 marks, but failed in languages; Index No. 14 obtained 843 marks, but failed in mathematics; Index No. 24 obtained 783 marks, but failed in languages; and Index No. 6 obtained 747 marks, but failed in mathematics.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BIDEN—Sept. 28, at the Rectory, Cottenham, the wife of F. J. Biden, of La Martinière, Calcutta, a daughter.
DALY—August 6, at Grafton, New South Wales, Australia, the wife of E. D. H. Daly, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.
IVENS—Oct. 1, at Kensington, the wife of J. H. Ivens, district engineer of Fatehgarh, N.W.P., India, a son.
REID—Sept. 2, at Brighton, the wife of Lieut. Col. A. T. Reid, 12th Regiment N.I., a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLLINS—KING—Sept. 11, at Kingstown, Co. Dublin, George Atkins Collins, lieutenant and adjutant 13th (The Shakhawatter) Regiment, Bengal N.I., son of John C. Collins, M.D., I.M.S., retired, to Elizabeth Frazer (Fay), daughter of the late George Mark King.
COLVILL—CAREY—Sept. 29, at Arbroath, William Henry Colvill, surgeon major Indian Army, to Helen, daughter of the late Robert Carey.
DINGLE—HABGOOD—Oct. 5, at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. A.

Dingle, L.R.C.P. London, M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., late of the P. and O.S.N. Company's service, to Fanny, daughter of the late Robert M. Habgood.

GALLOWAY—GALLETT—Sept. 28, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, Fred. W. Galloway, late 85th Regiment, King's Light Infantry, son of the late Arthur Galloway, Bengal C.S., and granddaughter of the late Major General Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B., to Blanche Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Galletly.

HENSLEY—KING—Sept. 29, at Compton, near Guilford, Frederick F. Hensley, of P.W.D., Bombay, to Agne Beatrice, daughter of John King.

IRONS—DE—FLAMANK—Sept. 30, at St. Lukes, Sault de Ste Marie, Algoma, Canada, James Symington, son of the late Capt. Ironside, of the Indian Department, Canada, to Rose, daughter of the late John W. Flamank.

STEVENSON—HAY—Oct. 1, at St. John's, Bognor, Charles Stevenson, son of the late James Stevenson, H.E.I.C.S., to Janet, daughter of Charles Hay.

DEATHS.

BATTYE-CUMMING—Oct. 1, at Preston, near Brighton, Emily Francis, wife of George Battye-Cumming, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

BUTLER—Sept. 29, at 168, Holland-road, Kensington, Ellen Marian R. (Dotty), daughter of W. J. Butler, surgeon, Madras Medical Service, retired list, aged 4.

LONGCROFT—Sept. 30, Franklyn M. Longcroft, late of the R.A., aged 32.

MATTLAND—Sept. 30, at Addlestone, William Matland, late of Calcutta.

OTTLEY—Oct. 1, at 225, Cornwall-road, W., Lieut. Col. George Ottley, H.M. Bengal Army, retired, aged 70.

STONEHAM—Oct. 2, at Bayswater, William P. Stoneham, son of the late Col. Abraham Stoneham, Bengal Army, aged 65.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURN—Sept. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of A. G. Barn, lieutenant and adjutant, 14th Regiment M.N.I., a daughter.

CHAMBERS—Sept. 8, at Allahabad, the wife of Staff Sergeant S. Chambers, Royal Engineers, P.W.D., a son.

CHAPMAN—Sept. 11, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut. Col. Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

CORBETT—Aug. 28, at Jhansi, the wife of R. Dela Cour Corbett, M.D., surgeon major A.M.D., a daughter.

COWPERTHWAIT—Sept. 10, at Howrah, the wife of John J. Cowperthwaite, a daughter.

DAINTITH—Sept. 8, at Lucknow, the wife of Sergeant E. Daintith, D.P.W., Military Works, a daughter.

DUFF—Sept. 8, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. Beauchamp Duff, Royal Artillery, commissary of ordnance, a son.

GOODRICH—Sept. 6, at Madras, Ettie, the wife of W. Wynne Goodrich, a daughter.

HARVEY—Sept. 9, at Simla, the wife of W. Harvey, executive engineer, a daughter.

HILL—Sept. 8, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Col. Sale Hill, commandant 1st Goorkhas L.I., a daughter.

M'LAREN—Sept. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of James G. M'Laren, a son.

OSBORN—Sept. 11, at Nasik, the wife of Capt. W. Osborn, Royal Engineers, a son.

PATERSON—August 28, at Murree, the wife of Capt. H. Paterson, 23rd P. Pioneers, a son.

PITT—Sept. 12, at Kirkee, the wife of Lieut. W. Pitt, Royal Engineers, a son.

PRIOR—August 28, at Madras, the wife of Major H. Prior, 26th Madras N.I., a son.

RABBITT—Sept. 3, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Rabbitt, P.W.D., a son.

REID—Sept. 16, at Poona, the wife of G. Boileau Reid, C.S., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HODSON—LINCOLN—Sept. 1, at Mussoorie, Robert Dwyet Hodson, surgeon, Army Medical Department, to Florence Ann, daughter of F. Lincoln, Esq., judge, Sitapur, N.W.P.

LAFFAN—PRENDERGAST—Sept. 11, at Madras, E. S. Laffan, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Gertrude Agnes, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E.

LAW—COLLUM—Oct. 5, at Christ Church, Colombo, Ceylon, William Law, merchant, Colombo, to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Collum, M.D., late of the Bombay Army.

POPE—CRICHTON—Sept. 6, at Bangalore, Thomas Henry Pope, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service, to Agnes, daughter of E. O. Crichton, Esq., R.N., Greenhill-place, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—Sept. 9, at Simla, Vivian Page Byrne, aged 39.

DENNISTON—Sept. 3, at Mussoorie, Stephen Barrett, son of James Lawson Denniston, aged 2.

DOWDING—Sept. 9, at Hyderabad, Deccan, of fever, Frederick T. Dowding, of the Educational Department, and tutor to H.H. the Nizam, aged 29.

EDEN—Sept. 12, at Kurseong, Vivian Ashley, son of the Hon. Sir A. Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

EWART—Sept. 9, at Simla, Charles Ewart, son of Major C. H. Ewart, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 20.

GEORGE—Sept. 8, at Calcutta, Dr. Edward George, aged 77.

GREY—Sept. 5, at Sara, Bengal, the wife of Mr. J. D. Grey, locomotive foreman.

HART—Sept. 9, at Calcutta, Beatrice, daughter of John Hart, aged 15 days.

HATCH—Sept. 14, at Puna, the wife of Lieut. General W. S. Hatch, R.A.
HIND—Sept. 3, at Muttra, Eliza, the wife of C. G. Hind, aged 45.
HOARE—Sept. 14, at Allahabad, Cecilia, wife of Mr. M. J. Hoare.
MARSHALL—Sept. 7, at Calcutta, daughter of A. Marshall, aged 9 months.
MERVIN—Sept. 5, at Nagpur, Mrs. E. Mervin, relict of the late Senior Apothecary John Mervin, aged 31.
MORRIS—Sept. 1, at Simla, Mr. Thomas W. R. Morris, of the firm of Cotton and Morris, aged 41.
MORROW—Sept. 6, at Calcutta, Robinson Morrow, aged 59.
NAWAB OF BUNGUSH—August 22, near Kohat, Khan Bahadur Bahadur Sher Khan, Nawab of Bungush.
PAPPLE—Sept. 11, at Allahabad, James Turnbull, son of Mr. Papple, aged 11.
PAYNE—Sept. 10, at Naini Tal, Florence Cantor, daughter of Henry Farrant and Eleanor Mary Payne, aged 11 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 1. Princess Amalia, Batavia; Vega (s), Calcutta; Helene, Krageroe; Florence, Demerara; Antelope, Bombay; Australia (s), Bombay.—2. Alma, Krageroe; Two Brodre, Krageroe; Selcnden, Rangoon.—4. Bayard, Calcutta; Seaforth, Bombay; Wyvern (s), Taganrog; Lenne Marlowe, Rangoon; Tintern Abbey (s), Akyab; Glengary, Calcutta; Centurion, Calcutta; Firth of Forth (s), Java; Bentinck (s), Pomaron; Galatea (s), Bombay; Hispania (s), Bombay.—5. Swift, Krageroe; Adolph, Bassein; Discoverer (s), Calcutta; Thomas Hillyard, Rangoon; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—Sept. 7. Oriental (s), Singapore; Millwall, Liverpool; Lady Lisgar, Bombay; British Consul and Sir Henry Lawrence, Liverpool.—8. Trentham Hall (s) and Lennox (s), Bombay; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Artist and Majestic, Liverpool; Joinville, Mauritius.—9. Reporter, Liverpool; Indian Empire, Aden.—10. Thibet (s), Southampton; Maharaja (s), Singapore; Malda (s), Bombay.—11. Colaba (s), Bombay; County of Sutherland (s), London.—12. Clan Alpine (s), Bombay.—13. Cyenus (s), Suez; Cenone, Bombay; Broomhall, Aden; L.C.K., Bourbon; Dilbhur, Madras.—14. Thessaly (s), Bombay; Mahratta (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

OCT. 5.—Star of Scotia.
BOMBAY.—Sept. 11. Puttialla (s), Karachi; H.M.S. Malabar, Portsmouth.—12. Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Sydney; Italia (s), Glasgow; Charter Oak, New York.—13. Ganjam, Mauritius; Kashgar, Suez.—14. Abyssinia (s), Delagoa Bay; China (s), Hong Kong; Pachumba (s), Karachi.—15. Singapore (s), Genoa.—16. Fatch Mobarac, Mozambique; Yarkand, Newport.—17. County of Inverness, Cardiff.—17. King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Chilka (s), Calcutta; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; India (s), Karachi.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

OCT. 4.—Rosetta (s), London.—5. Clan Stuart (s), Liverpool; Narenta (s), Trieste.
MADRAS.—Sept. 8. Madura (s), Calcutta.—10. Himalay (s), Rangoon.—14. Latona, London.—15. Chanda (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

OCT. 4.—Gwalior (s), London.—5. Hankow (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 1. City of Berlin (s), Calcutta; Jennie Harkess (s), Bombay; Arcot, Aden; Prince Umberto (s), Calcutta.—2. Pleiades (s), Calcutta; Branksome Hall (s), Bombay.—4. Kilkenny (s), Madras; Ganges (s), Calcutta; Dunskeig (s), Calcutta.—5. Slieve Bloom, Rangoon; Shahpore, Calcutta; Flintsire, Rangoon; Merkara (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 7. Counsellor (s), Duke of Buckingham (s), Knight of the Garter, and Pendragon.—8. Chanda (s) and Curlew (s).—9. Shabzada (s).—10. Purulia (s) and a barque (numbers undistinguishable).—11. Edwin (s), Madras (s), Inchmoinish (s), and Champion.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 11. Clairmont, Calcutta; Mongolia (s), Venice, &c.; Rydal Hall (s), Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie and I.G. Tenasserim, Karachi.—13. Sirdhana (s), Karachi.—14. Punjab (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—15. Medea, Java; Avoca, Hong Kong.—16. Sultan Basha, Shoor; Peshwa (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Khandalla (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SEPT. 30.—Almora (s), Madras, Colombo, and London.—Oct. 3. Tom Morton, Barrow.

MADRAS.—Sept. 7. Blythwood, Rangoon.—8. Victory, London.—9. Madura (s), Bombay.—13. Almora (s), Calcutta; Meridian, Balasore.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

OCT. 1.—Italia (s), Marseilles.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, Sept. 20.—From Bombay: Mr. R. Fraser, Mr. J. A. Marcell, Mr. Saunders, Major Bannerman, Col. W. B. Thomson, Capt. Middleton, Major Powlett, Mr. T. Thomas, and Mr. A. Keyser. At Venice: Mr. W. C. Hughes, Col. Shortt, Mr. Doure, Mr. Man, Professor Simons, and Mr. C. Baker. From Alexandria at Venice: Dr. and Mrs. Barry.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Pekin*, Sept. 23.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Wei Abou and Mr. Wei ab Pin. From Singapore: Assistant Commissary General Sanders. From Penang: Mr. Tennant, Mr. Petherbridge, and Mr. Arbon. From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cowham. From Galle: Mr. Milligan, Capt. C. R. Kerr, Assistant Commissary Bampfield. From Aden: Capt. Stanley. From Bombay: Lieut. Way, Mrs. Melwin and children, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Forster,

Lieuts. Robertson, W. Coles, and Tarry, Col. Williams, Mr. Hoskyn, and Capt. Seton. From Malta: Col. O'Neill, Lieut. Holloway, Lieut. Forde, Major Walsh, Lieut. Newberry, Messrs. M'Crea, Rich, Leader, Capt. Rodon, and Major Bassevi. From Gibraltar: Mr. Ward, Master Balestrino, Master Francia, Mr. Stammwitz, Mr. Parody, Master Parody, Capt. Edmonds, Capt. Hon. J. Cuffe, and Mr. Underwood.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Kashgar*, Sept. 13.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Eastaway and infant, Col. A. D. Grant, Major and Mrs. Weatherall, and Lieut. A. D. Holmes. From Venice: Mr. Albertone, Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, and Syed Abdul Rahman. From Brindisi: Dr. Coste, Mr. M'Naughton, Mr. A. Cameron, and Col. H. C. Dowker. From Aden: Sergt. and Mrs. Sandilands, Mr. Domello and friend, Mr. Ahensdally, and Mr. Hassan.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Thibet*, Sept. 10.—From Southampton to Suez: Mr. K. Mitter, Mr. E. Page, Mrs. Dobbie's, ayah, Mr. A. W. Jones, Mr. Dreger, Mr. and Mrs. Boar, Mrs. Chester, and Mr. A. Stavinski. From Aden: Mr. John Hall, R.N. From Madras: Mr. H. Mathewson, Mr. W. Westland, Col. Heain, M.S.C., and native male servant, and Mr. G. Lovett.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khedive*, Sept. 22.—For Bombay: Mrs. White, Mrs. Cornell, Mr. Souttar, Mrs. Sperling, Mr. T. Simpson, Mrs. F. Venning, Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgart, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Deadman, Mr. and Mrs. Whittell, Col. and Mrs. C. P. Stokes, Mr. Hayward, Miss Sinclair, Mr. Crafter, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, and Miss Clark. For Gibraltar: Miss Cresswell and children, Miss Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Wavell, Mrs. Edye, Miss Hamilton, Hon. Miss Napier, Miss Dundas, Mr. Ashby, Mrs. Murray and child, Rev. G. Thorp, Mr. White, Mrs. Rolleston, Miss Rolleston, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Sheriff, Capt. Bigg, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Victory, Mr. Clyde, Mr. White, and Mr. Quin. For Aden: Miss Marshall and Mrs. Leacock and child. For Melbourne via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Elworthy and party, Mrs. Hardcastle and child, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Phalempin, Mr. Haslam, Mr. M. J. Brown, Mr. M'Neil and brother, and Mr. J. Andrew. For Sydney via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Lyster and children, Mr. Skilliter, Mr. and Mrs. Zair, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman and child, Mr. H. Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. Coxen and two sons, Mr. Scanlon, Mr. and Mrs. Brayshaw, Miss Waterson, two Misses Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock, and Miss A. Williams. For Suez: Mrs. Chitty and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carlisle and two children, Miss Carlisle, and Mr. Stoehr. For Malta: Mrs. Eyre and children, Mr. A. Smith, Miss Ritchie, Paymaster Rae, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Bridge. For Port Said: Mrs. Bovill and child.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, Oct. 1.—For Melbourne: Mr. M'Neil and brother and Mr. John Andrew. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, Col. and Mrs. Beadon and child, Mr. Parpia, Rev. J. B. Coles, and Mr. H. G. Sharpe. From Brindisi: Mr., Mrs., and Miss M'Nabb, Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand, Mrs. Fraser, Col. Ross Church, Dr. Jackson, Capt. Searle, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. C. Pearson, Col. Vibart, Mr. Tasson, Mrs. A. Phelps, Mr. Ryall, Mr. P. Hall, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. A. G. Beale, and Major Henderson. For Alexandria: Mr. E. D. Cobham. From Brindisi: Mr. E. Gubbay.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Arcot*, Sept. 30.—For Lisbon: Mr. Scarlett. For Algiers: Capt. Caldwell and Mr. A. Boensel. For Port Said from Lisbon: Mr. Cresswell. For Bushire: Mr. J. Cordia. For Karachi: Miss M. Gerrard, Mrs. and Miss Murphy, Mrs. Campbell, two children, ayah, and European servant; Mr. E. H. Morley, Rev. T. J. L. and Mrs. Mayer and family, Miss Christie, Mrs. Hutchinson, Major L. T. H. Grey, Miss Gisborne, Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. R. G. Smith, Miss Dee, Mr. Cant, Mr. Anderson, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Lester, Misses Lester (two), and Mr. Reid. From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Comstable. For Bombay: Mrs. King.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Duke of Devonshire*, Sept. 26.—For Colombo: Mr. G. G. Spink and Mrs. Allan Black. For Madras: Mr. A. R. Boyle, Mr. E. B. Hanson, Mr. R. H. Derman, Mr. H. E. Clerk, Mr. O. D. Fears, Mr. F. G. Wilson, and Mr. E. Butcher. For Calcutta: Mr. R. L. Fraser, Mr. R. O. Clayton, Mr. W. B. Bestie, Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Mr. W. M. Sweet, Mr. A. W. Ford, Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Mr. H. S. Olpherts, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Byrne, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Anson, Mr. J. P. Coy, and Mr. H. F. B. Frost.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Sept. 18.—For Brindisi: Mr. C. P. Hill, Hon. A. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, Hon. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. Whitehead, Madame Emblatt, Mr. W. S. and Mr. E. Thomas, Hon. C. D. Field, Dr. Lewtas, Mr. W. Nicholson, Rev. James Lillie, Hon. L. P. D. Broughton, and Mr. W. C. Bannerjee. For Southampton: A gentleman, Mr. Carr Stephen (jun.), Mrs. and two Misses Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. Travers and infant, three Misses Travers, three Masters Travers, Mr. W. L. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting and infant, Mr. Whiting (jun.), Miss and Master Whiting, Mr. Pidcock, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield and infant, Mrs. T. D. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Tonachi, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Yusufali Khanbhadur's son, Surg. H. B. Williams, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. B. Leah, Lieut. H. R. C. Baird, Mrs. Berniston, child, and infant, and Mr. E. H. Edwards. For Venice: Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, Dr. and Mrs. Bühler, and Mr. O. Peglar. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Sept. 11:—For Brindisi: Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. R. H. Anderson, Mr. Somerliatt, and a gentleman. For Venice: Mrs. Fraser. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Laing.

CASUALTIES.

The Djolibah (French steamer) has arrived at Bombay. The master reports having grounded on False Ras, Garib Reef, Gulf of Suez, and will dock in order to ascertain damage.

A telegram from Port Said, dated Oct. 2, six p.m., states that the steamer Norfolk has stopped the traffic in the Canal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	74000
Bank of Bengal	500	62000
Bank of Madras	500	133
Agra	210	270
Chartered of India and China	25	280
Chartered Mercantile	25	400
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	105
National of India	12½	280
Oriental	25	

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	665x pib
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	202½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,400
Albert Ginning	1,000	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1165
Apollo (small shares)	2,900	405
Bellary	1,000	4900d.
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	110
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	630
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	1,000
Fort	8,500	1,575
French	500	405
Sind	750	525
Mofussil	1,000	205
Prince of Wales	1,300	650
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1250
Sassoon	500	420
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	95
Alfred Manufacturing	500	525 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,900
Bhowanagar Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	900 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	695
Central India S. W. and M	500	715
Coorla Mills	1,000	630
D. Spinning	2,000	405
Hindustan	1,000	1,070
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Khandeish	1,000	930
Madras	1,250	575
Madras United	1,000	1,425
Manchester Spinning	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	165
National Spinning	1,000	910
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,040
Oriental	625	655
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	255
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000
Victoria Mills	1,000	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

reat Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £10 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	137 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	385
Teacher and Co.	500	695
Thacker and Co.	100	130

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 6 to 96 8
4½ of 1870 (1885)	101 0 to 101 4
4½ of 1871 (1881)	96 0 to 96 8
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	104 8 to 104 10
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 8 to 104 10
Debentures of 1867	105 8 to 105 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 4
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 4 to 105 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 0 to 107 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1908)	104 0 to 104 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	110	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	740 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	125	182 to 185
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	100	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	90 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	110	110 to —
Barnagore Jute	110	66 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1750 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballaghutta Jute	100	80 to —
Bengal Mills	100	1275 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	62 to 62
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	82 to 83
Burrakur Coal	100	190 to —
Calcutta Docking	100	170 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 138
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), ga	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to 116
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	77 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	— to —
East Indian Railway	100	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	200 to 205
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	37 to 38
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	162½ to —
Howrah Docking	100	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	72 to 73
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1350 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murre Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	385 to 390
Nanthore Ind'go	30	4 to —
New Beerboom Co. L	100	102 to 104
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	3 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	97 to 98
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	82 to —
Riverside Press	90	104 to 105
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	51 to 52
Strand Bank Press	100	113 to 114
Watson's Patent Press	100	112 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amulckie	100	55 to —
Arctutpore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	100	550 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Do. contributory	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	206 to 210
Do. contributory	100	103 to 105
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillahi (Assam)	100	60 to —
Burkiola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	40 to 50
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatolian	100	par.
Cinnatolian (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	50 to —
Cutecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	348 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbat (Assam)	100	90 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	100 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar)	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	100 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to —
Do. contributory	200	45 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	60 to 7
Kutal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 61
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	80 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	115 to 120
Loobch	100	20 to —
Lower Assam	100	120 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	60 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	50 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	45 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Do. contributory	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	100 to —
Muttuck (Assam)	100	50 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttara (Sylhet)	100	70 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	100	20 pm.
Seemah	100	65 to 70
Singbullia and Murnah	100	65 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	80 to 85
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 par
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Tukvar (Darjiling)	100	30 to —
Upper Assam	100	30 to —

MADRAS.—Sept. 15.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 1½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1887)	¾ to 1 dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
	Is. 8 5-32d.	Is. 8 3-32d.	Is. 8 1-16d.
Banks, demand	—	—	—
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	Is. 8 15-32d.	—	Is. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	Is. 8 11-32d.	Is. 8½d.	Is. 8 5-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Is. 8 9-32d.	Is. 8 3-16d.	Is. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	Is. 8 9-32d.	Is. 8 7-16d.	—
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5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
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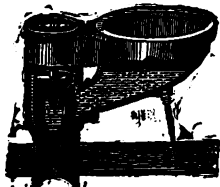
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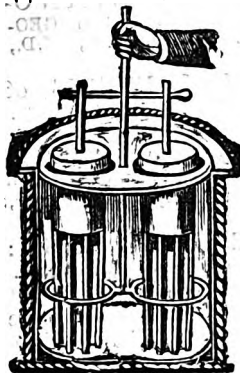
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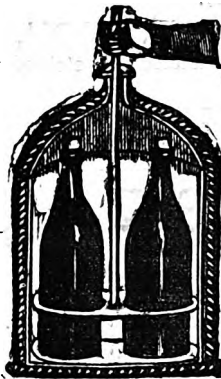
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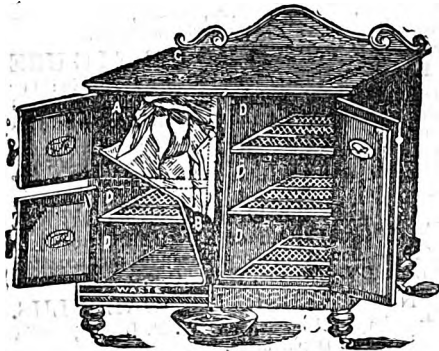


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INDIA-OFFICE, SEPT. 29, 1880.
Notice is hereby given, that an Examination of Candi-
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1881.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together
with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of
Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at
the Military Department, India-office, London, S.W.

A further notice will be issued when the exact date of
examination has been fixed.

T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.

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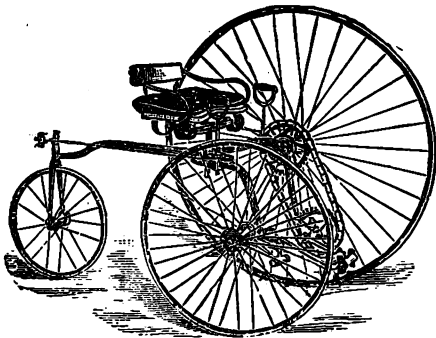
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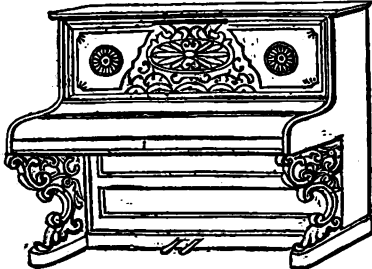
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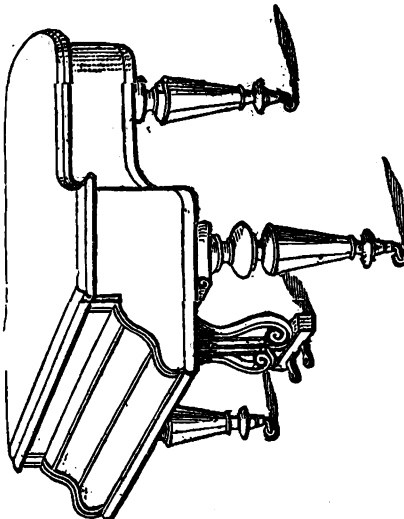
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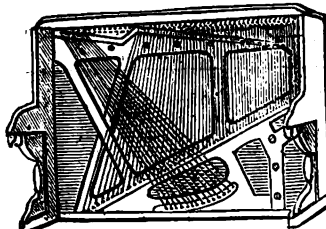
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BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 18:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physio—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 25; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 23; Calcutta, Sept. 22.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Sept. 14:—Rain has again been general during the week; it was specially abundant in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Hyderabad, and the Central India States. In British Burma and Assam prospects continue satisfactory. Moderate rain in Bengal and intervals of sunny weather have been very favourable for the crops; and the autumn harvesting has commenced. In Madras, Mysor, and Coorg prospects remain fair; in some places in Madras crops have been harvested, with an average outturn. In Bombay rain has been general and plentiful; prospects have much improved throughout the Presidency, as well as in Sind, where the Indus is rising. In Hyderabad and Berar also good rain has fallen, with much benefit to the crops. In the Central Provinces rain was fairly general, though limited in the Satpura districts; prospects are now satisfactory. General, and in parts heavy, rain fell in Central India and Rajputana; and though more is required in a few places, on the whole prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the crops had already been injured to some extent by drought, good rain has fallen in all but the south-eastern districts, and has gone far to relieve anxiety. There were slight showers in most districts of the Punjab; and prospects are fair except in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar divisions, where the rainfall has been insufficient. Prospects are now either good or fair in most parts of the Empire, though more rain is still required, particularly in portions of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab. The long break has injured the crops in many places, but the favourable rain which has fallen during the past fortnight has lessened or removed the apprehensions of drought and scarcity that were felt in some provinces.

THE health report for the same week is as follows:—Bombay: some fever in Karachi and Hyderabad; other reports good. Bengal: seasonal fever prevails in some places, otherwise public health good; cholera still reported in Cuttack and small-pox in Pooree and south of Balasore. North West Provinces and Oudh: general health good, but fever still prevalent in Agra and Kumaun, and cholera continues in Bareilly. Punjab: good. Central Provinces: health on the whole good; cholera abating in Sambalpur, but fever and small-pox prevalent in Jubbulpore and Saugor, and fever in Nagpur. British Burma: good. Assam: reports good. Central India States: cholera continues in Morar, otherwise good. Rajputana: Sirohi, malarious fever; elsewhere reports favourable.

WE have received the following telegrams from the India-office for publication:—

"FROM VICEROY, OCT. 7.—St. John, telegraphing from Kandahar, 4th, reports all quiet there. Ayub Khan said to have reached and entered Herat, having left Sirdars Mahomed Hashim Khan as Governor Furrah, and Mahomed Hassan Khan at Sabzw. The Zamindawar people are quiet. Helmund Barakzais also quiet. Corporal Donald M'Phail, 92nd Highlanders, died of wounds received at Mazra."

"FROM VICEROY, OCT. 12.—Reported from Peshawur that Mahomed Jan came in to Ameer on 2nd. Roberts telegraphs from Quetta that, owing to reports of Murrees and Bugtis collected to raid on Sind frontier, small force, under Col. Norman, has been ordered to Sibi to strengthen frontier posts and protect railway."

THIS week's telegram states that cholera still hangs about the troops returning from Cabul. The 67th Regiment had been halted at Hassan Abdul owing to the appearance of some cases; but the regiment has now been free from

the disease for some days. The force which intended to halt at Hassan Abdul will be broken up, and General Gib, who was to have the command, is returning to Madras. The Lawrencepoore Camp is free from cholera; but it seems likely that it will also be broken up. The 8th Hussars arrived at Rawul Pindee last week, and relieved the 10th Hussars, who march to Lahore to join the Vice-regal Camp. The 1st and 4th Madras Infantry have passed Rawul Pindee on their homeward march. The E Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery has marched for India.

THE following telegram, dated Kandahar yesterday, appears in to-day's *Standard*:—

"Continued rumours are current in the city to the effect that Persian and Turcoman assistance is being given to Ayub to continue his preparations for another campaign. His chief want at present is money. The Mollahs are hard at work exciting the population and denouncing downheartedness and want of confidence. Ayub is regarded as a popular hero returned from having gained a great victory over the Kaffirs. His defeat is regarded as a mere trifling incident by the side of the glory of his victory. A European sentry was killed yesterday by a Ghazi deserter from the 23rd Bombay Infantry. The man was a native of the Punjab. This is the second case of the sort during the week. Sickness is upon the increase. Fifteen per cent of the Europeans and ten per cent of the natives are ill, mostly with dysentery, but some with small-pox. Major Oliver, of the 66th, has died of the latter malady.

GENERAL ROBERTS will leave for India about the 30th, when General Phayre will assume the command in Southern Afghanistan. General Primrose has been recalled to England, and General Burrows and Nuttall to India. Colonel St. John is at Quetta, where he will meet the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Lyall, the Foreign Secretary, has so far recovered from his illness that he has determined to push on to Kandahar. He left Lahore last week.

VAGUE rumours regarding the oppressive acts alleged to have been perpetrated by Abdurrahman at Cabul have found their way into some Indian papers. These stories, however, are not authenticated, and must be received with caution.

THE Queen has expressed to the Viceroy her sincere distress on hearing of the sad calamity at Naini Tal.

A LETTER to Lord Ripon states that her Majesty, having been informed that India subscribed £3,660 to the Princess Alice Memorial Fund, has expressed "her sincere appreciation of this gratifying mark of loyalty to herself and sympathy with her in her grief."

THE Indian papers contain the following programme of the Viceregal tour:—The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 28th, accompanied by Sir D. Stewart, Mr. H. W. Primrose, private secretary, Major White, military secretary, Major Nisbet, deputy commissioner of Simla, and three aides de camp. He reaches Nahan on the 31st, and accepts hospitality from the Raja of Sirmoor. At Mazra, on the 2nd of November, he will be joined by Mr. Ross, the superintendent of the Dun, and reaches Dehra on the 5th. After the shooting excursion, he reaches Lahore about the 10th, and holds a levee and a durbar as already announced. He will leave Lahore on or about the 15th for Mooltan, stay there on the 17th, and leave in the evening for Bhawalpore and Jacobabad. Thence he proposes to go up the new railway as far as Sibi, and then returning to Jacobabad he proceeds to Karachi, whence, after a stay of two days he will come by steamer to Bombay, arriving here on the 29th of November. He starts from Bombay on the 4th of December, and goes right through to Calcutta, without further delays. It is thought likely that there will be some investiture ceremonies at the durbar.

THE Secretary of State has, it is said, sanctioned the erection of the new Government House at Simla projected by Lord Lytton.

THE RIGHT HON. W. P. ADAM, who leaves England shortly to assume the Governorship of Madras, has

selected Captain Curzon Wyllie (now politically employed in Afghanistan), son of General Sir William Wyllie, G.C.B., to be his military secretary.

A GAZETTE extraordinary was published at Simla on Sept. 13 containing the following notification:—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of General the Hon. Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E., her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut. General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., to be an ordinary member of the said council. Lieut. General Sir D. M. Stewart has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an ordinary member of the Governor General's Council.

COL. GEORGE CHESNEY, R.E., President of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. Col. Chesney is expected to leave for India immediately. Colonel Johnson, the Military Secretary, will vacate his appointment on his arrival at Bombay with the Viceroy about the end of November.

It is said to be in contemplation by the corporation of London to confer the freedom of the City, with a sword, upon General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., in recognition of his distinguished services in the army. A like compliment has been paid in recent years to Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir John Burgoyne, Lord Clyde, Sir James Outram, and others.

MR. STOKES has obtained leave to introduce to the Supreme Council a Bill enabling the Government to issue loan certificates payable to the bearer with coupons, in the place of the present system of promissory notes payable to order.

THE Nawab of Joonaghur has contributed a thousand pounds to the Bombay Military Relief Fund.

THE attempt of Count Czechenyi to travel from China via Lob Nor and Thibet has failed, the traveller having been turned back by Thibetans as he approached the borders of Thibet.

AT the wish of Admiral Ryder, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, the Duke of Buckingham has started a fund in Madras on behalf of the families of the seamen lost in the *Atalanta*.

DURING the month of September the number of visitors to the India Museum was 12,824; the highest number in one week being 3,479, during the week ending the 11th; and the lowest, 3,063, in the following week. Since the opening, on May 15, 104,905 visitors have been recorded.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, dated Monday, states that a thousand men armed with rifles had assembled, with the avowed intention of attacking Allammyo, opposite Thyetmyo. Fuller particulars are given in a telegram from the *Standard* correspondent at that place.

"Affairs have suddenly assumed a warlike aspect here. For some time but little news had arrived from Mandalay, and it was supposed that, although diplomatic relations had not been resumed, things were likely to continue in their present state. It now appears that the King, rendered arrogant by the easy suppression of the futile attempt at rebellion got up by Prince Nyoungoke, has been preparing for a war with us. Two detachments of the King's regular troops have arrived at the frontier, and have taken up their posts on the banks of the river facing each other. The one is seven hundred and fifty, and the other three hundred strong. The attitude of these troops is arrogant and insolent in the extreme, and they give out ostentatiously that they are about to attack our territory in retaliation for Prince Nyoungoke's attempt to incite insurrection in Burmah. It is stated that they are in daily expectation of the arrival of reinforcements of a thousand men under a general, with a messenger from the King, with instructions to demand from the British Government an indemnity for the losses suffered by Burmese subjects from the expedition of Prince Nyoungoke, and that, failing to obtain the indemnity, they will

at once cross our frontier and attack us. It is reported that the Burmese intend blocking the channel of the river shortly to prevent the upward passage of our gunboats. Two companies of a native infantry have been ordered up from Nyatoung to protect the villages most exposed to attack, and to support the detachment at Allammyo."

THE Burmese account for the assembling of troops on the frontier by saying it is due to the number of dacoities, and also to the rumour that the Nyoungyan has escaped from Calcutta, which is untrue. The Allammyo garrison has been strengthened. The Simla view of the matter is expressed in a telegram, which says that the reports published by a London morning paper of an expected attack by the Burmese troops on the British garrison at Allamtyo are greatly exaggerated. There is no cause for alarm, the latest news received from Mandalay showing that there is nothing to indicate the probability of disturbances.

THE *Standard* is informed that Major Beresford Lovett, C.S.I., is about to proceed to Astrabad as our Consul, in succession to Colonel St. John, now on special service in Afghanistan.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS has just returned from Berlin, where he has been making inquiries as to the arrangements for the reception of English Orientalists at the Congress to be held in that capital next year.

SIR THOMAS WADE, her Majesty's representative in China, has issued an important communication, reminding such of her Majesty's subjects as take an interest in the question of military service in China, of the existence of certain regulations which he thinks may be overlooked by those publicists who have been dealing with the matter of late. He refers such to section 5 of the Order in Council, 1865, for the Government of her Majesty's subjects in China and Japan, the section relating to war, insurrection, and rebellion, and appends to his public note a reprint of paragraphs 81 and 82 of the Order, which prohibit, under serious penalties, engagement, whether for or against the Emperor of China, in war between his Imperial Majesty and any enemy, domestic or foreign. This notification was supposed to be aimed at Colonel Gordon specially. Colonel Gordon pointed out that he was far from being a firebrand, and that there were other Englishmen in China to whom these articles might be more appropriately commended than himself, Mr. Robert Hart, for instance, who has been taking a very active part in preparing the country for war.

COL. SIR WILLIAM L. MEREWETHER, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bombay S.C., died suddenly on the night of the 3rd inst.; so unexpected was the sad event that Sir William had made preparations for proceeding to Southampton to meet his old friend, Sir Bartle Frere, on his return from South Africa. The deceased, who was a member of the Council of India, became a second lieutenant in the Bombay Army in March, 1841. He served in Sind with the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry in 1842 and 1843, and was present at the battle of Hyderabad (medal). Two years later he fought in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country, and in 1847 he was with the Sind Irregular Horse on the frontier of Upper Sind. Here, in command of a party of 132 men, Lieut. Merewether defeated a large body of Bugtis. In 1848 and 1849 he was with a detachment of the Sind Irregular Horse with the army of the Punjab at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Gujerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikhs. (Medal with two clasps.) He served on the frontier of Sind from 1847 to 1862, and, having got his company in 1856, successfully held the frontier during 1857, and crushed an extensive rebellion projected by the Beluchi and Brahni tribes. In addition to the military distinctions which he had gained, Captain Merewether had shown great prudence and skill in political negotiations. He was made a C.B. in 1860, and in 1865 was appointed political agent and resident at Aden. In this capacity he was present at the operations against the Fohdli tribe of Arabo, including the skirmishes at Bir Saed, Ahmodra, and destruction of Shugra, and, having conducted the nego-

tiations with King Theodore from 1866 to 1868, he accompanied Lord Napier's expedition to Magdala. He was appointed chief commissioner of Sind in 1868, and afterwards became a member of the Indian Council.

THE *Times of India* states that the court of inquiry had suspended Major Currie, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Col. Malcolmson, 3rd Sind Horse. This points to a thorough investigation of the causes that led to the retreat of Maiwand. It was hoped that the inquiry would also be directed to the false information supplied to General Burrows.

A LETTER communicated to the *Times* by the brother of the writer who served with the Bombay Cavalry at Maiwand, gives details of the action which constitute a very fair defence for the fact "bitterly" recorded by General Nuttall, that the cavalry, when called upon to charge at a critical moment, failed—in fact, refused, to charge. The writer describes how the cavalry had stood for four hours exposed to a murderous fire, which had killed and wounded half their horses and a fourth of their men, and they were quite demoralised. What ensued upon the retirement of the guns for want of ammunition, and the retreat of the infantry, is best told in the words of the writer:—

"Then Burrows rode up to Nuttall and said, 'The only chance now, to give our retreating infantry time to retire in an orderly manner and to rally a bit, is for the cavalry to charge the line of Ghazis in the rear.' The 3rd Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse, who were nearest, amounting, I suppose, to about 100 sabres, led by their officers, Nuttall, and myself, then advanced. I saw how hesitating their manner was, and that they did not like the job; instead of going straight to their front and trying to smash clean through the line of Ghazis, they stopped short with a small band who were actually inside the Grenadier square, cutting the men down, and as soon as they had disposed of these they wheeled to the right about and retired without orders, in spite of their officers. As soon as we could get them together again, a desperate attempt was made to get them to advance once more; but it was of no avail; they were quite demoralised by the heavy fire they had stood for four hours, and would not face the right way. The battle was then, of course, clean lost. The cavalry retired very steadily at a walk, and the infantry 'legged it' as fast as they could away from the Ghazis."

THE military career of Sir W. L. Merewether is in itself a record of good service done by the Bombay Cavalry and Sind Horse. The service demands a full inquiry, that "the right shoulders be found to lay the blame on." The whole narrative of the defeat of Maiwand, and of the sortie against Deh Khoja, is an impeachment, not of the conduct of this or the other regiment, but of the leading, which it would be, if the unvarnished statement of facts be true, a cruel mockery to call generalship. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that all accounts agree as to the demoralisation prevailing among the Kandahar garrison at the date of General Roberts's arrival, and it is even stated that General Primrose would not allow the British flag to be hoisted lest it should attract the enemy's fire. The Kandahar correspondent speaks in the strongest terms of the effect produced on the natives, which even Roberts's victory did not repair.

THE remarks as to the previous services of the general commanding the cavalry brigade call for an exact statement of those services. Brigadier General Thomas Nuttall, Bombay S.C., commanding the cavalry, Kandahar Field Force, obtained his first commission 29th N.I. in 1845, and his captaincy in 1856. He served with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1857, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra and pursuit of the Persian army (medal with clasp); was in command of detachments of police in the Deccan and Concan against rebel Bheels, Peint rebels, &c., in 1857-58-59, including the relief of Peint and skirmish there; engagement at Wassiembrein (had two horses wounded under him), Tursia Doonjur; skirmish and pursuit of the Bheels over the Ohupurgam Hills, and engagement of Ambora Durria (horse twice wounded); received on five occasions the commendation of Government; served in the Abyssinian campaign as second in command of the Land

Transport Corps (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and medal); in 1878 he was commandant of the Sind Frontier Force.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the list of the casualties of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of which about 250 sabres were in action:—Killed, one European officer, twenty-six non-commissioned officers and men; wounded, two European officers and sixteen non-commissioned officers and men. Fifty-nine horses were killed and forty-two wounded.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE's work on "India in 1880," which, as we stated some time ago, Mr. Murray promises for the ensuing season, will deal with such topics as the following:—Progress, moral and material, of the natives; national education; religious missions; native states and chiefships; official classes, European and native; non-official Europeans; law and legislation; revenues; canals and irrigation; roads and railways; products, agricultural and industrial; commerce, internal and external; famines; public health and sanitation; physical science; learned research; foreign relations; armies; navy and marine; finances; and statistical summary. In an introduction Sir Richard will point out the claims that India has on the attention of Englishmen, and his final chapter will be devoted to discussing the effects and prospects of British rule.

THE analytical index to Col. Malleson's "History of the Indian Mutiny," which has been compiled by Mr. F. Pincott, will shortly be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. This will more than supply the want of an index to facilitate reference to this valuable work.

A MAN-EATING tiger, which had killed no less than fifty human beings during the last three years, has been shot at Chakrata.

THE net Indian sea and land customs for the first five months of the financial year have amounted to Rs.88,77,000, against Rs.80,37,000 in 1879.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued from the Board of Revenue, Bengal, that from November 4, 1880, to October, 1881, a total of Rs.56,400 chests of opium will be offered for sale.

DURING the week ending September 11 there were 185 deaths in Calcutta, being a death-rate of 22.4 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras for the same week the deaths numbered 258, a death-rate of 38.7 per 1,000 per annum. During the week ending the 14th deaths in Bombay numbered 442, being a death-rate of 32.51 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—The Maharaja of Jeypore; Colonel R. Jenkins, C.B. (1st Bengal Cavalry); Colonel Ponsonby Cox, R.E.; Mr. J. E. Short; Mr. G. E. Whiteside; Colonel Taylor, R.E.; Mr. L. Taylor, C.S.; and many others by the land-slip at Naini Tal.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay announces the death at Sibi, Afghanistan, of Lieut. Col. James John Collins, commanding the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles. Colonel Collins, who is stated to have fallen a victim to dysentery, had commanded his battalion since August, 1878, and was with it throughout the Afghan war, including the occupation of Kandahar, the advance on Ghuznee, battle of Ahmed Kheyl, advance on Cabul, and march from Northern Afghanistan to Kandahar, when his regiment formed part of Sir Frederick Roberts's 3rd Infantry Brigade. He had been frequently mentioned in despatches for his services, and he would no doubt have been duly rewarded when the honours for the successful operations under General Roberts are gazetted. The deceased was one of four brothers in her Majesty's service. By his death Major Algar, who was with the rifles in the Indian Mutiny and China campaigns, succeeds to the command of the 2nd Battalion.

SIR DONALD STEWART ON THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

At the meeting held at Simla on Sept. 14 Sir Donald Stewart made an important speech, in the course of which he said:—

"There are three classes of people who will benefit by this fund. These are the widows and children of British soldiers—I fancy also British soldiers themselves who have been maimed, and the widows and children of our native soldiers, or those who have been maimed, with their families. You all know that the Government does its duty by all those classes, except one, and, even with regard to that, it does its duty. The family of the British soldier who is killed gets nothing; therefore his widow and children are objects who ought to benefit by this fund. The man who has lost a leg or an arm is pensioned and has a small sum of money to start him in business—a pension small, it is true, but still enough for him to live upon. Then as regards native soldiers, every man who dies in war or who is killed in action is allowed by the regulations of the service to nominate an heir. He can nominate his son, daughter, wife, father, or mother during his life-time, but it is only one of these that gets the pension. Of course, children only get it till they arrive at a certain age; mothers and fathers receive it to their death. The only class which really comes on this fund in large numbers is the families of followers. These are greatly to be pitied; there is no pension for them whatever; but I think there is a misapprehension as to the number of persons who will come upon this fund under that class. I daresay you have all read in the newspapers that the ground from Mooltan to Kandahar, for example, is white with the bones of those unfortunate followers. I made inquiry into this matter very carefully, and have discovered that two men did die and were found on the roadside; but, still, that would not cover the whole space which I have indicated. We were also abused for not providing them with various other comforts; at the beginning of the war there was a good deal of difficulty in supplying everything the Government intended to give. Every exertion was used, but notwithstanding that the men in some cases were sent very ill-provided into the field, and a large number of them consequently suffered. But, perhaps, you will be surprised to hear—I have not got the statistics correct to the end of the war, and I am now talking about the first period of the war—that it can be shown that the number of followers who died was less than the number of fighting men, taking them at a percentage. Now that, I think, speaks for itself as to the care taken by the Government, both as to the selection of the men that went into the field and the manner they were taken care of after they got there. This is a point to which I specially draw attention on account of the many misrepresentations made upon the subject, and the abuse put upon the Government in consequence of their supposed neglect. As I said before, this perhaps does not bear much upon the resolution, but it will enable subscribers to understand what we are about—that is, to assist the families of soldiers who have been killed in action and those who are maimed, and mainly the families of followers and those who have died and will get no provision whatever from the State."

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN ON AFGHAN POLICY.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Lepel Griffin, prior to his departure from Simla, was entertained at a dinner by a large party of his Punjab friends, Mr. Acheson presiding. He took occasion to deliver a speech, which has caused some sensation. He spoke most hopefully of the Cabul settlement, and said that the Ameer was rapidly creating a stable administration, and that his position was much strengthened by Ayub's defeat. The Cabul policy inaugurated by the Conservative Government had been energetically carried to a conclusion by the present Viceroy. He attached no importance to the criticism that the Ameer was a *protégé* of Russia. Shere Ali was ruined through ignorance. Abdurrahman possesses complete knowledge, and those who knew Russia best would like her least. The criticism on the withdrawal from Cabul was, he went on to say, as foolish as it was unworthy of Englishmen, Sir Donald Stewart could not have supported General Roberts, and it was well known that General Roberts would meet with no opposition before reaching Ghazni. To have left an army at Cabul would have made the Ameer unpopular with his subjects. As to the talk about annexation, he could only thank God that the destinies of the country were not yet entrusted to crack-brained enthusiasts, who fancied it high and Imperial policy for the Government to drag its coat through Asia for a barbarian to trample upon. This speech has been generally condemned by the Press and by public opinion, and it is universally felt that Mr. Griffin showed a want of tact and of taste in this sweeping denunciation of the policy which has the approval of nearly the whole Anglo-Indian community.

CUTCH GUNDAVA.

In a letter to the *Times* Major General Green thus describes the country lying between the Indus and Quetta, "which for upwards of twenty years I was in the habit of patrolling, and about which much ignorance has lately been shown. Up to Jacobabad the country is well known. From this station to Dadur, a distance of about eighty miles, the province of Cutch Gundava presents during certain seasons, and particularly to a stranger, a dismal waste; yet during others, with the exception of a central strip of desert, it is covered with luxuriant crops of

jawaree, wheat, and in some parts rice of the most excellence. The heat in summer is extreme. Nevertheless, I have marched through all parts, accompanied by English officers, during each month of the year, exposed at times to the fiercest rays of the sun; yet on no single occasion can I recall to my recollection an English officer being seriously affected by the heat. This may be accounted for by the extreme dryness of the atmosphere and the extraordinary copiousness of the perspiration thrown off by the body. Water is at times scarce, and in certain localities extremely unpleasant to drink; yet during the dry season of 1859 I was encamped at Bagh, situated on the bank of the Nara river, for a month, with a force of some 10,000 Beloochis, horse and foot. I was able to obtain water, in addition to that procurable from wells sunk in the dry bed of that river, by directing the embankment which confines its waters, for irrigation purposes, soon after they enter the plains, to be breached, and strengthening the one which already existed near my encampment. By this simple means in twenty-four hours I obtained sufficient water, not only for my 10,000 men, but for 50,000 or 100,000 had it been required. The tribes located in the province under review are principally Belooch, and have long since, under General Jacob's rule, given up their former plundering habits. The exception to this is the Marri tribe before mentioned, who reside in the mountain district called after them, which is situated on the northern side of the province. This tribe has been exceptionally mismanaged of late years. In place of the manly, straightforward policy adopted by Jacob, which won over these wild tribes, the Marrs have been subjected to a system of petting and spoiling, and have been paid such extravagant sums in the form of black mail that they at last believed that they were either necessary to our very existence as a Power, or that we were afraid of them. To such a pitch was their insolence carried that a few months ago they attacked a British convoy, killed twelve Europeans who accompanied it, and carried off £15,000. The last accounts we have received relating to them are to the effect that General MacGregor has been despatched for the purpose of chastising them. This tribe a very few years ago could muster about 2,000 fighting men, armed, some with matchlocks, some with swords, and others with sticks; but the large sums which have been lavished on them of late years may have enabled them to procure better arms, which they are now using against us. In the plains they are utterly contemptible as foes, and within their mountains are equally so if attacked with judgment. At a lecture given by a distinguished officer at the United Service Institution some months ago, I was astonished to hear him relate how this tribe was in the habit of swooping down into the plains with 2,000 horse. They must have become rich in horses since my wardenship of the marches. They once, I can recall to my mind, attempted a swoop into Sind with twenty-five horsemen, every one of whom was killed by a patrol of the Sind Horse. It would be well worth the while of any member of Parliament interested in Indian finance to ask what sums this tribe alone has received since the commencement of the late Afghan war, or even since 1873. When the advance on Kandahar had been decided upon, the headquarters of this Marri tribe, situated at Kahun, should have been occupied by a detachment of troops, and a good road made from the plains up to it. In fact, this ought now to be done, in which case our whole line of communications to Quetta would be free from danger of molestation. I may add that during the winter months the plain of Cutch Gundava affords pasturage for thousands of sheep driven down from the surrounding mountains by the snow. I feel confident that under a proper administration, and with the application of a good irrigational scheme, this province would become a valuable grain-producing one."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE MUTINY.* [SECOND NOTICE.]

THE prominent place in this volume is necessarily occupied with the details of the Central India Campaign. The bearings of the operations, which preceded the execution of the plan submitted by Sir Robert Hamilton, upon the prevention of the spread of the rebellion are carefully narrated. With the aid of the small but clear maps the reader is then enabled to follow the course of each of the two columns which co-operated from the Bombay and from the Madras Presidency in the restoration of our imperilled authority in Central India. If in reviewing these events we find that the historian has manfully and truthfully told the errors of administration which has converted friends into foes, we read on the other hand a most vigorous and graphic history of valour and endurance. It were an impertinence to sum up the work accomplished by the force under Sir Hugh Rose in any other words than those of Colonel Malleeson. They are worthy of quotation, if only to

* "History of the Indian Mutiny." By Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Volume III. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

show how he can present what map-makers call a bird's-eye view, just as well as he can delineate each part of a war scape, and fill in bold details with the accurate though bold hand of one who limns scenery and active life:—"On Jan. 6, 1858, Sir Hugh Rose had left Indur; on the 24th he laid siege to Ráthgarh; on the 28th he defeated in the field the Raja of Banpur; on the 29th he took Ráthgarh; on Feb. 3 he relieved Sagar; on the 13th he took the strong fort of Garhákót; on March 4 he forced the pass of Maddanpúr; on the 17th his 1st Brigade stormed the fort of Chandairi; on the 22nd he invested Jhansi; on the 31st he defeated Tantia Topi on the Betwah; on April 3 he stormed Jhansi; on May 6 he defeated Tantia Topi and the Raja of Jhansi at Kunch; on the 23rd he beat the rebels at Galabri, near Kalpiol, and occupied that fort the following day." In the military annals of "the unreformed British army" there is no more illustrious achievement, whether for general or soldiers, than the prompt and successful pursuit and checkmate of the rebels who captured and lost Gwalior. The narrative reads like a romance of war; but it is an enduring monument of endurance and bravery, to which the most graphic story of the marches, the fights, the unceasing contest with fatigue, with terrible heat, and a foe beaten, but still unyielding, can after all scarcely do full justice. The venerable veteran, who still survives to wear the honours so worthily won, will be the first to share with those whom he led to victory the eulogium:—"In every undertaking he was successful, and he was successful because, careless of himself, he thought of the great end he had in view, and spared no means to attain it."

The peace of Central India was, however, by no means accomplished, and another important section of this volume narrates the pursuit of the indefatigable Maratha leader, Tantia Topi. Col. Malleon awards his full merits to this faithful supporter of his natural leaders, as he esteemed the Nana and Rao Sahib, and raises the question as to the confirmation by posterity of the justice of the sentence which condemned him to an ignominious death, which sentence he underwent, not merely as a foe to the British raj, but as a leader of mutinous rebels, for of such it must be conceded his army was composed. Wherever he went he attacked the loyal, and endeavoured to seduce the wavering or partially disaffected chiefs, and we fail to see the analogy between the patriotic Tyrolean innkeeper and the Maratha partisan, gallant and faithful to a name though he might be. The pacification of Oudh is the next in order of narration to the story of the restoration of peace in Central India. The two narratives are, to a certain extent, interwoven in order, as the events they record were correlated in their mutual influence. The defence of Lord Canning's proclamation, taken in connection with the explanatory letter, will commend itself, not indeed to all, but to most. The difficulties of the situation are shown to have been fully comprehended by Lord Canning, and the difference between his views and those of Sir James Outram is well expressed. "The end of the two men was really the same, the difference was in the manner by which that end should be attained. Sir James would have carried leniency to a point at which leniency would have missed its aim. Lord Canning, maintaining the right to be severe, was prepared to be as merciful as Outram. Whenever the exercise of mercy was politically desirable, Lord Ellenborough's hasty conclusions on imperfect information, his indecent hurry to inflict on Lord Canning his "severe and galling strictures," and his improper disclosure of his despatch, prompted by vanity, are clearly told. But it is impossible not to read the descriptions of Lord Canning's calm and dignified reception of the despatch without feeling that the outward calm could but hide the wound inflicted on a noble but sensitive nature. His vindication was indeed complete, and, in the words of the historian, the result of the whole business was to seat him more firmly in the saddle, and to give him greater strength to carry out the policy which he believed to be adapted to the circumstances. But to the enormous strain upon the Viceroy's energies entailed by the tremendous nature of the crisis at which he was called to govern India, it was a fatal cruelty to add the insolence of overbearing official superiority. Col. Malleon's tribute to the greatness of his character is not overdrawn. He has pointed out his mistakes, "due to the inexperience of a generous nature, guided by men whom he had been told to look upon as masters of the situation, but who were, in fact, hopelessly ignorant and incapable." His Oudh policy was no such mistake. The chief moving cause of the mutiny is found by Col. Malleon in the annexation of that kingdom, both in its principle and in the manner in which it was carried out. The campaigns which completely restored peace in that country are necessarily told at greater length than the labour and successes of Sir Robert Montgomery, then only a plain squire, who won his spurs by the accomplishment of a task full of difficulties, which he met with all the skill, the temper, and the judgment which might have been expected from so experienced a ruler of men." Of his carrying into effect the Oudh proclamation, it is well written by the historian, who views the past in comparison with the present, "interpreted, as Lord Canning meant it to be interpreted,

by one of the ablest administrators in India, it became the charter upon which the position now occupied by the people of Oudh, has been built up and secured." Very briefly does Colonel Malleon record the great change from which dated the new departure of the history of India—first a kingdom, then an empire, instead of a collection of territories ruled over by the Company. More at length does he seek to trace the causes which combined to turn the faithful Sepoys into mutinous rebels, and he seems himself to give more practical importance to the successive acts of bad faith towards the Sepoys than to that act of policy which he would place nominally in the front. His words need careful reading and pondering at present, if only a portion of what is bruited about concerning the discontented feeling of our native troops be true. Doctrinaire politicians may do incalculable harm by their mischievous misrepresentation of, or tinkering alterations in the administration. Meddling efforts to alter without regarding the special requirements of the army organisation of India have once already, according to the historian, resulted in a mutiny. At present we have had a commission, as yet barren, and a long protracted period of foreign service, in which there is grave reason to believe the native soldiers have been neglected, and have been in consequence disgusted. But we must leave much unwritten on the subjects discussed or hinted at in this concluding volume. The Indian Navy has, we are glad to see, received a full and well-deserved "honourable mention," and the first chapter of the last book, which tells the tale of revolt and gallant defence in several isolated districts, contains a splendid eulogium on the civil servants of India untrained to arms, but equalling their military colleagues in their own especial merits. Unhonoured, save in the recollection of those who knew their services, are some names which here receive a lasting record, and for once every reader of Colonel Malleon's pages (except the followers of Mr. Grant Allen) will be at one mind with him, as he inscribes upon the historical monument he has now completed:—"The History of the Indian Mutiny is, in fact, a record of the display of all the qualities for which Englishmen have been famous—of the qualities which enabled the inhabitants of a small island in the Atlantic to accumulate the noblest and largest empire in the world, and which, so long as they remain unimpaired in their descendants, will be maintained."

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Pattiala council of regency have contributed a lakh of rupees.—*Times Telegram*.

THE CALCUTTA COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND IMPORTERS.—Intense dissatisfaction is felt by the importers of cotton goods with the course which has been adopted by the collector of customs regarding duty-free cloths in which trivial irregularities have been found. The very smallest of these irregularities, which can with ingenious perversity be construed under the Sea Customs Act into an offence, is visited with the confiscation of the goods in which it occurs, and with the maximum fine. It thus happens that an irregularity which may not involve the loss of one rupee to the revenue is made the excuse for exacting a penalty of, possibly, Rs. 5,000. The collector treats every case alike, rejects proofs which should satisfy him of the accidental nature of the irregularity, and, by straining the law to the utmost, visits misfortune with the rigour which should be reserved for fraud. It cannot have been the intention of the framers of the Act that the almost unbounded powers which they reserved to the collector should be wielded with an entire absence of discretion, and the Government would do well to arrest a scandal which is growing into portentous dimensions.—*Englishman*.

THE REPORTED NAGA RAID.—The opinion of the local authorities, we understand, is, in accordance with our own, that the outrage at the Rupabali tea garden was the work of dacoits and not of Nagas. It is considered most probable that the men concerned in it were Manipuris, by whom most of the dacoities in that part of the country are said to be committed, and numbers of whom reside in the neighbourhood. They had doubtless either seen the coolies arrive with the money on the previous day or been informed of its arrival by accomplices about the factory, and it is looked upon as a suspicious fact that none of the chaukidars gave any alarm. The dacoits are said to have been traced to Sonaimukhi, to the south of the garden, which is itself on the south side of the Barak, a circumstance which is alone conclusive against their being Nagas.—*Englishman*.

KALKA.—Kalka has been declared to be in an exceedingly insanitary condition, and orders have been issued for cleansing the place. The outbreak of cholera at Kussowlie last year was attributed by the medical officer of that station to infection contracted at the Pinjore Fair; and the general officer commanding the division, in commenting on the report, stated that the want of proper sanitary precautions at Kalka was the chief source of disease in the neighbouring hill stations. In the interest, therefore, not only of the troops at Kussowlie, which is the station nearest Kalka, but also of

the surrounding hill stations generally, the immediate adoption of proper sanitary regulations has been recommended, and the cause of offence will be removed, as far as possible.—*Pioneer*.

THE SIMLA BANK.—The seventy-first half-yearly meeting was held at Simla, on Sept. 6, when it was resolved:—That the balance-sheet before the meeting is satisfactory and be passed. That the dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, declared by the directors, be confirmed. That the surplus profits, after payment of the dividend and loss on home remittances, *i.e.*, Rs.22,523-2-2, be disposed of to credit of the bad and doubtful debt account. That the following gentlemen, elected by ballot, be directors for the ensuing half-year:—Charles J. Marsden, Esq., James Craddock, Esq., H. Hogan, Esq., Col. W. C. Gott, at Simla, and the Rev. R. Hine, at Umballa. That Mr. J. Elston be re-elected auditor for the ensuing half-year. The following is the general statement and balance-sheet for the half-year ended June 30:—The capital of the company is Rs.13,00,000, divided into 2,600 shares of Rs.500 each. The full amount of 2,600 shares (Rs.13,00,000) has been paid up.

LIABILITIES.

To cash deposited not bearing interest	Rs.4,84,395	7	5
To ditto ditto bearing interest	11,58,099	4	8
Total	Rs.16,42,494	12	1
To capital paid up	Rs.13,00,000	0	0
To reserve fund	42,559	3	6
To balance of profit and loss after defraying all current expenses	76,023	2	2
Due to shareholders	14,18,582	5	8
Total	Rs.30,61,077	1	9

ASSETS.

By balance with other banks	1,38,534	1	0
By cash and drafts in hand	3,98,657	10	7
By Government securities in hand	1,03,371	2	7
By sums due on current account	3,22,389	9	11
By landed or other property of the corporation	33,543	12	1
Debts for which the corporation hold securities.			
On loans, mortgage, &c.	18,35,556	15	6
On promissory notes	1,62,495	7	2
Debts due from directors fully secured by mortgages of valuable immoveable properties	29,602	3	6
Bad and doubtful accounts	36,956	3	5
Total	Rs.30,61,077	1	9

* Directors' liabilities since paid up.

—*Englishman*.

THE NAINA TAL LANDSLIP.—The Rev. Alexander Robinson, chaplain of Moradabad, who lost his life by the second landslide, was on short leave of absence from his own station. Not sheltering in the Assembly Rooms, with zeal and energy he joined the "working party," and perished, leaving six young and motherless children.—*Times*.

COL. JENKINS.—We have to record the death of Col. Richard Jenkins, commanding 1st Bengal Cavalry, which occurred on the 9th ult., at Rawul Pindi, in the Punjab. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., and was born in 1828. He entered the army in 1845, obtained his lieutenancy in 1849, and was promoted to captain 1856, major 1865, lieutenant colonel 1871, and colonel in 1876.—*Times*.

THE GANGES CANAL.—The final estimate of the cost of completing the Upper Ganges Canal is contained in a despatch lately sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. Some years ago an estimate of Rs.85,88,431 was sanctioned for what was called the remodelling of the canal, and this estimate included all the expenditure necessary to remodel and complete certain portions from the year 1872. In 1875 a great scheme for drawing the whole of the district of the Doab under the influence of canal irrigation was set on foot. The total cost of this was estimated at the time at Rs.55,30,000, but has been subsequently reduced to Rs.51,83,000; and of this the share chargeable to the Ganges Canal was Rs.21,26,000. The original estimate of 1873 provided Rs.5,00,000 only for drainage, and the estimate for completing the works now sent up has been accordingly increased by Rs.16,26,000, so that the total estimate of the completion expenditure now amounts to Rs.1,02,14,430. In the estimate now sent up the original outlay on the canal, apart from the completion estimate, has been brought out distinctly, and amounts to Rs.2,34,32,747. Thus the total estimated outlay on the works of the canal is Rs.3,36,47,177. This has to be increased by book charges on account of capitalised value of land revenue sacrificed by the appropriation of land for the canal, interest during construction, loss by exchange, &c., which bring up the total capital cost to Rs.3,79,65,138. A portion of this outlay, amounting to Rs.50,24,253, belongs to the terminal lines, which will eventually form a portion of the Lower Ganges Canal. Deduct-

ing this, therefore, the net capital cost of the Upper Canal will be eventually Rs.3,29,40,885. Lastly, a new project for a navigable channel known as the Damu Channel, which is to connect the Ganges and Agra Canals, and is estimated to cost Rs.7,50,000, has been sent up for sanction. In forwarding these estimates, the Government of India observes that the net profits on the outlay up to the end of the year 1878-79 were from direct revenue alone 5.47 per cent., from direct and indirect 7.71 per cent. The maximum area of irrigation originally estimated for the canal was 1,205,000 acres, and the area irrigated in 1878-79 was 1,182,330. In that year the new channels, estimated to irrigate 447,000 acres more, had not been constructed. The above figures show that the canal is likely to realise fully the expectation under which it was constructed.—*Pioneer*.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The *Rangoon Times* urges that the present is the time to make some much-needed reforms in various departments of the public service. The pay attached to many responsible posts is miserably low, hardly enough to keep a man in sound health and respectable in appearance. Take the case of some of the subordinate officers in the commission. The lower grades of these are wretchedly underpaid. Fancy giving a man all sorts of powers, making him head of the district treasury, superintendent of the gaol, and halt a dozen other things, and rewarding him with the handsome stipend of Rs.100 a month! Such a man cannot live and keep himself respectable on such a stipend. The thing is impossible in Burmah. The Recorder goes away from Rangoon on leave by the mail steamer, leaving on Saturday morning.—*Ibid*.

FLOODS.—The *Himalaya Chronicle*, published at Mussooree, mentions that the following telegram was received from Hurdwar on Sept. 18:—"The Ganges came down last night in the highest flood known for many years. Much damage has been done to canal works and property, and it is feared there has been considerable loss of life." There has been a serious breach on the East Indian Railway, between Gazeabad and Shadera, on the branch line between Gazeabad and Delhi. It has been raining very heavy in those parts lately, and the country for miles round is under water. The trickling, tiny stream, known as the Hindin river between Gazeabad and Shadra, was (reports the *Indian Herald*) last Saturday morning a swollen, rushing torrent. About noon of the same day it overflowed its banks and washed away the bridge and two hundred feet of embankment on either side. The Grand Trunk road has also suffered to a very considerable extent. Heavy rains have fallen in the Meerut district, and much of the country there is also reported under water.—*Times of India*.

A MEDICAL LIBEL CASE.—Dr. G. C. Hall has recovered damages from the editor and publisher of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, for publishing an article imputing to him unprofessional conduct in soliciting subscriptions for an eye infirmary at Allahabad with which he is connected.—*Times of India*.

The Maharaja of Hatwa has given Rs.500, and the Nawabs Abdul Gani and Ahsanula of Dhaka Rs.500, to Professor Monier Williams's Indian Institute.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The prospectus of the Bareilly and Kumaon Railway Company has been issued. The company has been formed for the purpose of constructing sixty-one out of sixty-five miles of a railway from the station of Bareilly to Ranibagh, at the foot of the Kumaon Hills, on the road to Naini Tal, the remaining four miles being constructed by the Government.—*Times of India*.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES.—The Government of India, as represented by the consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, has recommended that a carriage fitted up as smoking divan, and having bath-room accommodation for natives, be attached to each through train.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.—JEYPORE, SEPT. 20.—Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the body of the late Maharaja of Jeypore was conveyed to Ghetore, the place where the remains of the rulers of this State have been cremated since Jeypore was founded, and there, a little before ten o'clock, it was committed to the flames, according to the funeral rites of the State. The body of the late Maharaja was brought out of the palace and conveyed to the burning ground, clad in his royal robes and jewels, and placed erect in a car of state. Before this car torchbearers ran, carrying funeral cakes and oil. Next went the family priests of the deceased; their long hair unbound and waving in the wind, calling all the while upon Vishnu (with all sects), the guardian of the vital spark. Then came the carriage itself and immediately in rear the nearer relatives followed; and behind the populace, all showing signs of genuine woe, for the late prince was much beloved and did very much for the good of his subjects. Many thousands of the city people, including nearly all the private servants of the deceased and the officers of state, joined in the funeral procession, and every one walked the whole distance from the palace to Ghetore. Immediately after the ceremony all the male Hindoos of the city shaved their heads and beards, mourning as if a member of their own family had died, and the women too have all gone into deep mourning. All the shops were closed throughout the day yesterday, and no food was cooked in the city until after the funeral party had returned. There is no questioning the sorrow that is felt here. It is universal; it is genuine. Jeypore, among its many enlightened rulers, has never had one who has done so much for the real well-

being of his people than the prince who has just departed, and it will be very difficult, if it is possible, to replace him. Just before his death the Maharaja, after consultation with some of his chief officers, nominated Takoor Kayam Singh, the younger brother of the Takoor of Isardha, as his successor, and it is not unlikely that the nomination will be confirmed by the Government. The Residency surgeon, who is acting here for the political agent, absent on leave, visited the palace in the evening and had a conference with the Ranees, the near relations of the late Maharaja, and the principal officers of the State, who, with one exception, all approved of the nomination. The dissentient was the Takoor of Jhilara, who contended that the successor should have been chosen from his branch of the family. Major Bradford, C.S.I., the agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, has been telegraphed for and is expected here in a few days. On his arrival final arrangements will be made. After the conference the senior Ranees was declared protector of the State *pro tem.*; and when this appointment was made public all the shops in the city were reopened. The Maharaja breathed his last on the 43rd anniversary of his birthday, and it is said that he died at the exact hour at which he was born.—*Times of India.*

THE UMBALLA SWEEP.—The winner of the first prize in the Umballa sweep is said to be Mr. Simmons, of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, who purchased only one ticket. He does not, however, get the whole of the prize money. He sold half his share in the ticket to two gentlemen staying at the Mussorie Club for Rs. 3,500, and half of the remainder to a well-known sporting man at Simla for Rs. 5,000.—*Times of India.*

THE LAHORE CAMP.—It is stated that the following troops have been told off to assemble at Lahore on the occasion of the formation of the Viceroy's camp there:—The 10th Hussars, the 4th Bengal Lancers, the A Battery B Brigade R.H.A., and the C Battery 3rd Brigade R.A.; the 9th Foot, the 6th Bengal N.I., and a regiment of Madras N.I.—*Ibid.*

THE LAHORE CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Lahore writes:—"Will you allow me, in continuation of former notices, to inform the friends and well-wishers of our Lahore Cathedral Church, that towards the £10,000 still required to complete the design, up to the point of its being a solid and sufficiently capacious parish church for the Church of England community at Lahore, £300 has been promised by a generous contributor to church work in London, on condition of seven like sums being contributed, to be spread over three years, or fourteen sums half that amount, spread over a like term? It is proposed that the chancel of the mother church be partly raised as a memorial to the officers and men who fell in the late Cabul campaigns; and contain a suitable record of their names and services. It is also proposed that an aisle or transept be reserved for the use of the native church of India, on great occasions and high festivals especially; or it might be periodically employed for vernacular worship and preaching (as is one transept in St. David's Cathedral for the Welsh vernacular). Here a modest tablet might suitably find place to the memory of one of the chief apostles of the Punjab, the Rev. G. M. Gordon, over whose early martyr's death at Candahar, in venturing his life to bring in five wounded British soldiers, many true tears are wept by natives and Europeans in the Punjab.—*Ibid.*

THE LANDSLIP AT NAINI TAL.—Mr. E. Atkinson, C.S., Accountant General N.W.P. and Oudh, writes:—"On Saturday morning, at half-past nine, a portion of the Victoria Hotel fell in, burying a child of Mrs. Francis and the ayah; then a servant's house fell in, burying three natives. A party from the depot came to aid Mr. L. Taylor and the civil authorities under Capt. Balderston and Lieuts. Hackett, Sullivan, and Carmichael; and whilst digging out some natives, and endeavouring to turn the stream above the Victoria Hotel, the whole hill came down in less than one minute and carried away the working parties, Bell's shop, and the assembly rooms, into the lake. The rupture took place at the foot of old Government House, and appears to have been caused by percolation between the rock and the overlying strata of gravelly shale. Once the motion began the mass shoved before it all below, and the crust, as it were, to the depth of some twenty feet, went on clearing all before it into the lake. Bell's shop was carried bodily from its original position to the assembly rooms, where it lies in minute fragments at the top of a mass of *dbris* some forty feet high. One fragment of the assembly rooms remains—the scrap known as the lady's dressing room near the bathing sheds; all the rest was sent into the lake; and it was here, it is believed, that Major and Mrs. Morphy and Mrs. Turnbull lost their lives. There were a few more in the reading-room at the time, but their names are not known. I saw Captain Balderston, Lieutenants Sullivan, Carmichael, and Hackett, overseer Morgan, Rev. Alexander Robinson, Mr. L. Taylor, C.S., at the work from which they were carried away about ten minutes before the avalanche came, and had only got up to my house when a man came to say they had all been carried away. There was a considerable number of servants and others crowded in one corner of one of the verandahs of the hotel, all of whom (some forty at least) were lost, besides those in the long range of stables and outhouses. Mr. Noad, I understand, went up to aid Mr. Taylor, and Dr. Hannah to give medical assistance. None of the residents of the hotel have been lost, as they had all left after the first slip took place at half-

past nine. The second did not occur till eight minutes to two p.m. The only persons saved at Bell's shop were Mrs. Gray and Miss Shaw and Mrs. Knight; the last has lost her husband and child, the first her son. The rain still continues. Old Government House has gone, Dr. Walker's house is threatened, and the lower end of the upper bazaar (Kya-muddin's shop) has gone, and others are going. The whole of Sher-ka-Dunda Hill is in danger, but people are leaving their homes and coming up to the church end. The moment the avalanche fell into the lake, a wave, some six feet high, ran its whole length to Tulli Tal, and nearly swept away General Ramsay, who was superintending the enlargement of the outlet. Two native assistants and a soldier were swept away beside him, and it is said some forty others in the lower bazaar. The assembly rooms and library were simply lifted up entire like a stone and dashed into the lake. If the entire hill comes down the lake must be silted up and Naini Tal be a thing of the past. We are full of sorrow, and a sense of our utter helplessness in the presence of this the greatest calamity of the kind that has ever occurred in India. We can do nothing to prevent it, and ask the sympathy of all your readers for the widows and orphans. Would you set up a subscription for them? I am far too distressed at the sight around and the sufferings of so many friends to write you a more detailed account, which in due time will no doubt be furnished to you.—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 26,084 tons. London *via* Canal: Rates closed firm at £2 12s. 6d. for rice or wheat, nominal; £2 17s. 6d. for jute; £3 for hides; £3 5s. to £3 10s. for tea and other light freight. For London *via* Cape: The market closed strong at £2 for saltpetre; £2 7s. 6d. for wheat; £2 12s. 6d. for linseed; £2 10s. for jute; £2 15s. nominal for rape and poppy. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Quotations—rice or wheat, £2 10s. nominal; castor oil and light freight, £3 to £3 5s. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Closing rates—wheat or rice, £1 15s. nominal; linseed, £2 2s. 6d. nominal; jute, £2 nominal; oils, &c., £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.—*Englishman.*

SIMLA.—The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on Sept. 18, by the Viceroy, who delivered a long and eloquent address. The attendance was small. The following is a list of prizes:—Viceroy's prize for an original picture in oil or water, Dr. Willcocks, for water colour; Lieutenant Governor's prize for an original picture in oil or water, Major Pullan, for water colour; Sir F. Haines's first prize to commissioned officers only for original water colour from nature or life, Captain Strahan; Sir F. Haines's second prize to non-commissioned officers and soldiers for an original picture any style, not awarded, owing to want of original pictures; Hon. C. Grant's prize for a series of not less than four original water colours from nature, Lieut. O. Radford, for sketches from Afghanistan; prizes given by an amateur to lady amateurs for oil or water, Mrs. Jamieson, for oil; society's first prize for oil, Major Strutt; second prize for an original figure subject, Mrs. Denzil Ibbetson; third, open to native artists only, for an original picture in oil or water, Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee; fourth for an original fruit or flower subject, Mrs. Graham. The exhibition, on the whole, is poor; not above the average.—*Englishman.*

SIR ASTLEY EDEN'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Three candidates have already appeared for the Agricultural Scholarships, which have recently been offered by the Government of Bengal to the graduates of the Calcutta University, of whom one is a Master of Arts, and two Bachelors of Arts in Physical Science.—*Indian Daily News.*

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN BENGAL.—On the strong recommendation of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India have sanctioned the estimated cost of about twelve lakhs and a-half for the construction of the Sonapore and Mograh line, in connection with the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway, with the remark that the local Government should see that the amount is not exceeded. Instructions have also been issued to the Public Works Department to indent for the necessary stores from England.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE King of Portugal has conferred upon Sir Walter De Souza, Consul General, Calcutta, the honour of Knight Commander of the Noble Order of the Conception, in recognition of his valuable services and the high esteem in which he is held by the Portuguese Government.

MADRAS.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRACY.—The Government, we find, in the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Sahib Bahadur on the bench of the Presidency magistracy, have adhered to the policy, inaugurated by the late Lord Hobart, of having among the four Presidency magistrates a representative of each class of the community—the European, the Eurasian, the Mahomedan, and the Hindu. It is meet and proper that the Government should pursue such a policy, as it shows that, in the dispensation of public patronage, the Government are actuated by a desire to give all classes of the community an equal chance of advancement, but it is a question whether in this case the adherence

to the policy may not result in detriment to public justice. Is the officer chosen to fill the vacancy a duly-qualified person to discharge the very important duties devolving on a Presidency magistrate? We think that the mere fact of his being a Mahomedan ought not to be a sufficient qualification for the post, if he does not possess the other qualifications necessary to make him a fit and proper magistrate. In the uncovenanted branch of the Government service of this Presidency there were but two candidates from whom a selection could be made; the gentleman who has found favour in the eyes of Government and Mr. Mahomed Azam Ghatalah Saib, deputy collector of Nundial. By common report, the latter official was the better qualified of the two, and he was generally looked upon as a fit successor to the late Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Saib, but the Government evidently are of a different opinion, judging from the selection they have made. The appointment, we have no doubt, will be watched with much interest, and the new magistrate will have need of much care in his conduct of business, for should he at all be found wanting, the policy of appointing a man merely because he happens to be the senior Mahomedan in the Government service to the post will be very unfavourably criticised.—*Madras Times*.

THE HOBART PRIZE.—The Hobart prize has been awarded to Mr. Charles Arthur Lafrenais, who passed in the first class at the second L.M. and S. examination held in July, 1880.—*Ibid*.

THE CIVIL HOSPITALS.—The report of the civil hospitals and dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1878 has just reached us. We shall not inflict upon our readers a *resumé* of the information it contains, as it is now somewhat old and useless. One or two items, however, deserve attention. There were 1,140,224 persons treated during the year 1878, of whom 572,783 were men, 288,008 were women, and 279,433 children. The death-rate amongst the in-patients was 132'85, and amongst the out-patients 1'60 per mille treated. The total cost for the year was Rs.7,80,995, of which sum Government provided Rs.3,48,983, municipal and local funds Rs.3,81,072, while Rs.22,862 was received as interest on capital invested and Rs.15,829 as donations and subscriptions, from Europeans, while Rs.12,247 were received as donations and subscriptions from natives. The annual cost of treatment per patient in and out was a little under eleven annas. It would appear from Surgeon General Smith's letter to the Chief Secretary to Government that some dispensaries are likely to be abused by conducting them as if they were alms-houses. Admissions are to be rightly restricted to those requiring medical aid. The medical officers were doing good service at the stations where they were located, as they had a seat at the municipal board, and afforded valuable advice and suggestions as to the sanitation of towns. The Government, we are glad to find, record the following observations in their order upon this report:—In his letter recorded in the order of Government the late surgeon general, Dr. Smith, offered an explanation of the delay in submitting the report on civil hospitals and dispensaries for 1878, stating that it had been sent to the Press in October; that the whole of his report, with statistical tables, had been printed; and that there only remained a small portion of the extracts from medical officers' reports to be completed. The complete report is eventually submitted to Government nearly six months later, or seventeen months after the period to which it refers, and no further explanation is afforded. Owing to the late submission of the report for 1877, Government considered it useless to pass any remarks in review, and it is obvious that control becomes little better than nominal when information is supplied to the revising authority so long after the expiration of the year to which it relates.—*Ibid*.

THE NILGIRI COMMISSION.—It is believed that the arrangement finally adopted to supersede the Nilgiri Commission is one by which the district magistrate and revenue commissioner will be invested with the powers of an assistant sessions judge. A Hindu gentleman, who lately filled the post of assistant secretary in the Legislative Department, is named as the probable future sub-judge of the Nilgiris. This gentleman is believed to have been the adviser of Government when the original scheme for superseding the commission was under discussion.—*South of India Observer*.

THE GOVERNOR'S INTENTION.—We are now in a position to assert on the best authority that there is no foundation for the statement in the *Whitehall Review*, that a marriage has been definitely arranged between the Duke of Buckingham and a young lady in Madras.—*Madras Mail*.

THE DEWANSHIP OF TRAVANCORE.—The Hon. V. Ramengar, C.S.I., inspector general of registration in the Madras Presidency and member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George, has been offered and accepted the post of Dewan of the Travancore State.

H.M.'s 77TH REGIMENT.—The headquarters right wing of H.M.'s 77th Regiment (the Duke of Cambridge's Own), consisting of 450 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, with a number of followers, under command of Col. G. Colquhoun, arrived on Sept. 16. The regiment, we hear, is to be located in Fort St. George only for a few months, when it will be sent to Burma, and be relieved by the 44th Foot.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 17.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERY.—Letters received from Paris by the last mail state that the Governor of Pondicherry is likely to be recalled shortly, as the Minister of Marine did not at all approve his conduct when he wished to remove from the Pondi-

cherry Court and send to Karikal a native translator, whose opinion did not please Mr. Ponnontamby, the Pondicherry "black Governor." The Chief Justice, M. des Grois, refused to sanction such a proceeding, and applied at once to be allowed to return to France to render an account of his refusal in that case. The deputy for French India will not be re-elected also for supporting his protégé Ponnontamby.—*Madras Times*.

RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.—The Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup was won by the 2-16th Regiment; the Officers' Plate by Captain Lewis, 48th; the Carbine Cup by the 14th Hussars. Volunteer Whitby, G.I.P.R. Volunteers, won the Empress Plate, second stage, with a capital score. In the inter-volunteer match the Madras Volunteers were first, the Bangalore second, and the G.I.P.R. third. The Diana Plate was won by Captain Lewis, 48th Regiment. The Martini-Henri Plate was won by Whitty, G.I.P.R. Volunteers. Lieut. Shubrack, belonging to the 2-13th Regiment, is the champion. The Bangalore Cup was won by the 48th, the 21st being second, and the 2-16th third.—*Times of India*.

MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—Our correspondent at Ooty writes under date the 18th inst.:—"To-day the deputation, consisting of seven of the leading members of the Mahomedan community, headed by Mr. Ghool Mahomed, a member of our Municipal Commission and the holder of an Empress certificate, a highly-respectable resident of this station for the past forty years, waited on his Grace in view to express their regret and surprise at the recent military demonstration, inasmuch as it reflected on their loyalty to the Queen Empress. The deputation was graciously received by the Governor, who shook hands with each member on being introduced. His Grace assured them that the Government did in no way suspect them of disloyalty, nor was any suspicion entertained in regard to the loyalty of the Mahomedan residents of this station, but as large numbers were flocking up from the plains and rumours that a disturbance was likely to occur had reached the Government, they had simply adopted such measures as were considered necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. The Governor then entered into a general conversation with each member of the deputation. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Ghool Mahomed, the spokesman, Abdool Cawder, Aboo Sait, Aboo Thos Aboo Mahomed, Abdool Rhyman, Manjee Sait, not one of whom has been a resident of Ooty for less than thirty years. Both the military and private secretaries were in attendance on the Governor during the interview.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY.

DHOND-MANMAD (STATE) RAILWAY.—The four large bridges on this line have been completed, at a cost of about Rs.13,22,000, as follows:—The bridge of 21-50 feet arches over the Godaveri at Puntambh has cost about Rs.3,77,000; the 18-40 feet arches over the river Praora, Rs.2,30,000; the iron girder bridge over the Moola at Rahuri (four spans), Rs.2,90,000; and the Bhima bridge, of twenty-eight arches of fifty feet span near Dhond, 4¼ lakhs. The work was done very expeditiously; and the Government of India have thanked the engineers and upper subordinates for their good services. Major Warratt, R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, brought the good work and the savings on the four bridges of about Rs.1,50,000 to notice. The station house and subsidiary buildings at Maumad are to be constructed by the G.I.P. Railway Company to avoid misunderstandings. Previous to taking over the line, the G.I.P. Railway Company will inspect the permanent way at no distant date.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE CLOSE SEASON BILL.—The following report of the select committee of the council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the "bill to enable Government to provide for the preservation of game birds and wild animals," and the bill as amended by the select committee, are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the council, published for general information:—The select committee appointed to report upon bill No. 4 of 1880 (the Game Bill) have the honour to state that they approve of the bill as now amended by them. In order to provide under certain circumstances for the preservation of fish used as food the committee have thought it desirable to recast the bill. The bill as now drafted empowers Government to declare certain forests and parts of rivers to be preserves in which it shall be penal to kill or molest game or fish, not only during the breeding season, but at any time. There are certain parts of rivers in the neighbourhood of temples which have hitherto been held sacred, and in which public opinion has deterred native fishermen from killing fish. These places have proved of the greatest value as a means of preserving fish, which breed there unmolested and stock whole rivers. The bill will enable Government to declare such places to be preserves and to add to their number. The committee have reduced the fines leviable under the penal clauses of the bill from Rs.50 and Rs.100 to Rs.10 and Rs.25, respectively; they have, at the same time, rendered liable to punishment the persons who buy game and fish illegally captured, as well as the persons who illegally capture the same. Under the original bill the latter only were liable to punishment. A few

other changes, but of slight importance, have also been made.—*Gazette.*

AN IMPORTANT LICENSE TAX DECISION.—Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice M. Melvill gave recently at the High Court an important decision under the License Tax Act, Bombay, Act 3 of 1878. For the year 1879 Pujaphai Ghellabhai, a ghee seller, was charged by Mr. G. Wilson, collector of Khaira, Rs.25 for a license under the Act; and, having been served with a notice requiring him to pay the amount, he applied to the collector for a reduction, alleging that the fee was excessive, and that he did not fall under the class for which the amount was payable. The collector passed an order on the application enhancing the fee from Rs.25 to Rs.60. The enhanced amount was recovered, and the applicant was granted a license. He thereupon filed in the court of the district judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. Phillpotts, a suit against the collector of Khaira, alleging that his annual income in 1879 did not exceed the sum of Rs.1,000; that the collector, without properly examining his books, wrongly presumed that it was about Rs.3,000, and levied from him Rs.60, although he was liable to pay only Rs.20; and praying that a decree may be passed directing the collector to refund to him Rs.40, which he had illegally levied. In disposing of the suit, Mr. Phillpotts was of opinion that the Act clearly authorised the collector to pass the order for enhancement of fee, that it made the collector a judge for the purposes of the Act, and that, therefore, no cause of action had arisen. The plaintiff was rejected, and the discomfited but persistent ghee seller appealed to the High Court. Their lordships decided the appeal in his favour, holding that section 12 of the Act did not authorise the collector to enhance the fee on the appellant presenting his petition for a reduction. The collector having, in their lordship's opinion, exceeded his authority, the appellant had a cause of action against him to recover the difference between Rs.60 and Rs.25. The order of the district judge was reversed, and their lordships directed that the plaintiff against the collector be admitted; and, further, that the collector should pay the appellant's costs of his appeal.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE KALYAN SALT DEPOT.—A number of merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of the town of Kalyan, in the Tanna district, have communicated to his Excellency Sir James Fergusson their sincere gratitude for the very favourable consideration which his Excellency gave to their petition of June 20 last, praying for the continuance of the Kalyan Salt Depot. His Excellency's consideration of the petition has, it is said, conferred a lasting boon on the ryots, and has saved from imminent starvation and serious calamity hundreds of poor families in the Konkan, who, but for the kind measures adopted, would have been reduced to abject poverty and compelled to leave their homes.—*Ibid.*

THE EX-GAEKWAR.—Gangabae, the second wife of the ex-Gaekwar Malhar Rao, is stated to have submitted a petition by telegram to the Government of India praying, in effect, for the restitution of conjugal rights, she being not allowed to reside with her husband at present. Another prayer she has submitted simultaneously is for the restoration of her allowance of Rs.500 per mensem, which, it is alleged, has been stopped. She is stated to have received from the Viceroy's private secretary a reply to the effect that his Excellency in Council will give his immediate consideration to the prayer.—*Ibid.*

REPORTED MURDER.—A case which seems likely to develop into a *cause célèbre* has cropped up at Chota Oodepoor. Chandia Sing, second son of the Rajah of that little State, is accused of murdering his wife. It appears that he suspected her fidelity, and, watching her movements, caught her descending a rope ladder to meet her lover. She was seized, and, it is said, tortured in the most cruel manner for three days before she died, when it was given out that her death was caused by a snake-bite. The Political Agent is holding an inquiry, and, should his report be unfavourable, the accused will probably be tried, as was the late Gaikwar of Baroda.—*Times of India.*

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."—The last of the troops told off for the current year for service in India arrived on Sept. 19 in H.M.S. *Jumna*, commander G. Parsons; the total number despatched by the various vessels being 4,500. The *Jumna* left Portsmouth on August 22, Malta on Sept. 1, Port Said on the 5th, and Suez on the 6th. She brings of the 1st Battalion (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade, twenty-four officers, forty-five sergeants, thirty-eight corporals, sixteen buglers, and 769 privates; of the Royal Horse Artillery, two officers, one sergeant, three bombardiers and corporals, one trumpeter, and fifty-five gunners and drivers; of the 61st Foot, two officers, ten sergeants, eleven corporals, four buglers, and 152 privates; and fifty-five officers of various corps. The detachment of the 61st Foot embarked at Malta. One man of the Rifle Brigade died on the voyage; and there were in all eight cases of sunstroke. The following are the names of the officers arrived of the 1st Rifles:—Lieut. Col. Lord E. P. Clinton, Major C. I. Bunbury, Capt. E. J. Fryer, C. V. Eccles, Hon. J. C. Scott, E. A. P. Burnell, V. S. Bagot, C. H. B. Norcott, and the Hon. C. D. Home; Lieuts. H. P. Burn, A. H. W. Hervey, J. F. Wegg Prosser, C. A. Lamb, W. P. Drummond, B. F. Astley; Second Lieuts. C. R. Hunter, W. J. Lascelles, Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton, L. G. Russell, P. A. Vans Agnew, and the Hon. A. C. Somerset; Paymaster H. Mitchell; Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. E. Metcalfe, and Quarter-

master J. Markland. The other officers are: Majors W. H. Knott, R.H.A.; Deedes, 4th Rifles; W. G. Trevor, 16th Bombay Native Infantry; and Fane, 61st Foot. Captains H. Taylor, R.A.; W. J. Tydd, J. A. McNeale, 8th Bengal Cavalry; Filder, 2-60th Foot; Sargent, 28th Foot; and W. Stratford, 4th Rifles. Lieuts. T. A. Steele, 17th Lancers; Cunningham, R.H.A.; Hamilton, 92nd Foot; McMullen, 99th Foot; Atkinson, Royal Marines; Quinton, R.M.; Langford, R.M.; and M. E. Archdale, 61st Foot. Second Lieuts. Kinloch, 4-60th; Cox, 77th Foot; Usher, 80th Foot. Surgeon Major E. G. Boulton, A.M.D.; Surgeons R. H. Robinson, D. Williams, C. B. Hill, G. W. Robinson, Dorman, Inman, Corker, Myles, Moffett, and H. Martin, A.M.D.; E. Henderson, Rundle, Browning, Lukes, E. H. Whitwell, Waddell, Sherran, Spencer, Clark, Vaid, Pank, Mulrooney, McDonald, Willis, Dimmock, Maitland, and Cama; and Veterinary Surgeons J. Rome, R. Day, E. Moore, H. A. Woodroffe, H. J. Mann, and F. J. Short. Eleven men of the Rifles, two of the Royal Artillery, and five of the 61st, were sent sick to the Station Staff Hospital at Colaba on Sunday afternoon. The Rifles disembarked and proceeded to Puna. The detachment of Royal Horse Artillery proceeded to Allahabad, *via* Deolalee, for distribution amongst the various batteries. The detachment of the 61st joined the regiment at Colaba.—*Times of India.*

SAILINGS OF THE TROOP SHIPS.—Instructions have been issued for the troops under orders for England to be embarked in the troop ships as follows:—*Himalaya*—Date of sailing not fixed, time-expired men. *Euphrates*—Oct. 29, 48th Foot. *Orontes*—Oct. 31, 59th Foot. *Malabar*—Nov. 5, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot. *Jumna*—About Nov. 8, 1st Battalion 5th Foot. *Serapis*—About Nov. 13, 13th and 16-8th R.A., 62nd Foot to Aden; 14-8th R.A., 2-9th R.A., and 1st Battalion 6th Foot from Aden to England.—*Ibid.*

THE GAME BILL.—The Preservation of Wild Game and Fish Bill has been read a second time and considered in detail at the Bombay Legislative Council. The discussion resulted in the abandonment of the clause providing sanctuaries in which it should be penal to kill animals all the year round, and the addition of provisions for attaching a schedule to the Act, declaring specially what animals it applies to for three months, notice being given in all notifications under the Act for preventing the poisoning of rivers and pools for the destruction of fish, and for the protection of fish in certain ponds and parts of rivers, with special reference to waters contiguous to temples and sacred places.—*Ibid.*

THE PUNA EXHIBITION.—The following is the list of prizes awarded:—Mrs. Harvey, H.E. the Governor's prize, for the best picture in oil or water colours; Mr. H. G. Gordon (Madras), Mr. Robertson's prize for the best Indian landscape in oil; Col. Sankey, Mr. Ashburner's prize for the best landscape in water, colours; Sergeant Wickham, H.E. the Commander in Chief's prize for the best drawing by a non-commissioned officer or private; Conductor Charde, General Hogg's prize for best drawing by a warrant officer; Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Khan Bahadur Puddumjee Pestonjee's prize for best drawing in oil or water colours by a native of India; Mrs. Whitworth, figure painting in oil; Mr. E. B. Carroll, figure painting in water colour; Major Pullen, drawing in black and white; Mr. Brownlow Forde, for landscape sketches in oil; Mr. H. Maxwell, for prize landscape sketches in water colours.—*Times of India.*

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) was held yesterday, at the offices, 123, Bishopsgate-street Within; Mr. David H. Small presiding. The report of the directors for the half-year ending June 30 last stated that the net profits realised during the six months amounted to £10,514 9s. 1d., which sum, added to the balance of £551 8s. 6d. brought forward from the previous half-year, gave a total at credit of the profit and loss account of £11,065 17s. 7d. This the directors proposed to deal with as follows:—£8,440 12s. 6d. for payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent per annum (free of income-tax); and £2,000 to be credited to the doubtful debt account, leaving a balance of £625 5s. 1d. to be carried forward to next account. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report said he had much pleasure in stating that there had been a steady increase in the bank's business and that he thought the shareholders might reasonably expect a continuance of that prosperity. It would be gratifying to receive on this occasion an augmented dividend—the improved condition of the affairs of the bank justifying the directors in giving a dividend, for the past half-year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, in place of the usual 4½ per cent., and at the same time enabling them, as the report showed, to set aside £2,000 to the doubtful debt account, which was being gradually liquidated. The deposits had exhibited a steady and gradual advance in amount—the increase during the past half-year having been about £50,000. With the further assistance of the shareholders and friends of the bank the directors trusted that a still larger increase might be shown in future balance-sheets. Dr. Beattie seconded the motion, remarking that in Calcutta the value of the shares of the bank had risen considerably; and that had taken place without any communication with those connected with it in London. The motion was agreed to without discussion, and votes of thanks having been passed to the chairman, directors, and officials, the meeting separated.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

THE MANDALAY MENACE.

BURMESE affairs have again forced themselves upon the attention of the English public, and there is a growing impression that King Theebaw may go a step too far in trusting to the forbearance of the Government of India. Three telegrams have been published in London within the last few days from correspondents in Burma, and, although each differs somewhat from the other in details, they all agree in showing that a demonstration more or less warlike has been made upon the British frontier, near Thyetmyo by Burmese troops. One telegram, which is probably correct, represents that the Mandalay authorities intend to shut up the passage of the Irrawaddy for trading purposes, and to go even a step further—that is, to attack British territory. The reason of these belligerent signs is said to be that Theebaw intends to exact compensation from the Government of India because it permitted, a few months ago, the Nyoung Oke Prince to escape from Calcutta and enter independent Burma with a hostile force. Under the circumstances of the case, such an excuse for hostilities against a powerful, though just and long-suffering Power, could not enter seriously into the deliberations of any reasonable Government; but the Government of independent Burma is not a reasonable Government, and any folly committed by it would not be calculated to surprise those who are acquainted with its peculiarities. Therefore, it is probable enough that the Burmese have actually embarked on the dangerous enterprise of attempting to coerce the Government of India. No fear need be entertained about the safety of our frontier. Tolerably strong forces are posted at Thyetmyo and Tonghoo, and there is at least one good gun-boat stationed on the Irrawaddy. The number of Burmese soldiers—if such a term is applicable to a miserably armed rabble—who are reported to have arrived with hostile intentions on the British frontier is set down at something like a thousand. These the garrison at Thyetmyo will be able to disperse with ridiculous ease; and should they extend their opera-

tions further east, our troops at Tonghoo ought to have no difficulty in giving a good account of them in very quick time. The Chief Commissioner at Rangoon appears to have already ordered precautionary measures to be taken, as two native infantry regiments have been sent up to support the garrison at Allanmyo. Allanmyo lies on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, nearly opposite Thyetmyo. It is well within the frontier line, inside of which the King's troops could not move without leaving plenty of time for the garrisons to be warned, not only at Allanmyo, but at the much more powerful station of Thyetmyo.

But although there can be no doubt about the safety of our frontier from any serious attack which King Theebaw's tatterdemalions could deliver upon it, it is impossible not to admit that the threatening demonstration is annoying and apt to produce mischievous results, both politically and commercially, throughout Pegu. In Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, and other important towns in British territory, there are plenty of emissaries from Upper Burma who are always on the alert to foment public disturbances whenever it is currently reported that the King intends to attack the English. They sedulously circulate the tale that the King is really invincible, and that it is due alone to his good-natured forbearance that he has not seized the Shoay Dagon Pagoda and driven the English into the sea. However silly the assertions of these men may be, they are nevertheless believed by a large number of British Burmese subjects, who have inherited a traditional awe of the power and magnificence of the former native rulers of the country. The result, therefore, of such demonstrations as the present is that a feeling of insecurity spreads throughout British Burma, and trade is injured in proportion to the excitement of the general population. A notable illustration of this fact occurred last year, at the time when King Theebaw was murdering his relatives, and threatening to attack the British Residency in Mandalay. All classes of society in Rangoon were agitated. They believed that an English war with Upper Burma was imminent, and trade, so far as the great highway—the Irrawaddy—was concerned, came to a complete standstill. The police were constantly in the expectation of public riots, and the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Aitchison, actually felt it his duty to issue a circular to the English residents, informing them of the signals which would be used in the event of a general rising of the Burmese population. Volunteers were provided with extra ammunition, and additional parades were attended. In short, the state of feeling throughout Pegu resembled an exposed powder magazine near a locomotive—a flying spark might explode it at any moment. Although no information about the present state of public feeling in Lower Burma has been published here, there can be no doubt that it is in a condition of abnormal excitement, and that the ordinary operations of trade have been detrimentally affected. The mere movement of British troops to the frontier would produce these results.

It may soothe the vanity of the tyrants of Mandalay to produce panics in Lower Burma from time to time. The more fluttering they cause the more they increase a sense of their importance in the minds of their subjects, besides keeping alive in Lower Burma the feeling that there is a possibility of native rule being restored over Pegu, Arracan, and Tenasserim. So far, they play their political game. But there never was a political game played yet in which only one player was concerned. In the dangerous

game which Theebau is now engaged, he has for an opponent the Government of India. Each irritating movement he makes compels that Government to ask how long this kind of thing is to be permitted to last, how long are British subjects to be subjected to periodical fits of excitement, how long is their trade to be upset and injured, merely because there happens to be a fool, an arrogant fool, in power at Mandalay. However averse the English public may be to a policy of annexation, each successive demonstration made by men like Theebau inevitably forces upon the Government of India the consideration whether it would not be better for all parties in Burma if the British frontier line were extended to Mandalay, or even to Bhamo—whether, in short, it should endure its present continuation of vexatious and expensive troubles, or, like Hamlet, rather “take up arms, and by opposing end them.” Not only would the annexation of Upper Burma be a blessing to the inhabitants, but it would secure a peacefulness in the adjoining British territories which they do not at present possess. Not only are the inhabitants of Pegu thrown into agitation whenever it suits the ruler of Mandalay to play the braggart, but disturbances are induced of a more or less formidable kind along the North-eastern frontier of India. If the truth were known about the Naga and Looshai raids, which are continually provoking expensive and exasperating little wars, it would probably be found that they are fomented by agitators belonging to the immediately contiguous territory of independent Burma. A great deal has been said and done about the rectification of the frontier on the North-west of India, but there are politicians who are of opinion that a little rectification of the North-eastern frontier would not do any harm. The best rectification of that frontier would be effected by the annexation of Upper Burma to British territory. The political and commercial advantages of annexation are obvious. The produce of the fairly rich country lying between Assam and the Irrawaddy would find a natural outlet in the emporium of Bhamo, whence it could be sent to China or to Rangoon, as best happened to suit the interests of the merchant. Trade on the Irrawaddy would be borne from Bhamo to the sea without interruption or fear of molestation. At present the commerce of Upper Burma finds a precarious market just as the ruler at Mandalay or his officials may choose to interfere with it, but under British Government rich argosies would be borne along in one constant stream on the bosom of the great river, instead of the sparse and precarious fleet of boats which is at present the result of misrule at Mandalay. The advantages of annexation would be as great to the people as to trade. The Shans, who are in a perpetual state of rebellion against the Government of independent Burma, would be brought into the ways of peace and industry; the Burmese themselves would be blessed with security of life and property; the unsettled state of feeling which periodically affects Pegu and also Arracan, into which dacoits from Upper Burma can enter through well-known passes, would terminate; and the resources of a splendid country would have a fair chance of proper development. In the meantime, King Theebau's insolent demonstration ought to be firmly dealt with. By the removal of our Residency from Mandalay we have pandered enough to his arrogant temper. It would be sheer pusillanimity, and would be interpreted as such, not only throughout Burma, but in Peking, which is well aware of the affairs of its Burmese vassal,

if the Government of India did not punish Theebau now that he has given it such an excellent opportunity. An English journal, which ought to have known better, actually suggests that King Theebau has a right to demand compensation from the British Government for the injury done to some villages by Nyoung Oke and his rabble; but to entertain such a claim would be preposterous, inasmuch as the British authorities could not prevent Nyoung Oke escaping from their supervision into his own country. They did quite enough when they detained Nyoung Oke in Thyetmyo, and by deporting him to Calcutta put an end to further disturbances in Upper Burmah, thus in all probability saving Theebau from deposition and murder at the hands of the rebels who would undoubtedly have gathered around his brother.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 18.)

- ALLEN, Mr. C. F. E., barrister at law and additional recorder of Rangoon, to officiate as recorder of Rangoon.
 WOOD, Mr. T. W., district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as superintendent, 2nd grade.
 OLIVE, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as superintendent, 3rd grade.
 PORTER, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, 5th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as superintendent, 4th grade.
 STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., district superintendent of police, 5th (officiating 4th) grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.
 FANSHAW, Mr. R. A. L., assistant superintendent of police and officiating superintendent, 5th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.
 MERCER, Mr. J. D., inspector of police, 1st class, and officiating assistant superintendent of police, to revert to his substantive appointment.
 DE ROEPSTORFF, Mr. F. A., officiating third assistant superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as second assistant superintendent.
 TUSON, Mr. F. E., officiating extra assistant superintendent of the 1st class, to officiate as 3rd assistant superintendent.
 BROOKES, Mr. O. H., extra assistant superintendent of the 2nd class, to officiate as extra assistant superintendent of the 1st class.
 LANG, Mr. J. L., to officiate as extra assistant superintendent of the 2nd class.
 BALDWIN, Rev. J. R., a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, from July 1.
 COCKIN, Rev. J. I. B., B. A., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.
 Officers officiating as assistant conservators of forests of the 3rd grade, confirmed in that grade:—
 LITCHFIELD—GREEN—REUTHER—Mr. E. F. Litchfield, sub assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, June 1; Mr. W. M. Green, sub assistant conservator of forests in Bengal, June 12; M. A. M. Reuther, sub assistant conservator of forests in the Punjab, July 29.
 DRYSDALE—MANN—Mr. A. T. Drysdale, deputy conservator of forests in the Hyderabad Assigned District, and Mr. G. Mann, deputy conservator of forests in Assam, are appointed conservators of forests of the 4th grade, from April 1.
 BISCOE, Mr. C. L., assistant traffic superintendent, is transferred from the Open Line to the Rathial-Pindi Section of the P.N.S. Railway.
 FINNIS, Lieut. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Pindi Junction to Peshawur Section of the P.N.S. Railway.
 HOOPER, Mr. H. B., 4th grade officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, is confirmed in his appointment of 4th grade officer in H.M.'s I.M.
 LEGATE, Mr. W., to be a 3rd class engineer in H.M.'s I.M. on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Celerity*.
 JOHNSON, Mr. W. P., is appointed as a probationary assistant locomotive superintendent, and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.
 JUDGE, Major C. N., R.E., executive engineer, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.
 KENNEY, Lieut. A. H., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.
 FERRIER, Lieut. J. A., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

SMITH, Lieut. H. W., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.
 SHONE, Lieut. W. T., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.
 SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut. G. K., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

MILITARY.

HUGHES, Col. R. J., half pay, late 63rd Foot, to the brigade staff in the army, with the rank of brigadier general.
 KENNEDY, Col. T. G., C.B., commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, with the rank of brigadier general.
 O'DOWD, Major J. W., S.C., to be lieutenant colonel.
 Permitted to retire from the service :—
 ORCHARD, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. W., S.C.
 Extract from R.O. issued by the commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, June 27, confirmed :—
 M'RAE, Major A. R. T., second in command, to perform the duties of station staff officer.
 Extract from R.O., issued by the commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, July 31, confirmed :—
 M'RAE, Major A. R. T., second in command, will officiate as adjutant.
 MILITARY FURLONGHS—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. B. W. Ryall, S.C., commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, medical certificate for one year and 182 days; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. A. Craster, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, North West Provinces and Oudh, private affairs, for two years; Capt. E. H. Webb, G.L.I., wing officer, 8th N.I., medical certificate for two years; Surgeon Major T. E. Charles, M.D., superintendent general of vaccination, and professor of midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, medical certificate for two years; Lieut. H. P. Willoughby, R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, Ordnance Department, medical certificate for 121 days; Lieut. P. L. Williams (E Battery 4th Brigade) R.A., to England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. H. R. L. Holmes, 2-22nd Foot (wing officer on probation 45th N.I.), from Oct. 1, 1880, to March 31, 1881, to proceed to Calcutta to study the native language; Lieut. A. A. Lane, 51st Foot (wing officer on probation 21th N.I.), from Oct. 1, 1880, to March 31, 1881, to proceed to Calcutta, to study the native language; Staff Paymaster (Honorary Major) W. Wastell (Paymaster 1-6th Foot), to England, on private affairs, pending retirement; Lieut. G. H. W. Beaumont (G Battery A Brigade), R.H.A., to England, for six months; Lieut. J. Temple (A Battery C Brigade), R.H.A., to England, for six months; Lieut. E. D. H. Buckley (No. 16 Battery 8th Brigade), R.A., to England, for six months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 10.)

GROGAN, Brigadier General C. E., is posted to the command of the Lower Kuram Brigade.
 COBBE, Brigadier General A. H., C.B., commanding Saugor District, to assume the temporary command of the Allahabad Division, from August 20.
 TYTLER, Capt. R. F. C. A., deputy judge advocate, is posted to the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle.
 Orders confirmed :—
 BECHER—Robilkund District O., August 6, appointing Major A. W. R. Becher, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general Robilkund District, as a temporary arrangement.
 VANRENNEN—GORDON—Peshbolak Station O., May 17, appointing Capt. J. P. D. Vanieren, 5th B.C., to be provost marshal; dated July 12, appointing C. S. Gordon, 2-14th Foot, to be provost marshal.
 JONES—Lower Kuram Brigade O., dated August 6, directing Major H. T. Jones, half pay late 81st Foot, a brigade major on the establishment, to take over the office of brigade from Capt. W. C. Hood, 2nd Foot.
 HOLDSWORTH—Allahabad Division O., dated August 25, directing Lieut. Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry, to do general duty at Allahabad.
 RENNICK—Gwalior District O., dated August 23, appointing Capt. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to the commissariat charge of Morar.
 HOGGE—Umballa Brigade O., dated May 23, appointing Lieut. J. W. Hogge, 14th N.I., to the charge of the depot 10th Bengal Lancers.
 ANGELO—Agra Brigade O., dated August 14, appointing Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, 12th N.I., to the charge of the depot 16th N.I.
 BLAKE-HUMFREY—Shalozan Station O., dated August 18, appointing Capt. T. Blake-Humfrey, 8th Foot, station staff officer.
 FERRIS—SWIFTE—Morar Station O., dated August 20, making the following appointments :—Major J. L. Ferris, 7th Bengal Cavalry, will take command of the depot, 41st N.I.; and Major J. W. Swifte, 27th M.N.I., will take command of the depot, 17th N.I.
 CAZALET—1st Bengal Cavalry R.O., August 3, appointing Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, attached, to officiate as third squadron commander.
 CLIFFORD—EYRE—TATE—16th Bengal Cavalry R.O., August 26, making the following appointments :—Major R. M. Clifford, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. T. H. Eyre, squadron officer, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. H. R. Tate, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.
 BRISCO—4th N.I. R.O., August 25, appointing Lieut. H. M. Brisco, attached, to officiate as quartermaster.
 (Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 13.)
 ROBERTSON—4th N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. S. Robertson, second in command, from the Second List, to be commandant, vice Anderson.
 HANDCOCK, Major A. G., assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Meerut Division.

COLLIS, Capt. W. G., 2nd Foot, to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed :—

BOYES—DUTTON—KINLOCH—Dated August 5—Major W. J. Boyes, assistant adjutant general, Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, assistant quartermaster general, and Major A. A. Kinloch, deputy assistant quartermaster general, will report themselves to Major Gen. J. Hills, C.B., V.C., for duty. Dated August 5. Postings to the brigades of the division under command of Major Gen. J. Hills, C.B., V.C. :—
 GOUGH—HUGHES—DAUNT—1st Brigade—Brigadier Gen. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C.; 2nd Brigade, Brigadier Gen. R. J. Hughes; 3rd Brigade, Gen. W. Daunt.
 HAYTER—LAWRENCE—COTTON—WHEALLEY—VERNER—WILLCOCKS—Postings of officers of the Transport Department directed :—Major C. Hayter to be director of transport, and Capt. W. A. Lawrence to be general transport officer. To be transport officers :—Lieut. A. F. Cotton, 1st brigade, Capt. R. Whalley, 2nd brigade, Capt. T. E. Verner, 3rd brigade, Lieut. J. Willcocks, Cavalry and Artillery.
 LOCKHART—BOYES—Lieut. Col. W. S. A. Lockhart is appointed deputy adjutant and quartermaster general at head quarters, Northern Afghanistan Field Force. Major W. J. Boyes, assistant adjutant general, 2nd division, is appointed deputy assistant adjutant general at head quarters, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.
 TYLER—SMITH—DICKIE—Appointment to the staff of General Hill's division :—Lieut. Col. C. J. Tyler, R.A. to command R.A.; Lieut. H. Whistler Smith, R.E., superintendent of army signalling, will be attached for duty with head quarters, and have general supervision over the signalling arrangements; Lieut. J. E. Dickie, R.E., will continue to perform the duties of superintendent army signalling to Major General Hill's division.
 LANNING, Capt. R.A., is appointed adjutant to the R.A., of Major General Hill's Division.
 HILLS—KENNY—SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—HOSKYN—FINNIS—Officers of the R.E., appointed to Major Hill's Division :—Major G. S. Hills, commanding R.E.; Lieut. A. H. Kenny, assistant field engineer; Lieut. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, assistant field engineer; Lieut. C. Hoskyns, assistant field engineer; Lieut. H. Finnis, adjutant, R.E.
 BURTON—BIRD—Capt. G. S. Burton, 2-9th Foot, is appointed brigade major to the 1st, and Major G. C. Bird, 1st Punjab Cavalry to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, General Hill's Division.
 (Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 16.)
 DOBBIN, Lieut. W. J. K., 21st N.I., 1-11th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated August 20.
 RENNICK, Capt. R. H. F., S.C., is attached temporarily to the N.I. Officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots, to proceed to England during the present season, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—6th Dragoon Guards, Capt. A. G. Fife; 8th Hussars, Capt. A. A. Rawlinson and Lieut. E. J. Fell; 9th Lancers, J. J. S. Chisholm, at present in England; 2-2nd Foot, Capt. H. W. Trench, Lieut. J. R. H. Richards, and Lieut. H. D. Robson; 2-6th Foot, Capt. H. P. L'E. St. George; 2-8th Foot, Capt. J. Dawson; 2-9th Foot, Capt. G. S. Burton and Lieut. R. H. F. Lombe; 1-12th Foot, Lieut. C. A. C. Deane, at present in England; 1-17th Foot, Capt. C. W. Vulliamy; 1-18th Foot, Capt. St. G. A. Smith; 2-22nd Foot, Capt. H. H. Sealey, Lieut. R. Johnston, and A. G. H. Gardner; 1-25th Foot, Capt. H. G. Dixon, Lieut. G. N. Mayne, and F. M. Turner; 30th Foot, Capt. J. Cooke and F. Clowes; 34th Foot, Capt. G. M. Richmond; 40th Foot, Capt. H. F. Turnbull; 54th Foot, Capt. W. E. Wilkinson and C. G. L. Wingfield; 2-60th Rifles, Capt. J. N. Blackwood-Price; 4-60th Rifles, Capt. B. Friend, Lieut. M. C. B. F. Walker, and Hon. C. S. G. Canning; 62nd Foot, Capt. H. Jones, T. E. Verner, Lieut. C. E. L. Clarke, at present in England, and F. H. Tonge; 68th Foot, Capt. S. W. Tyndall and A. L. Woodland; 81st Foot, Lieut. F. R. Borrow; 85th Foot, Lieut. I. W. T. S. Smythe and P. Bulman; 92nd Foot, Capt. R. F. Darvall; 100th Foot, Capt. L. J. Collum and Lieut. T. G. Clerly.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 19.)

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sasseeram Shahabad, is transferred to Sudder station.
 To act as joint magistrate and deputy collectors of the 1st grade, from the dates mentioned :—
 PARGITER—RITCHIE—ANDERSON—Mr. F. E. Pargiter, from 8th ult.; J. G. Ritchie, from 19th ult.; and Mr. R. H. Anderson, from 29th ult.
 To act as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2nd grade, from dates mentioned :—
 LYON—BARROW—JENKINS—Mr. G. K. Lyon, from 8th ult.; Mr. O. T. Barrow, from 19th ult.; and Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, from 29th ult.
 M'CARTHY, the Rev. W., senior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain to the Presidency Gaol, to be senior chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, and chaplain to the General Hospital.
 TAYLOR, the Rev. J. H., second chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain to the General Hospital, to be second chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain to the Presidency Gaol.
 REED, Mr. W. L. L., to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Behar agency.
 FIELD, Mr. F. G. R., to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Behar agency.
 TAYLOR, Mr. W. G., assistant superintendent of gaols, to act temporarily as superintendent of gaol manufactures.
 COLLINS, Mr. A. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class.
 WYLLY, Mr. H. P., deputy superintendent canal revenue, Orissa, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.
 O'FLAHERTY—KEDDIE—Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, executive engineer,

3rd grade, made over charge of the Patna Division to Mr. J. C. G. Keddie on August 30.
 GWYTHYR, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, first Calcutta Division, passed the departmental standard examination on Sept. 7.
 FURLONGS.—Mr. C. H. Swinden, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Sungoo Division, Chittagong Hill Tracts, leave for one month in extension of that granted to him 19th ult. Mr. H. L. Jones, district superintendent of police, Julpigoree, furlough for one year.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

GRANT, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, rejoined his appointment at Thull, in the Kohat District, on August 25.
 LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, Kohat, is re-transferred to the Peshawur District.
 BEAN, Mr. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is re-transferred from Lahore to Ferozepore District.
 BISHOP, Mr. J. M., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Rawul Pindi to Delhi District.
 LIGHTFOOT, Capt. J., will officiate as commandant during the absence of Lieut. Col. Bocquet.
 HOSKYN, Lieut. C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Peshawur Provincial Division.
 WALLIS, Mr. B. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Peshawur Provincial Division to the charge of the Mirazai Road Division.
 FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. B. Lemesurier, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, three months' leave on medical certificate.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

NOBLE, Major C. S., officiating city magistrate, Lucknow, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Lucknow.
 HOBY, Mr. W., assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, Oudh, to officiate at joint magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Farukhabad district.
 LAMBE, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate, Janupur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Janupur.
 STEEL, Mr. C. D., assistant magistrate and collector, from Cawnpore to Allahabad.
 PERRIN, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is promoted temporarily to executive engineer, 4th grade.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 15.)

JARVIS, Mr. W. A., port officer, Masulipatam, to be port officer, Vizagapatam.
 WINCKLER, Mr. J. E., port officer, Vizagapatam, to be port officer, Masulipatam.
 RUNDALL, Mr. C., to be deputy commissioner of salt revenue, Southern Division.
 EVANS, Mr. H. E. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Tinnevely to the South Arcot Division.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. C. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Nellore Division.
 CARLESS, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his return on Sept. 12.
 MANSON, Mr. G. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties as officiating executive engineer, Trichinopoly Division, on August 13.
 CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. H. S. Taylor, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave for three months; Major C. A. Liardet, M.S.C., acting 1st assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, one year, on private affairs.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. H. G. Sutton, H.M.'s 2-16th Foot; Trumpeter William Walsh, R.A.; Second Lieut. N. S. Swamston, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot, probationer, S.C. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. D. W. Purdon, H.M.'s 106th Foot, probationer, S.C.

MEDICAL.

CUSACK, Surgeon R. O., A.M.D., from on arrival from England to general duty, Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments.

MILITARY.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 17.)

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H. N. D., C.B., V.C., R.E. (Madras), to be a brigadier general.
 ALEXANDER, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) F. M., Cadre 8th Madras Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 18, on a pension of £292 per annum.
 HANDS, Major H. H. G., G.L.I., is permitted to retire from Oct. 23 on a pension of £191 12s. per annum.
 KELAART, Lieut. G. T., R.A., to officiate as assistant superintendent of factories.
 MACLAVERTY.—The services of Capt. A. J. MacLavery, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.
 O'GRADY, Capt. R. W., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, to be commissary of ordnance, 2nd class.

FORDYCE, Lieut. J. F. D., assistant military accountant, on probation to officiate as military accountant, 3rd class.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 20.)

KETCHEN, Lieut. Col. Isaac, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 1st class.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 21.)

BAILEY, Major W. S., to be lieutenant colonel, from Sept. 19.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 11.)

Posted to the battalions of their regiments specified below:—
 CLARK — TEMPLER — SMYTHE — 13th Foot — Capt. Clark, 2nd Battalion, Lieut. Templer, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot — Lieut. Smythe, 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

EYANS-GORDON—PRYCE—August 13—By the commandant 41st Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. W. E. Evans-Gordon to officiate as adjutant, and Capt. P. D. Pryce to act as quartermaster.
 FENTON—July 10, by the commandant 4th "P.W.O." Light Cavalry, appointing Lieut. A. B. Fenton, to act as 3rd squadron commander.
 HOOVER—August 1, by the commandant 4th "P.W.O." Light Cavalry, appointing Capt. (Brevet Major) W. W. Hoover, to act as 3rd squadron commander.
 WARLIKER—August 14, by the Brigadier General commanding troops, Rump, directing Surgeon Warliker, to assume medical charge of wing of 5th Regiment Native Infantry.
 ROWLANDSON—ADCOCK—August 20, by the officer commanding Malabar and Canara, making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. W. Rowlandson, 34th Regt., L.I. to the command of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, and Lieut. Col. A. W. Adcock, 2-16th Foot, to the garrison of Cannanore.
 CLUBLEY—August 21, by the officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Lieut. Col. Clubley to act as deputy assistant adjutant general, Nagpore Force.
 LESLIE, Col. G., commanding R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has been appointed inspector general R.A. for India.
 KERRICH, Col. W. D'O., R.A., to command the R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Admitted as probationers for the M.S.C.:—

BOULDERS—DAWSON—SWANSTON—Lieut. H. A. B. Boulders, H.M.'s 59th Foot, to 3rd Regt. L.I. as officiating wing officer; Second Lieut. F. W. Dawson, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot, to 12th Regt. N.I. as officiating wing officer; Second Lieut. N. S. Swanston, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot, to 6th Regt. N.I. as officiating wing officer.
 MILITARY FURLONGS.—Major W. G. Sharp, S.C., wing officer, 16th Regt. N.I., private affairs for three months; Capt. C. E. L. Eastall, G.L.I., assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool, medical certificate for eighteen months; Capt. C. C. Lindsay, N Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., until November 24, in extension on the recommendation of a medical board.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 23.)

RYAN, Mr. R. P., to act as fourth assistant political agent in Kathiawar.
 BAYLEY, the Hon. Mr. Justice, judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on August 31.
 KENNEDY, Mr. M., is appointed temporary assistant superintendent of police, on special duty, in the Kaladgi District, from June 26.
 JATAR—KELKAR—Mr. D. B. Jatar delivered over charge of the Satara High School to Mr. K. G. Kelkar on Sept. 2.
 DA SILVA, Dr. P. M., to officiate as civil surgeon at Dohad as a temporary measure.
 DUCAT, Major W. M., R.E., executive engineer, Puna and Kirkee, to assume charge of the office of the executive engineer, Puna Districts and Sholapur.
 GEORGE, Mr. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed satisfactorily the Departmental Examination.
 ANDERSON, Mr. G. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, reported himself for duty to the engineer in chief, Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
 NARIMAN—D'SILVA—Surg. K. S. Nariman and Mr. P. M. D'Silva respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dohad District Gaol on Sept. 4.
 YOUNGHUSBAND—JENKINS—Mr. A. D. Younghusband delivered over and Mr. J. L. Jenkins, received charge of the office of the second assistant collector of Surat on Sept. 7.
 BLATHWAYT—ELPHINSTONE—Mr. C. G. Blathwayt delivered over and Mr. J. Elphinstone received charge of the office of the collector, district magistrate, and political agent of Kolaba, on Sept. 13.
 MACKENZIE—SINCLAIR—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie delivered over and Mr. W. F. Sinclair received charge of the office of collector and magistrate, Ahmedabad, on Sept. 15.
 MILNE—STORMONT—Messrs. J. Milne and A. Stormont respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of the Khandesh Government Farm, on Sept. 8.
 EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Hindustani Lower Standard:—Lieuts. A. C. Burwester and W. H. Cummings, R.A.; Second Lieut. H. J. S. Loudon, 1-6th Foot; Second Lieut. W. G. Alban, 83rd Foot; Lieut. D. J'O. Taylor, 25th Foot (attached to 2nd N.I.); and Surg. A. C. Thompson, I.M.D.

MEDICAL.

GOMES—The services of Surg. D. A. Gomes, B.M.E., are placed at

the disposal of Government for temporary employment in the Civil Department.

MACGREGOR—The services of Surg. J. MacGregor are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

MILITARY.

VINT—The services of Lieut. A. Vint, 2-17th Foot, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the commissary general for employment in the Commissariat Department; Lieut. Vint joined the Mhow executive on Sept. 8.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. F. M., 2-16th Foot, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.

JENKINS, Major E. G., S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Sept. 20.

Orders confirmed:—

HEATH—Sind District O., August 30, directing Capt. L. F. Heath, S.C. (officiating wing commander 3rd N.L.I.) to perform the duties of deputy assistant adjutant general as a temporary measure.

HUMFREY—1st Infantry Brigade 2nd Division (Kandahar Field Force) O., August 18, appointing Capt. B. C. Humfrey, S.C., (adjutant 10th N.I.) to officiate as brigade major.

DUNDAS—2nd Division Kandahar Field Force, O., August 29, appointing Capt. H. L. Dundas, 2-15th Foot, to officiate as brigadier major to the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

HAY, Lieut. H., to be captain from Sept. 16.

FISHER—The services of Major C. E. Fisher, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

MILITARY FURLONGS—Major M. H. Nicholson, wing commander, 27th Regiment N.I., brigade major, 2nd Brigade 3rd Division N.A.F.F., to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate; Capt. W. H. Middleton, of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, to England, for six months, on medical certificate; Staff Pay, Mr. (Honorary Major) W. E. Westall, 1-6th Foot, to England, on private affairs; Surg. B. H. Williams, M.M.E., to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., Bengal, to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. B. L. Reilly, B.S.C., to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 17.)

DUKE, Capt., is posted to the Puna Division.

ARBUTHNOTT, Capt. W. C. W., 15-9th R.A., has been appointed adjutant to the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia, and to proceed to England.

RICE—**WORTHAM**—**BETHELL**—**WINGATE**—Postings of R.A. officers:—Major W. B. Rice, 10-9th R.A., has exchanged into 15-11th R.A.; Major H. Y. Wortham, 5th Brigade, has exchanged into 10-9 R.A.; Lieut. H. A. Bethell has been posted to E-2nd R.A.; Lieut. F. R. Wingate has been posted to 17-8th R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

SHAWE—Sibi S. O., August 23, appointing Lieut. R. B. Shawe, officiating adjutant and quartermaster 4th Bengal N.I., to be station staff officer.

PARTRIDGE—61st Foot R.O., Sept. 10, appointing Lieut. W. Partridge to perform the duties of interpreter.

TANDY—**BECKHAM**—8th N.I. R.O., August 17, appointing Capt. H. S. Tandy, wing officer, (officiating wing commander and quartermaster) to officiate as second in command, and Lieut. L. G. Beckham, officiating wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 7.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieut. E. S. Masters, from the 1st Foot, dated Nov. 25, 1878, but to rank from August 9, 1873; C. G. M. Fasken, from the 16th Foot, dated August 23, 1878, but to rank from June 13, 1874; C. J. L. Stuart, from the 17th Foot, dated Nov. 2, 1877, but to rank from June 27, 1874; C. G. F. Fagan, from the 63rd Foot, dated February 28, 1879, but to rank from February 11, 1875; Sub Lieut. C. B. Bownlow, from the 17th Foot, dated May 14, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875; Lieuts. R. V. Garrett, from the 54th Foot, dated January 31, 1879, but to rank from February 11, 1876; R. C. Onslow, from the 12th Foot, dated June 7, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Sub Lieuts. J. B. de la Poer Beresford, from the 68th Foot, dated July 20, 1877, but to rank from July 15, 1876; E. Vansittart, from the 63rd Foot, dated July 20, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1877.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Sub Lieut. L. S. H. Baker, from the 83rd Foot, dated August 16, 1878, but to rank from Oct. 28, 1877.

The date of rank of Lieut. J. H. H. Ausley, whose admission to the Madras Staff Corps from the 14th Foot was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 6, 1880, should have been given as February 12, 1876, and not as therein stated.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B.; J. W. Orchard, of the Bengal Staff Corps; A. D. Clay, R. G. Lewis, J. N. Maclean, G. R. F. Bardin, R. H. Bolton, of the Madras Staff Corps; M. R. Bruce, A. Y. Shortt, J. Ashburner, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. E. Y. Walcott, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon Major H. Cookson, of the Bengal Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. B. Thelwall,

C.B.; J. W. Orchard, of the Bengal Staff Corps; A. D. Clay, R. G. Lewis, J. N. Maclean, G. R. F. Bardin, R. H. Bolton, of the Madras Staff Corps; M. R. Bruce, A. Y. Shortt, J. Ashburner, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. E. Y. Walcott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, dated Sept. 1, 1880.

To be surgeon general—Deputy Surgeon General F. F. Allen, C.B., of the Bengal Army.

Lieut. Col. W. Hicks, whose promotion to the honorary rank of colonel on retirement was notified in the *London Gazette* of August 24, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the Bombay and not to the Bengal Staff Corps.

OCT. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major C. P. Costello, Surgeon H. Boyd, Lieut. E. A. Young, S.C., Capt. B. Channer, S.C., Lieut. W. S. Hewett, S.C., Major A. C. W. Crookshank, S.C., Major P. W. Powlett, S.C., Surgeon Major E. O. Tandy.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. S. Drever, C.S.I., S.C., Surgeon Major J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., Lieut. Col. F. Horsley, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. C. Lester, S.C., Major J. I. Tinling, Inf. CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. D. Gall (Cov.), fifteen months, medical certificate; F. J. Roe (Uncov.), seventeen months; E. C. Barrett (Uncov.), Dr. T. D'o. Partridge (Uncov.); K. G. Burne (Uncov.), fifteen months, special certificate; H. F. Bartlett, twelve months; W. Morris (Uncov.), six months, special certificate; J. H. Laing (Uncov.), twelve months, special certificate.

Bombay Estab.—T. C. W. Domerlatt, fifteen months, special certificate; E. H. Moscardi, three months, private leave.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. H. St. B. Browne, S.C., six months; Surgeon Major T. G. Skardon, six months; E. C. J. T. Harris, S.C., two months; Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, Inf., six months; Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. Stoddart, S.C., one year.

Bombay Estab.—Major R. I. Crawford, S.C., twenty-three days; Lieut. Col. T. L. Fraser, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major O. M. Graham, S.C., Lieut. G. A. Collins, S.C., Capt. S. C. Turner, R.E., Capt. E. L. Durand, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. E. Waller, S.C., Capt. C. James, R.E., Lieut. W. F. Montresor, S.C., Lieut. Col. C. W. Fletcher, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major S. J. Wyndowe, Surgeon A. F. Dobson, Major O. M. Bradshaw, S.C., Major A. F. Laughton, S.C., Major S. W. M'Iver, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. Waddington, S.C., Brigadier General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., S.C., Capt. Stanley Carter, S.C., Major R. I. Crawford, S.C., Capt. F. B. Peile, S.C., Surgeon Major W. F. Knapp.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. S. Whiteway (Cov.), A. Sells (Cov.), J. Boxwell (Cov.), F. B. Collins (Uncov.), T. Blissett (Uncov.), J. H. Burns (Uncov.), R. T. Hobart (Uncov.), W. C. Wood (Uncov.), F. W. Court (Uncov.), E. M'A. Moir (Uncov.), C. A. Roe, C. H. Reynolds, C. W. Odling (Uncov.), W. Fiddian, H. G. Campbell (Uncov.), W. C. Capper.

Madras Estab.—F. C. Carr-Gomm (Cov.), J. Hope (Cov.), R. Sewell (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—F. A. H. Elliot (Cov.), W. H. Crowe (Cov.), J. G. Moore.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Monement (Uncov.), three months, special certificate; A. T. Drysdale (Uncov.), nine months; T. Jones (Uncov.), three months, special certificate; E. Hodges (Uncov.), two months, special certificate; R. St. A. St. John (Uncov.), six months, special certificate; W. H. Davy (Uncov.), six months, special certificate; W. Macpherson, two months; W. C. Cappel, six weeks; J. W. Quinton, two months twenty-six days, private leave, converted into nine months, medical certificate.

Madras Estab.—R. J. Melville, six months, special certificate.

Bombay Estab.—F. A. H. Elliot (Cov.), one week; W. H. Probert (Cov.), seven weeks; E. H. Moscardi, three months, medical certificate; T. Cook (Uncov.), nine months; W. J. Holland, three months, special certificate.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at the Bank of England for Rs.30,00,000 in Government Bills on India. The whole amount was allotted to Calcutta, and tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. will receive about 33 per cent. Compared with the previous week this price shows no alteration. Yesterday the same amount was tendered for. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.27,08,000; to Bombay, Rs.72,000; and to Madras, Rs.2,20,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 3 1/2 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week, this price shows a decline of 1-16d.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The directors announce an interim dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum being the same as for the last half-year, carrying forward £15,700.

MEDULSEEMA COFFEE AND CINCHONA COMPANY.—The prospectus of a company under the above title has been issued. The

company is formed for the purchase of several well-known coffee and cinchona estates in Ceylon, the capital being £140,000, in 7,000 shares of £20 each, of which it is only intended to call up £10 at present. The list of applications will close on Saturday next.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.—We are informed that the services of Professor Simons have been secured as mining engineer by the Devala Provident Gold Mining Company. Professor Simons returned from Wynaad on Tuesday week, and brings with him late information as to the quartz reefs of Southern India.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 48th Regiment has been added to the list of the infantry battalions returning to England this season from India. It is now stationed at Secunderabad, where its place will be taken by the 2nd Battalion 24th, lately arrived in India from Gibraltar. The 24th had been sent from Bombay to Puna to be quartered, but were to leave the latter station about the 15th ult. for Secunderabad, their place at Puna being taken by the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade on arrival from England. The 77th Regiment, which had been officially put down for service at Seetapur and Benares, has, like the 24th and Rifle Brigade, had its destination changed. It now goes to Madras, with a wing of Bellary. The 48th will be the first regiment to embark for England, leaving Bombay about the 26th inst. in her Majesty's ship *Euphrates*. The 59th will follow in the *Orotus* on the 31st; the 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Scots in the *Malabar* on Nov. 5; and the 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, in the *Fuma*, on the 8th. The *Serapis*, which has just sailed for the East, and which is telegraphed to have passed Gibraltar, will leave Bombay early in December with the 62nd Regiment for Aden, whence she will bring home the 1st Battalion of the th. The battalions coming home will be for the most part quartered in southern garrisons, where there will be no want of barrack accommodation. Infantry quarters are vacant at Woolwich, Winchester, Chatham, Colchester, Dover, and Parkhurst, besides Fleetwood, Aldershot, and one or two Irish stations, to which regiments in the south will be moved in order to make way for those returning home. It is understood that three battalions will be moved to Ireland.—*Times*.

THE MAIWAND DISASTER.—Mr. W. W. Turnbull, secretary to the Supreme Court of the Good Templar Order, which during its annual session at Cardiff passed a resolution of sympathy on the occasion of the recent disaster to the British troops in Afghanistan, has received the following acknowledgment from the Viceroy of India:—"Government-house Simla, Sept. 3, 1880.—Sir, I am desired by Lord Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 12, forwarding copy of a resolution adopted by the conference of Good Templars at Cardiff on July 29, with reference to the defeat of General Burrows's brigade in Southern Afghanistan, and I am to request that you will convey to the International Court of the Order his Excellency's thanks for the sympathy with those who have suffered which the resolution expresses with so much feeling.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. W. PRIMROSE." A letter has been received from Lord Hartington, as Secretary of State for India, also acknowledging the receipt of the resolution. It is stated that there is a Good Templar lodge in every British regiment in Afghanistan.

OBITUARY.—Sir William Linton, of Skairfield, near Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, whose death occurred on Saturday at his residence in Scotland, after a very short illness, from an attack of apoplexy, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Jabez Linton, of Hardrigg-lodge, Dumfriesshire, by his marriage with Jane, daughter of Mr. William Crockett, of Grahamshill, in the same county. He was born in the year 1801 at Kirkpatrick Fleming, in Dumfriesshire, and was educated at Edinburgh University. During the summer vacations of his attendance at the University he served four consecutive years as surgeon in a whale ship in the Arctic regions. He entered the Army Medical Department in 1826, and took his M.D. degree at Glasgow in 1834. He became staff surgeon of the first class in 1848. He served in Canada, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Turkey, the Crimea, and India; he was deputy inspector general of the First Division of the army in the Crimea, was present in every action until the fall of Sebastopol, and had the care of the great hospital in Scutari in 1855 till the British forces came home. He was appointed inspector general of hospitals in 1857, and inspector general of hospitals in India in the following year. He was appointed an honorary physician to her Majesty in 1859, and retired from active service in 1863. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1856, and was advanced to the dignity of a Knight Commander of that Order in 1865.—The colonelcy of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment has become vacant by the death, on Thursday last, at the age of eighty-four, at his residence, in Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, of General Samuel Braybrooke. The deceased general entered the army, as an ensign in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, on Dec. 17, 1812, and served at the capture of the Khandian Territories in 1815, when the King was made prisoner by General Brownrigg, and the complete sovereignty of the Island of Ceylon vested in Great Britain. In the suppression of the Khandian rebellion in 1817-18 he was again engaged, receiving his commission as lieutenant in April of the latter year, and being promoted to the rank of captain in March, 1823. He was made a major of his regiment in February, 1835, and lieutenant colonel in January, 1844. In June, 1854, he received the rank of colonel by brevet, was made a major general in

June, 1854, and appointed colonel of the 99th Foot in January, 1866; promoted to be lieutenant general in February, 1868; and general in April, 1875; he was placed on the retired list in October, 1877, on the issue of the new Army Promotion Warrant.—Colonel Hackett, V.C., late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on the 6th inst., at his residence, Riverstown, near Birr, King's County, from the effects of a gunshot wound in the abdomen, received accidentally. The deceased gentleman and some friends were out rabbit shooting on the previous Monday, when he placed his gun in a thicket, and in trying to remove it by grasping the barrel the piece discharged and the contents lodged in his body. He never rallied. This gallant officer served with the 23rd Fusiliers in the Crimea from June 6 to Sept. 6, 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol and assault of the Redan (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He also took part in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore on Dec. 6, and siege and capture of Lucknow. He retired from the service by the sale of his commission in April, 1874. He received the Victoria Cross for daring gallantry at the Sikander Bagh, Lucknow, in having, with others, rescued a corporal of the 23rd, who was lying wounded and exposed to very heavy fire; also for conspicuous bravery, in having, under a heavy fire, descended the roof and cut down the thatch of a bungalow to prevent its being set on fire, and which at the time rendered invaluable service.

JOURNALISM.—The *Leicester Daily Post* has changed hands, Mr. Bradshaw having sold it to Mr. J. A. Parker, who was for many years editor and manager of the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta. In the early portion of his Indian career Mr. Parker was the official shorthand writer to the Government of India.—*Athenæum*.

ORIENTAL COFFEE COMPANY.—The report states that in presenting to the shareholders the fourth annual report, the directors have great pleasure in notifying that the expectations held out to them at this period of last year have been more than realised. The virgin crop from the first year's clearing of 141 acres weighed out 27 tons 18cwt., and the net proceeds, after deducting all expenses and a full proportion of outlay on the estates, leave a profit of £1,244. With the first realisations, the directors felt justified in declaring, in May last, an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which absorbed £457, and, after writing off one-third of the preliminary expenses, the balance of profit and loss carried forward amounts to £666. The directors propose to apply this by declaring a further dividend at the same rate, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending June 30, which will amount to £494, and to carry forward the balance, £172, to next year's account.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

SHORTLY after the intelligence of the mutiny in India reached England in 1857, a public meeting was, as many of our readers will recollect, held at the Mansion-house, at the invitation of Mr. Alderman Finnis, who filled the office of Lord Mayor at the time, for the purpose of establishing a fund for the relief of the sufferers in that dreadful crisis. The appeal which was then made to the sympathies, not only of the inhabitants of these islands, but of all parts of the British Empire, and even of foreign States, was promptly and liberally responded to, and within a few months subscriptions to the fund to the amount of between £400,000 and £500,000 were received. Among other sums which were contributed to it while it was in process of formation was one of £3,000 from the surplus of the *Times* Crimean Sick and Wounded Fund. The names on the list of the committee over which Mr. Alderman Finnis presided, and of which Capt. G. J. Hamilton acted as secretary, included those of the late Sir E. Ryan, of Sir C. Trevelyan, Sir R. Temple, of Major General Tremeneere, and of many other distinguished men connected with India, whose zeal, care, and ability in the administration of the fund cannot be too highly commended. According to a memorandum which was drawn up by Major General Tremeneere in 1875, the committee had, from 1857 to the end of June, 1874, disbursed in relief to widows and other relatives of sufferers by the mutiny, and in the maintenance and education of orphans of officers, soldiers, and seamen who had served in India during the time, £434,907 17s. 11d., which included the expenses of management; the balance remaining in hand being £126,617 19s. 9d., and the estimated liabilities for all existing allowances £113,070 4s. 4d., thus leaving a surplus of £13,547 15s. 5d. The principle by which the committee would appear to have been guided in the distribution of relief was that every applicant for it should be proved to have been more or less a sufferer by the mutiny, and, acting upon that principle, they in the latter half of 1874 made an addition to the sums received by several of the annuitants out of the surplus which at the close of the first half of the year they found at their disposal. It became obvious, however, that as annuities lapsed owing to death or other causes the surplus would in the course of time assume such proportions that if it were divided among the surviving pensioners their allowances would be increased to an amount which would be unreasonably high, as well as foreign to the objects with which the fund had been instituted. It was, therefore, suggested that steps should be taken by which the committee should, as far as possible, be relieved from responsibility in the matter. In accordance with this suggestion, the committee, in the first instance, applied to

the Charity Commissioners to take over the fund and release them from their trust; but finding that the commissioners, though willing to comply with their request, had no power to relieve them from their duties as trustees, application was made to the Court of Chancery, under whose authority a temporary scheme, which has been in operation for the last two or three years, has been sanctioned, in accordance with which the assets at the disposal of the committee have been transferred to the Paymaster General of the Court, the power being reserved to them to administer as before under an order of the Court the income of the fund, while the order is in no way to interfere with the allowances which have been granted to the present recipients, or to prevent the due consideration by the committee of any applications which may from time to time be brought under their notice in the future. The Court of Chancery having decreed that the further issue of annual reports by the committee was unnecessary, the last of those detailed accounts of their proceedings, which each successive year since the establishment of the fund had been published in the *Times*, relates to their operations during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1878. The following statement, however, which will show the position occupied by the fund at the close of last year, has been drawn up for the information of the committee:—

BALANCE-SHEET FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1879.
ASSETS AND RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To balance from Dec. 31, 1878...	107,880	12	3
„ interest on securities ...	4,011	3	4
	111,891	15	7
EXPENDITURE.			
By relief granted during the year ...	6,851	15	1
„ advertisements ...	8	6	6
„ salaries ...	302	0	0
„ stationery and printing ...	11	9	11
„ rent of offices ...	50	0	0
„ postages, commission on Post-office orders, and law costs ...	101	7	9
	7,324	19	3

Balance on Dec. 31, 1879 104,566 16 4

The securities in the Bank of England on Dec. 31 were £87,000 Canada Four per Cent. Bonds and £13,380 8s. 5d. East India Four per Cent. Stock, representing a cost of, as to—			
£87,000 Canada Bonds ...	89,718	15	0
£13,380 East India Four per Cent. Stock ...	12,287	11	3
Balance at Bank of England ...	2,541	6	10
Cash in secretary's hands ...	19	3	3
	104,566	16	4

RECIPIENTS ON THE FUND AS AT DEC. 31, 1879.

Widows and other relatives of officers, civil and military, in the United Kingdom ...	76
Ditto in India and the Colonies ...	11
Invalided soldiers ...	10
Widows and other relatives of soldiers ...	208
	305

GEO. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

The operations of the committee since the establishment of the fund are thus summarised:—

BALANCE-SHEET FROM AUGUST, 1857, TO DEC. 31, 1879.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount of sub-				By amount of al-			
scriptions ...	440,763	7	8	lowances and			
To interest on				donations ...	307,326	10	4
securities ...	140,449	16	3	By advances to			
To advances repaid	4,903	9	8	sufferers ...	12,465	10	6
				By remittances to			
				India ...	140,286	18	7
				By expenses of			
				management ...	20,593	16	6
				By difference on			
				price of securities	877	1	4
				By balance Dec.			
				31, 1879 ...	104,566	16	4
	586,116	13	7		586,116	13	7

—*Times*.

GEO. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE S.S. "JEDDAH."

CAPTAIN CLARK, lately of the ss. *Jeddah*, has furnished the *Strait Times* with the following statement, signed by him, of the particulars of the abandonment of that vessel:—

"I left Penang on July 20 with a crew of fifty men, five European officers, and 953 adult pilgrims bound to Jeddah. The weather was heavy and threatening, strong head winds and high seas up to the '1½ deg. channel,' for two days only we had fine weather. After this (July 29) the weather became very heavy, the wind increasing almost to hurricane force at times, with a very high cross sea, the ship rolling, pitching, and straining heavily. The gale continued with unabating fury and the ship labouring and straining so heavily caused the boilers to break adrift from their fastenings on August 6. Steps were

immediately taken to secure the boilers, but the weather was so bad that all the toms put in were broken up and every connection with the boilers broken. The water rose in the ship very rapidly, and the steam pumping power was rendered useless. The deck pumps were all at work and the Hadjis and firemen were baling the water out of the engine-room in buckets. Notwithstanding, the water gained about an inch per hour, and on the 7th, the water still increasing, all the boats were ordered to be prepared and provisioned. On the night of the 7th there was a great difference in the demeanour of the pilgrims; they armed themselves with knives and clubs. About 100 men were clustered all round my cabin on deck, and I was informed it was their deliberate intention to murder my wife. I satisfied myself assuredly on this point from the various conversations of the Hadjis, and their demeanour left no doubt in my mind as to their intention. At midnight they refused to take to the pumps, saying that they would sooner die than pump. I passed my wife through the window of my cabin, and got one of the officers to put her in one of the boats. Immediately after this, when starting to lower the boat, a general rush was made by the pilgrims, and I was pushed into the boat, during which I received several serious blows. The boat was manned by the chief engineer with a boat's crew. The boat went down with a rush, the chief mate, who was in the ship, was hurled overboard, and every effort was made to sink my boat. The Hadjis cut us away from the ship. There was a heavy sea on. The third engineer jumped or was thrown into the boat during the excitement and attack. I picked up the first officer and took him into my boat. This is all I know personally. It transpired in evidence at the court of inquiry that the second mate and eleven others—Hadjis and crew—who were in another boat, were similarly attacked and the boat cut away; the boat went down and all were drowned. I kept my boat's head hove to sea during the remainder of the night, and in the morning I saw no signs of the *Jeddah*. My boat was picked up about 10 a.m. by the *Scindia* and taken to Aden.—J. L. CLARK."

THE SIEGE AND BATTLE OF KANDAHAR.

THE battle of Kandahar, as the victory of September 18 will be known, is fully illustrated by both pen and pencil in the *Kandahar News*, Major Leach, R.E., V.C., contributing a sketch map. We take from our contemporary the following account of the siege up to the day of the sortie and battle:—

"JULY 29.—On the 29th commenced the work of strengthening our defences, removing enclosures, cutting down trees, &c., outside the walls, where the enemy might obtain cover. Those in front of the Eedga Gate were removed during the day. Some Pathans and their families were turned out of the city, the citadel walls being manned in case of a disturbance. Forty men of Jacob's Rifles came in this morning, also two bullocks, carrying ammunition, who walked into the fort by themselves, the latest arrivals from the battle-field having had their loads on their backs for two days. A telegraph line was laid round the city walls, placing all the gates in communication with each other and with the signal tower in the citadel. JULY 30.—Orders issued detailing officers and men to their posts, regiments being told off to certain positions of the city walls; a brigadier-general to be on duty every day. Some of the enclosures in front of the Herat Gate removed a 40-pounder gun mounted on the south-west corner bastion and a 9-pounder over the Eedga Gate. More Pathans turned out of the city. Plenty of wells containing excellent water found in the city and told off to the various regiments and departments. JULY 31.—Three companies 28th Native Infantry and some Puna Horse attacked the Seriab near north-east bastion and the village of Khairabad, and turned the enemy out of them, killing about fifty. Casualties, one man killed and two wounded of the 28th Native Infantry. From August 1 to 15 nothing particular occurred beyond the usual routine work of a garrison during a siege. Strong guards at the gates and a few sentries along the walls during the day, with reinforcements ready to turn out at a moment's notice, and sleeping on the walls at night, the gates being blocked up with sand-bags and the sentries doubled. Fire-balls, live shells, blue light, and torches kept ready at each gate in case of a night attack, which was considered not improbable, as the enemy were known to have constructed a considerable number of long scaling ladders. Every day the defences within were strengthened, and obstacles and cover outside removed under the protection of covering parties; wire entanglements also constructed all round the city walls outside the ditch, and abattis put up across the approaches to the gates. Water channels through the walls were stopped up, a large charge of powder being so placed inside that, on the removal of a certain sand-bag from the outside an explosion would occur, blowing the intruder out and indicating to the garrison the channel interfered with. Fires were also kept burning at the mouth of the channels inside the walls, so that if the obstructions were removed from the outside without an explosion the suffocating smoke would prevent anyone getting through. The Kotwell of Kandahar was made a State prisoner on the 3rd, and a proclamation was issued

warning all Pathans to leave the city under penalty of death if they did not comply. The advanced guard of Ayub's army arrived before Kandahar on the 5th, and the villages on the east and south fronts and the cantonments on the west front were occupied by them in force on the 7th and following days. A large camp, composed principally of the tents taken at Maiwand, was pitched on the ground north of Picket Hill on the 6th, but on the following day a few shells from our 40-pounder on the north-west bastion made them clear out very sharp. Twelve guns were seen making their way from the camp towards Baba Walli. One of our shells fell into the Surteep's tent, killing three men, but unfortunately the generalissimo was out. On the evening of the 8th, the enemy opened fire from two guns on Picket Hill, but his shells did but little damage, and also threw some shells from our mortars into the village of Deh-Kwaja on the east front. On the 9th a large covering and working party went out of the Herat Gate, but were unable to do much work, as the enemy made it too hot for them, and they had to retire. A letter arrived from Sir R. Sandeman on the 11th, announcing a skirmish in clearing the Kojuk, also that General Phayre is collecting troops at Quetta and hoped soon to advance, that General Roberts left Cabul with a strong force on the 7th, and that troops had started from England for India. On the 12th a large working and covering party again went out at the Herat Gate to knock down walls and other covers, but did not succeed in doing much, as the enemy gathered in great force in the gardens and nullahs, and our troops had to retire under a very heavy fire. One Fusilier was killed and one was wounded, also nine native infantry. The enemy lost between fifty and sixty killed, amongst them Afzul Khan, the Governor of Furrak. There is a regular duel every morning between our 40-pounder and the gun on Picket Hill, but the enemy don't make very good shots, nor do they know how to burst their shells. All our guns are mounted on the walls, a 40-pounder on the north-west, south-west, and south-east bastions, and a field gun over each gate, and one in two of the corner bastions. Some of the enemy's sharpshooters having taken up a position in an enclosure about 350 yards from the south-west bastion gave Major Moore and his sharpshooters much trouble, especially one of them, who from his sudden appearance at unexpected places is known as 'Jack in the box.' During the 13th and 14th the enemy's working party had been seen hard at work in front of the general's garden, and on the 15th they opened fire from a gun on the Topkhana Gate." Then follows the account of the sortie, after which the following force order was issued on August 16 by General Primrose, C.S.I. :-

"The Lieutenant General commanding has much pleasure in bearing personal testimony to the gallant and determined behaviour of the troops this morning, both natives and Europeans, horse and foot. The enemy's loss has been reported to be very heavy, and many men of importance amongst them have been killed. Whilst deploring the loss of so many of our brave officers and men, the Lieutenant General desires to remind the force that we this morning stormed and took a fortified village of great strength. This will convince the troops that even with the advantage of cover the enemy must give way before us, and show how hopeless a task it would be for him to attempt an assault on Kandahar in the face of the deadly fire of the breech-loader. The Lieutenant General begs to thank all ranks for their gallant behaviour this morning." There was no firing on the 17th and 18th, and the fire balloons were seen to E. and S.E. on the 20th. The following days were marked by the retreat of the enemy and the opening of communications with Lieut. Phayre and General Roberts, whose force arrived on August 31. At 6 a.m. on Sept. 1 the generals commanding and principal staff officers of the Cabul and Kandahar Forces were assembled at General Roberts's quarters at the Sappar Gardens, and the proposed plan of attack was explained to them, which was as follows :-A strong body of infantry of the Kandahar Force to hold the right of Picket Hill, and while our 40-pounders engaged the guns on Baba Walli Kotal, to keep the enemy in the pass and on the hills in front of it in check. The cavalry of the Kandahar Force to watch the Moorcha Pass and support the infantry; E-B R.H.A. and six companies of infantry to occupy the village of Goondegaum and the adjoining hills; while General Gough, with the cavalry of the Cabul Force, worked down past them to the Argandab River to cut off the enemy's retreat. The three brigades of the Cabul Force to be massed in rear of Picket Hill, and to deliver the real attack by clearing the garden, storming the village of Ghundi Mulla Sahibdad in front, then turn the corner of Pir Pai Mall Hill and take the Baba Wali Kotal in rear, and the enemy's position at Mazra in flank. The programme was carried out exactly. The troops of the Kandahar Force, under General Burrows, commanding, took up their positions about 8.30 a.m., the 40-pounders at the north end of Picket Hill, four companies 2-7th Fusiliers and 19th Native Infantry behind the walls of the cavalry lines, the 4th Rifles in the Goorkhas village, two companies 1st Grenadiers, four companies 66th Regiment, and two companies

28th Native Infantry, under Brigadier General Daubeny, continuing the line to the left along Picket Hill, Karez Hill to Chilzina. About 9 a.m. the 40-pounders opened on Baba Walli Kotal and were replied to by a very brisk fire from the enemy's guns posted there. The duel between them continued for the next two and a-half hours. Shortly after the commencement of the artillery fire, General Baker's Brigade, composed of the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 2nd and 3rd Sikhs, started from the left of Karez Hill, whence Sir Frederick Roberts and his staff watched the movements, and disappeared into the dense gardens on that side. C-2 Royal Artillery opened fire on the village of Ghundi Mulla Sahibdad from the ground between Picket and Karez Hills, and the Screw Gun Battery from the front of the latter. After a brief artillery fire some horsemen and infantry were seen escaping from the village, and it appeared unoccupied; but when the 2nd Goorkhas advanced in skirmishing order from the left a hot fire from the houses showed that it was full of men. The 92nd Highlanders in the meantime had formed up behind a garden on the right, and their leading companies working round beyond it advanced at a run in splendid style without firing a shot, and got into the village just as the Goorkhas reached it from the low ground on the left. The enemy, all Ghazis, were soon seen streaming out beyond it towards Pir Pai Mall, but were quickly followed by General Macpherson's men, and the united brigades (General Baker having worked round so as to touch Macpherson's left) pushed on towards the Pir Pai Mall shoulder. General Ross now went forward and took command, the 3rd Brigade remaining in reserve under the immediate orders of General Roberts. General Ross found the enemy's regulars strongly posted in front of the village of Pir Pai Mall and in two camps on the level beyond it. They belonged, it is believed, to the Kandahar regiments, and held their own steadily for some little time. But the British troops were not to be denied, and the enemy were soon in full flight up the valley under a hot artillery fire from our guns. This was enough for the main body of the infantry, and those posted in the Baba Walli Kotal, as soon as they saw their flank turned retreated to their camp at Mazra, preceded by Ayub Khan and most of his officers. After this there was no more fighting as far as the infantry were concerned, and when General Roberts arrived with the 3rd Brigade the battle was over. The cavalry of the Cabul Force, under General Gough, left camp at 8 a.m., and waited at Ahasabad for the development of the attack on Pir Pai Mall. At about 11 o'clock they proceeded to Kokaran, and, crossing the Argandab below the Surtip's house, pursued straggling parties of the enemy to Shuwin and the country round them, and returned to camp at night via the Baba Walli Pass. About 300 of the enemy were cut up. Two officers and twelve men were wounded. The cavalry of the Kandahar Force, under General Nuttall, moved into position to watch the Moorcha Pass and hills in front of Baba Walli at 8 o'clock; at 2.30 they, the 3rd Cavalry, and 3rd Sind Horse, pushed through the Baba Walli Pass, which was deserted, and pursued the enemy fifteen miles up the Argandab on its left bank to a point about four miles beyond Kaja Mulla, cutting up over 100 between the villages and the hills. Had it not been for the numerous dense gardens and orchards, in which the flying enemy took refuge and where the cavalry could not get at them, their loss would have been much greater. The loss of the enemy was about 500 killed and the same number wounded, not including those cut up by the cavalry. Thirty-one of Ayub's guns fell into our hands, the whole of his camp equipage, and a large quantity of ammunition and some grain and forage, also a few mules and an elephant.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

- COLEMAN—Oct. 7, at Anerley, the widow of Capt. A. Coleman, P. and O. Company's service, a son.
 FULTON—Oct. 2, at 17, Manchester-street, W., the wife of E. M. H. Fulton, of the Bombay Civil Service, a son.
 HUNTER—Oct. 4, at 21, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P., hon. surgeon to the Queen, surgeon general H.M. Indian Army, a daughter.
 SHEPHERD—Sept. 2, at Wimbledon, the wife of J. A. Shepherd, a son.
 SIMPSON—Oct. 8, at Edinburgh, the wife of Surg. Major B. Simpson, civil surgeon, Bankipore, Bengal, a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BARNES-LAWRENCE—MACNAGHTEN—Oct. 5, at St. Michaels, Chester-square, Ashley L. Barnes-Lawrence, to Emma Casement, widow of Francis H. Macnaghten, captain 5th Bengal Cavalry, and daughter of the late T. R. Davidson, Bengal Civil Service, resident of Lucknow.
 CARLTON—BUSH—Oct. 5, at Hanworth, Carlton W. Carlton, to Kate Alice, daughter of William Bush.
 DAVIS—BUTT—Sept. 21, at Axmouth, Devon, J. S. Champion Davis, Bengal C.S., to Miss Sophia, daughter of W. Butt.
 GLADSTONE—BAYLEY—Oct. 6, at the private chapel Maxwellton-house, Dungsbridge, John M. Gladstone to Isabel Constance, daughter of the Hon. L. H. Bayley, judge of the High Court of Bombay.

HOBART—STANLEY—Oct. 7, at Newmill's Church, county Tyrone, Robert Thompson Hobart, of the Bengal C.S., to Janette C. C. Josephine, daughter of Charles Stanley.
 KING—WELSH—Sept. 30, at Broughty Ferry, Thomas King, to Ellen Elizabeth, widow of the late Joseph Welsh, principal head assistant to the Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
 MELLOR—ADDINGTON—Oct. 7, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Llewellyn S. Mellor, 8th Kings Regt., son of the late Abel Mellor, Madras C.S., to Emily Harriett Eyre, daughter of the Rev. Henry Addington.
 SMITH—BAKER—Oct. 6, at St. Mary's Wimbledon, the Rev. Edward P. Smith, son of Col. W. Smith, H.M. Bengal Staff Corps, to Annie, daughter of the late Thomas H. Baker.
 STREET—LAYARD—Oct. 4, at St. Mark's, Jersey, Henry W. Street, to Barbara Caroline, daughter of J. G. Layard, late of the H.M. Ceylon Civil Service.

DEATHS.

DENNYS—Oct. 4, at 10, Mount Pleasant, Chipstow, Angela Hinxman, wife of Henry R. Dennys, captain late 20th Regt. N.I., aged 69.
 GRAHAM—Oct. 7, at 21, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, George Graham, late of the Bengal C.S., aged 41.
 GROGAN—Oct. 8, at 62, Warwick-street, Eccleston-square, J. E. H. Grogan, of Breach Guzerath, India, aged 36.
 HARKNESS—Sept. 30, at Great Malvern, Major General Charles Thomas Harkness, late 4th Regt. M.N.I., aged 57.
 MEREWETHER—Oct. 4, at 31, Linden-gardens, Kensington, Col. Sir William L. Merewether, C.B., K.C.S.I., H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 55.
 PITCHER—Oct. 1, at Hove, Brighton, W. Algernon Pitcher, M.R.C.V.S., R.H.A., on sick leave from H.M. Indian service, aged 34.
 STEPHENSON—Oct. 3, at Douglas-villa, St. Mark's-road, Notting-hill, Alexander Fetherstonhaugh, son of Major General F. G. Stephenson, late Bengal Army, aged 14.
 WILLIS—Oct. 1, at Hull, Capt. Joseph Willis, of Hull, late of Goalunda, Lower Bengal, steamer *Princess Alice*, Eastern Bengal Railway, aged 38.
 WRAGGA—Oct. 3, at East Down-park, Lee, Alfred Romaine Wragge, late Lieut. Col. R.A., aged 58.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEVERIDGE—Sept. 15, at Bankipur, the wife of H. Beveridge, B.C.S., a daughter.
 BROCKMAN—Sept. 17, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon Major E. Forster Brockman, a son.
 BUCHANAN—Sept. 3, at Lucknow, the Surgeon Major Buchanan, A.M.D., a son.
 CAMPBELL—Sept. 8, at Tirhoot, the wife of W. Campbell, a daughter.
 CHAPMAN—Sept. 11, at Brookfield, Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut. Col. Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, a son.
 COTTON—Sept. 14, at Bellary, the wife of Major T. J. Cotton, 25th Regt., M.N.I., a son.
 COULSON—Sept. 22, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. T. B. Coulson, a daughter.
 DAVIS—Sept. 12, the wife of Assistant Apothecary J. Davis 10-8th R.A., a son.
 DOWNING—Sept. 14, at Purneah, the wife of C. Y. Downing, Esq., zemindar, a daughter.
 HILL—Sept. 8, at Dharmasala, Punjab, the wife of Col. R. Sale Hill, 1st Ghoorkas, a daughter.
 ISAAC—Sept. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of Joseph Simon Hyam Isaac, a daughter.
 KERR—Sept. 5, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Major J. M. Kerr, deputy assistant adjutant general, a daughter.
 LAZARUS—Sept. 16, at Madras, Mrs. John Lazarus, a daughter.
 LINDBERG—Sept. 16, at Dinapur, the wife of H. Lindberg, a daughter.
 LYON—Sept. 14, at Jounpur, the wife of H. A. Lyon, Esq., O. and R. Railway, a daughter.
 MACCARTHY—Sept. 14, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Capt. J. E. S. MacCarthy, H.H.N.'s service, a son.
 MACKAY—Sept. 7, at Abbottabad, the wife of G. Mackay, uncovenanted service, a daughter.
 M'CULLUM—Sept. 19, at Ootacamund, the wife of Outram Kellie M'Cullum, a daughter.
 MENDES—Sept. 15, at Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Mendes, a daughter.
 MURPHY—Sept. 12, at Kamptee, C.P., the wife of Dr. F. H. S. Murphy, Army Medical Department, a daughter, stillborn.
 PEARCE—Sept. 20, at Howrah, Bengal, the wife of Richard Pearce, a son.
 PENNINGTON—Sept. 18, the wife of J. B. Pennington, Madras Civil Service, a son.
 PENNYCUICK—Sept. 16, at Madras, the wife of Major J. PennyCUICK, R.E., a daughter.
 ROBERTS—Sept. 9, at Kamptee, the wife of Major R. Roberts, D.A.Q.M.G., Nagpore Force, a daughter.
 ROTCHELL—Sept. 16, at Prince's Dock, the wife of J. Rotchell, a son.
 SANDEMAN—August 28, at Rangoon, the wife of Captain J. E. Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
 SCOTT—Sept. 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. E. Scott, lieutenant 6th Royal Regiment, a son.
 SCOTT—Sept. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain C. H. Scott, R.A., a son.
 SIRCAR—Sept. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Dr. K. G. Sircar, a son.
 SMITH—Sept. 4, at Baijnath, Kangra Valley, Punjab, the wife of James H. Smith, a daughter.

STEPHENSON—Sept. 7, at Madras, the wife of W. P. Stephenson, manager Mysor Coffee Company, a daughter.
 SYKES—Sept. 6, at Lucknow, the wife of John G. W. Syker, L.L.D., a daughter.
 TEMPLE—Sept. 12, at Seonee, Central Provinces, the wife of Capt. J. A. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
 TURNER—Sept. 18, at Breach Candy, the wife of Allan F. Turner, a son.
 WAGSTAEF—Sept. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of P. Wagstaff, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRIEVE—HODGKINSON—Sept. 11, at Akyab, British Burma, Wm. C. Grieve, of Rangoon, to Margaret Eleanor, daughter of the late Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson.
 M'CARTHY—TAYLOR—Sept. 18, at Madras, Charles James M'Carthy, Jr., son of C. J. M'Carthy, late head master Government Zillah School, Kurnool, retired, to Beatrice Clementina Harpur Taylor, daughter of William Hughes Taylor, late auctioneer, Mount-road.
 MEES—WATSON—Sept. 15, at Allahabad, Charles Mees, to Ann Cecilia, widow of the late Henry Watson, honorary surgeon of Allahabad.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—August 25, at Morar, of cholera, W. Abbott, Government Ice Machine, aged 52.
 ANDERSON—Sept. 12, at Lahore, the wife of A. R. Anderson, extra assistant commissioner at Karnal, aged 24.
 ANSTRUTHER—Sept. 11, at Belle Vue, Colombo, Ceylon, Phillip Bernard Keith, son of Keith and Geraldine Anstruther, aged 7½ months.
 ARCHER—Sept. 15, at the Officers' Sanitarium, Bombay, Frederick L. Archer, Captain Royal Artillery, aged 34.
 BROADFOOT—Sept. 14, at Fyzabad, Annie, wife of Sergt. W. Broadfoot, F-4th Brigade Royal Artillery, aged 30.
 BROWNLOW—Sept. 1, near Kandahar, Lieut. Col. Francis Brownlow, C.B., 72nd Highlanders.
 COLLINS—Oct. 8, at Sibi, Lieut. Col. J. J. Collins, commanding 2nd Battalion, 60th Royal Rifles through the Afghan campaign, including the arduous march with the army under Sir Frederick Roberts, from Cabul to Kandahar, aged 43.
 DEVICUS—Sept. 16, at Nagpur, C. P., M's. Mary Anne DeVicus, widow of the late Thomas DeVicus, barrack sergeant, aged 85.
 DOWDING—Sept. 9, at Hyderabad, Decca, of fever, Frederick T. Dowding, of the Educational Department, and tutor to H.H. the Nizam, aged 29.
 FLOYD—September 3, at Chakrata, Nora, wife of Sergt. William Floyd, 1-5th Fusiliers, aged 31.
 FROME—Sept. 1, near Kandahar, Capt. St. John Thomas Frome, 72nd Highlanders.
 GRIEVE—Sept. 18, at the Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Tank Road, Mary Emily, wife of the Rev. A. C. Grieve, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, aged 33.
 HYDE—Sept. 13, at Umballa, Annie, daughter of Sergeant Major W. Hyde, bazaar sergeant, aged 16.
 JENKINS—Sept. 9, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Col. Richard Jenkins, commanding 1st Bengal Cavalry, son of the late Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., aged 52.
 KNOWLES—Sept. 16, at Simla, Mrs. J. Knowles, widow of the late Lieut. F. Knowles, of H.M.'s 3rd Dragoons, aged 68.
 MARTIN—Sept. 1, at Aligarh the infant son of H. R. Martin, and on Sept. 4, Norah Harriet, his beloved wife.
 MURPHY—Sept. 15, at Kamptee, C. Provinces, Georgina Haldane, wife of Dr. F. H. S. Murphy, Army Medical Department.
 OLIVEY—July 27, killed in action at Kuskhi-i-Nakund, Afghanistan, Second Lieut. W. R. Olivey, of the 66th Regiment, son of Major W. R. Olivey, of the Army Pay Department, aged 20.
 RICHARDSON—Sept. 4, at Jaunpur, Wilfrid Ulbric, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Richardson, aged 22 months.
 RIDSDALE—Sept. 13, at Chittagong, Violet Trene, child of George Ridsdale, aged 2.
 ROBINSON—August 31, at Benares, Henry Havelock Robinson, son of the late Rev. John Robinson, of Calcutta.
 SARKIES—Sept. 11, at Ballygunge, Mrs. Mary Sarkies, wife of the late P. J. Sarkies, aged 67.
 SHORT—Sept. 17, at Calcutta, Frederick John Elliott Short, son of the late Lieut. Col. Short, R.E., aged 25.
 STRATON—Sept. 1, at Kandahar, Capt. E. Straton, 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, superintendent of army signalling, aged 38.
 WILLIAMSON—Sept. 7, at Baroda, Edward Andrew Williamson, lieutenant 29th Regiment, son of the late George Williamson, M.D., surgeon major 64th Regiment, aged 21.
 WHITESIDE—Sept. 16, at Bundelkhund, Mr. G. E. Whiteside, officiating district superintendent of police, aged 43.
 WOOD—Oct. 8, 1879, at Madras, Herbert William Wood, Major Royal (Madras) Engineers, F.R.G.S., also F.I.R.G.S., and M.G.G.S., aged 42.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 6, Rosa, Pomaron; Star of Greece, Calcutta; Wyvern (s), Taganrog; Birker and Corby, Calcutta; Wangelestris, Taganrog; Loch Esk, Calcutta; Royal Tar, Java; W. R. Ricketts (s), Pomaron; City of Agra.—7, Adela Hills, Demerara; Bowden, Bassein; Glendarnel and Stockbridge, Calcutta; Diana (s), Krageroe; Glengyle (s), Hong Kong; Nanylin, Pomaron.—8, Hospodar, Calcutta; Nith (s), Jamaica; Glendarnel, Calcutta; Alice, Krageroe; Ulyses, Penang, &c.; Taymouth Castle, Cape Town.—9, Timor (s) and Stockbridge, Calcutta; Ariel, Pomaron; Pardwan, Singapore.—12, Leo (s), Calcutta; Nicolas Thayer, Java; Winsloe (s), Pomaron; Tenasserim (s), Calcutta.—13, Kinfauns Castle (s), Cape Town; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 14. City of Cambridge (s), Glasgow.—16. Chindwara (s), Bombay; Lucile, Liverpool; Thessalus, Melbourne.—17. Alhora (s), London; Ellen Isabell, Bombay; Empress of India, Jeddah.—18. Pythomene, Liverpool; Alnwick Castle, Algoa Bay; Ville de Marseilles, Bourbon; Victoria Cross, Liverpool.—19. Royal Edward, British Statesman, and Royal Alice, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 6.—Star of Scotia, London; M'Cullum More, Liverpool; Gwalior (s), London; Mira (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 17. Culna (s), Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi.—18. Fathe Salem and Harmonic, Mauritius; Coconada (s), Bussorah; Ethiopia (s), Aleppo; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi.—19. H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth; Pallion (s), Sunderland.—20. Clai Lamont (s), Liverpool; Ambrose and Verona (s), London.—21. Lucinda (s), Sunderland; Bordick Castle, Cardiff; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Calder (s), Bussorah.—23. Palm (s), London; Accacia, Mauritius.—24. Madura (s), Calcutta; Sirdhana (s), Karachi.

MADRAS.—Sept. 16. Huzara (s), Bombay; Duke of Buckingham (s), Calcutta.—18. Poonah (s), Calcutta; Peshawur (s), London.—19. Duke of Argyll (s), London.—20. El Dorado (s), Calcutta.—21. Meinam (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 8.—Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 6. Pacific, Cape; Merkara (s), Colombo; Loch Ranza, Calcutta; Irene, Port Natal; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Ossian (s) and Bokhara (s), Bombay.—7. Cabul (s), Calcutta; Tigre (s), Singapore; Marwa, Trinidad; Khyber (s), Calcutta; Chillingham, Aden; Glenroy, Jeddah.—8. True British, Singapore; Lucia, Hong Kong; Tigri, Cardiff and Singapore; Enterprise, Bombay; James Ball, Singapore.—9. Ulysses, Singapore; Glaucus, Hong Kong; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—10. Pekin (s) and Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta.—11. Malabar (s), Calcutta; May Queen, Demerara.—11. Malabar (s), Calcutta; May Queen, Demerara; Ossian (s), Bombay.—13. Lansdowne, Singapore; Pekin (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 14. A steamer (numbers undistinguishable); Mangalore, Cedric the Saxon, Mistley Hall, and two ships (numbers undistinguishable).—16. Malda (s), Moray (s), City of Carthage (s), Cross Hill, and Strathblane.—17. Eldorado (s), Oriental (s), Baron Aberdare, Shella, City of Hankow, and Gluckaut.—18. Macedon.—19. Meinam (s), Commilla (s), Asia (s), North, Star of Italy, and Joinville.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 18. Pachumba (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Clan Gordon (s), Jeddah; Sacramento, Akyab; County of Peebles, Chittagong; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Southampton, &c.—19. Lottie Warren, Calcutta.—21. Emilien Marie, Mauritius; Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—23. Sierra Estrella, Chittagong; Royal Sovereign, Calcutta; Asie Mineure, Chittagong; India (s), Liverpool via Jeddah; Coconada (s), Karachi; Assyria (s), Zanzibar; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta; Chilka (s), Rangoon via Cochin and Negapatam.—24. Pallion (s), Rangoon; Zambesi (s), China, &c.

MADRAS.—Sept. 16. Chanda (s), Bombay.—17. Huzara (s), Calcutta; Duke of Buckingham (s), London.—18. Kingdom of Saxony (s), Calcutta; Poonah (s), Southampton.—19. Peshawur (s), Calcutta.—21. Meinam (s), Pondicherry and Galle.—22. El Dorado (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 6.—Almora (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Australia*, Sept. 30.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cowham and children. From Madras: Dr. T. F. Mullen, Major and Mrs. Tinsling and children, Miss Rankin, Mrs. P. Sims, Messrs. T. and E. Sims, Mr. Robinson, Col. Horsley, Mr. Holland, Mr. Walton, and Lieut. Young. From Port Said: Sir G. Douglas. From Malta: Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Birley, and two Masters Fielding. From Gibraltar: Mr. Nettleton, Mr. Maydwell, Mr. Keats, Mr. Woodall, Major Allen, Surg. Major Corban, Mr. E. G. Baddeley, Mr. Verano, and Mr. Thorpe.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Sept. 30.—From Bombay: Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. R. H. Anderson, Mr. Sanderson, Miss Bell, Mr. Spring, Mr. W. Monies, Capt. Martin, Surg. Major Costello, Rev. Pater-son, and Mr. Findlay. From Alexandria: Mahommed Bey, Mr. Borrigione, and Madame Vidal and daughters. At Venice: Mr. F. Thomas, Mr. Neroutsis, and Mr. Clarkson, and two daughters. From Singapore at Venice: Major Halahan.

AT GRAVESEND.—Per *Vega*, Oct. 1.—From Calcutta: Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Burne, family, and ayah, Mr. Banerjee, Mrs. Carter, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Halford, Mr. A. W. Kelso, Mr. Marcus Koch, Dr. T. D. O. Partridge, Mr. Frederick Rowe, Mrs. Georgie Rowley, Mrs. D. J. Stewart, Mr. R. B. Beadon, and Mr. W. Jackson. From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Mayow, two European nurses, and four children, Mrs. Todd, daughter, and ayah, Dr. and Mrs. Keyr, Mr. P. R. Shand, Mrs. J. L. Shand, English nurse, and five children, Mr. C. R. Creeke, Mr. Melville White, and Dr. and Mrs. Jewsbury and infant.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, Sept. 20.—From Southampton: Col. Swinley, Mrs. C. Hawkins and child, Major Fisher, Miss Dean Campbell, Second Lieut. S. Wemyss, Capt. J. Ewart, Col. A. G. Plomer, Col. A. A. Bruce, Lieut. Col. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. Williams, and Mr. S. Gordon. From Venice: Mr. Macpherson, Mr. E. Millari, Mr. A. Thole, and Mr. G. Macpherson. From Brindisi: Mr. Woodward, Mr. J. Jack, Surg. Major Caldwell, Major Skipworth, Major C. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Homfrey, Mr. Boyle Hill, Col. T. M. Baumgartner, Col. H. Browne, Mr. T. Fiddian, Mr. A. Izatt, Miss Luan, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. C. W. Edwards, Lieut. Col. Fortieth, Mr. Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy, and Mrs. Fairweather and three children.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, Oct. 11.—From Bombay: Lieut. Col. W. Johnson, Mr. F. H. Farrar, Mr. W. B. Jones, Mr. Steedman, Mr.

C. Christie, Brigadier General Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and Lieut. Col. Sartorius, V.C.

AT VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, Oct. 14.—From Bombay: Rev. J. Gregson. From Alexandria: Mr. G. Cure, and Mr. W. Giles.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Ducan*, Sept. 29.—For Melbourne: Mr. F. H. Puckle and Mrs. Ball and child. For Sydney: Mr. W. W. Rowe, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Huffam, Misses Flavell, and Mr. C. Mitchell. For Calcutta: Mrs. Macdonell, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers, Miss Boyce, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Tebay, Mrs. Hayter, Miss Budd, Mr. A. Campion, Mr. A. Gibbs, Mr. W. H. Jones, Master O'Reilly, Mr. Newson, Miss Raymond, Mr. W. M'Gregor, Dr. F. C. Shaw, Mr. Stanford, Miss Lanyon, Mr. Kelvey, Mrs. Woods, Mr. W. H. Ridler, Mr. Porter, Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, Mrs. A. Muirhead, Mr. Christal, Mr. Munford, Mrs. Kilby and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bridge, Mr. D. W. Ritchie, Mrs. Titler, Mr. Mandy, and Professor Mondy. For Madras: Rev. A. H. Barrow, Major and Mrs. Sargeant, Miss G. Clarke, Mrs. Alexander, and Mr. Torrie. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. J. E. Platt, Miss Redcliffe, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Young, Commander G. W. Hand, Messrs. F. and H. Wilson, Mr. Kilby, Lieut. W. Seton, Rev. J. Corfield, Mr. and Mrs. Tarry and children, Mr. Crawley, Mr. Cusson, Mr. T. W. Brooks, Mr. A. Gardener, Mr. Stoehr, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Ghose, Mr. Willock, Miss Gordon, and Mr. Gordon. For Gibraltar: Miss T. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Hervey and son, Major and Mrs. M'Nair, Major and Mrs. Haslett and two children, Mr. Hallett, Surg. General Munro, Mr. E. C. Elgood, Mr. F. J. Pearse, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and child, Sir J. D. and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Miss Chaxceller, Capt. Brand, Col. Morgan, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Cowell, Mrs. Prebble, Surg. Major Coghlan, and Mr. Putror. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. K. Welch, Capt. Paton, Capt. Pinching, Mr. B. Clerk, Miss Dunnage, and Lieut. Sparkes. For Singapore: Mr. R. O'Connor, Mr. Whiteford, and Mr. and Mrs. Boulton. For Glenelg: Mr. and Mrs. Braund. For Hong Kong: Mr. R. P. Dipple and Mr. Corfe. For Wellington: Mr. Lloyd. For Alexandria from Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Baines. For Port Said: Mr. Hansell, G. Morice Pacha, and Mr. Richardson. For Ceylon: Lieut. C. G. Way. For Shanghai: Mr. Cumine. For Suez: Mr. Finch.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Pleiades*, Oct. 2.—For Calcutta: Mr. Peter Barry, Mrs. Birch, Miss K. Blacker, Mr. A. Wynne Corrie, Mrs. H. J. S. Cotton, child, and European servant, Mrs. Daunt, Miss Annie Deane, Dr. Isaac C. Dundee, Mrs. Elston, Mr. Edward Ferguson, Mrs. Giasse, Mrs. W. Gordon, Mr. Edward W. Hooley, Mr. Forbes R. Johnstone, Mrs. May, Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Phelan and three children, Dr. Henry Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pratt, Rev. A. G. A. Roberts, Mr. Ernest Short, Rev. C. L. and Mrs. Stephens, Miss Webster, Miss Wheeler, Surg. Major T. P. Wright, Mrs. Wright, and Miss Wright. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Hastings Clarke.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Merkara*, Oct. 6.—For Malta: Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Barnes. For Colombo: Mr. S. H. Hayes, Mr. A. J. S. P. Samborne, Messrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. P. D. G. Clark, Mr. Grant, Miss Sairity, and Miss A. Gerrard. For Cananore: Miss Woodall. For Colachel: Rev. J. and Mrs. Enlyn and child, Rev. J. Knowles, and Mr. and Miss Duthie. For Madras: Mrs. Gordon, Miss Barrie, Miss Wroughton, Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. W. Picken, Mr. Sorley, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Miss M. Walsh, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Spalding and child, Rev. J. N. Hooker, Rev. B. Pratt, Miss Hay, Miss Phillips, and Mr. J. Kemp. For Vizagapatam: Miss James. For Calcutta: Mrs. Duffield, Mr. A. Assman, Rev. T. and Mrs. Whitmore and two children, Miss and Master Miller, Mrs. Whitwell, Mrs. Spencer Robinson, Mr. W. F. Gordon, Mrs. Adams, Mr. J. Turner, Mrs. Sieger and child, Rev. W. Spencer, Rev. G. Jackson, Miss Bill, Mr. G. A. and Mrs. Gosselin and family, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. R. G. Warner, Mr. J. Smart, Mr. H. G. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Holme and family, Mr. A. Dow, Mrs. Marshall and two children, Mr. H. Hart, Mr. C. A. Mendham, Mr. Norman Corstophon, and Mr. Langlands. For Rangoon: Mr. W. B. Campbell and Mr. J. P. Henderson. For Negapatam: Mr. Battensby.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, Sept. 25.—For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson, Mr. F. H. Ferrar, Brigadier General Hughes, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. W. B. Jones, and Mr. W. S. Foster. For Southampton: Capt. Wintle, R.A., Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. C. Hogge, Mr. James Fleming, Mr. J. W. Ouchterlony, Lieut. O. G. M. Davies, Mrs. Warneford and two infants, Capt. J. R. Watson, Lieut. W. G. Straghan, Mr. G. A. Wood, 17th Lancers, and Mrs. R. J. Wylie, child, and two infants. For Venice: Mr. Warneford and Rev. J. G. Gregson. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Sept. 18:—For Brindisi: Mr. A. Grant and Mr. F. A. Dashwood. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Goulding. For Venice: Mr. W. H. Wilson.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Poonah*, Sept. 14.—For Madras: Mr. C. W. White, Lieut. D. Macpherson, Rev. C. H. A. Dall, and Mr. Charles. For Melbourne: Mr. F. T. Verner and Mr. J. M. Sandeman. For Port Said: Mr. Frazer. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jones and child, Mr. J. B. Norton and child, Miss Norton, Mr. D. Barry, Mr. M. Mahon, Mr. F. Allen, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. H. W. Wallis, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. J. Hancock and two children, Mr. J. K. Leitch, and Mr. Edmond Sawyer.

CASUALTIES.

The *Portia* has put back to Calcutta with a hole in her bow, caused by the fluke of her anchor.

The *Elgin* (s), arrived at Calcutta, reports that on August 27, in lat. about 11 N., long. 60 E., passed a quantity of floating wreckage, amongst which were three boats, bottom up, within twenty yards of one another; passed within a dozen yards of them; kept a good look-out, but saw nothing living.

The *Bengal* (s) is reported to have lost one blade of her propeller in the Suez Canal. She is now discharging her cargo, and will be docked.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	104¼
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	698½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	740xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	620xd.
Agra ..	500	113
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	400
National of India ..	12½	105
Oriental ..	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	2,975	665ex pth
Frere ..	150	22
Mazagon ..	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning ..	1,400	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1175
pollo (small shares) ..	2,300	420
Bellary ..	1,000	490xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	450
New Indian ..	350	115
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	43
Garwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	675
Chollera Ginning ..	300	200
East India ..	1,000	1,000
Fort ..	8,500	1,700
French ..	500	405
Sind ..	750	535
Mofussil ..	400	255
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	650
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1,250
Sassoon ..	500	425
Volkart ..	1,000	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	93
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	520 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	1,900
Blownugger Mills ..	2,000	200
Bombay United ..	1,000	910 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	695
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	680
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	640
D. Spinning ..	2,000	405
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,085
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	590
Khandeish ..	1,000	560
Madras ..	1,250	570
Madras United ..	1,000	1,425
Manchester Spinning ..	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	170
National Spinning ..	1,000	930
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,060
Oriental ..	625	670
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	265
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,010
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares ..	130-14-6	140
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	72
Do. do. ..	21-13-7	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares ..	106-5-15	275
Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..	100	137 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	385
Treacher and Co. ..	500	695
Thacker and Co. ..	100	130

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 96 6 to 96 8
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	101 0 to 101 4
4% of 1871 (1882) ..	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..	104 7 to 104 9
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	104 7 to 104 9
Debentures of 1867 ..	105 8 to 105 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 105 0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	105 8 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	106 8 to 107 8
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	104 4 to 104 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings ..	101	125 to 126
Allahabad ..	100	270 to 271
Alliance of Simla ..	101	104 to 105
Bank of Bengal ..	500	745 to 746
Do. of Upper India ..	100	125 to 126
Delhi and London ..	£25	182 to 185
Himalaya ..	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to 101
National of India ..	£12½	107 to 108
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500 to 501
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills ..	£10	110 to 111
Barnagore Jute ..	£70	66 to 67
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1750 to 1751
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	4 to 5

Ballaghatta Jute ..	100	20 to 21
Bengal Mills ..	£100	1275 to 1276
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	270 to 271
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	61 to 62
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	82 to 83
Burrakur Coal ..	100	170 to 171
Calcutta Docking ..	700	170 to 171
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	136 to 138
Ca'cutta Jute Mills ..	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	115 to 116
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	77 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	200 to 205
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	37 to 38
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore ..	100	70 to 71
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	162½ to 165
Howrah Docking ..	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	72 to 73
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1330 to 1331
Kamerhatti Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping ..	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	118 to 119
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	405 to 406
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	3 to 4
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	102 to 105
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	3 to 4
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	97 to 98
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	82 to 83
Riverside Press ..	90	106 to 107
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. ..	£20	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	51 to 52
Strand Bank Press ..	100	113 to 114
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	114 to 115

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to 91
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to 81
Amuckie ..	100	55 to 56
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	102 to 103
Assam ..	£20	550 to 551
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	25 to 26
Do. contributory ..	80	23 to 24
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	206 to 207
Do. contributory ..	100	103 to 104
Borelli (Assam) ..	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	60 to 61
Burkholah (Cachar) ..	100	75 to 76
Central Cachar ..	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	40 to 50
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	300 to 301
Chota Nagpore ..	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah ..	100	par.
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to 61
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	50 to 51
Outlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	170 to 172
Darjiling ..	100	348 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	40 to 41
Dehra Doon ..	101	75 to 76
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	90 to 91
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar ..	100	55 to 60
Eas' Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	38 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
Gowhattry (Assam) ..	100	30 to 31
Grob (Assam) ..	500	210 to 211
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	65 to 66
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	40 to 41
Indian Terai ..	500	500 to 501
Jellalpure (Cachar) ..	250	200 to 201
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	90 to 91
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	50 to 51
Kangra Valley ..	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 21
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	60 to 61
Do. contributory ..	200	45 to 46
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Loobah ..	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam ..	£6½	20 to 21
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	£10	120 to 121
Majagram Cachar ..	100	60 to 61
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory ..	90	35 to 36
Moran (Assam) ..	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to 81
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to 71
Mungledye (Assam) ..	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to 101
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to 51
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
New Gholah Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to 101
Nutanwore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 62
Puttaree (Sylhet) ..	100	40 to 41
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm.
Seemah ..	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	65 to 70
Singe I (Darjiling) ..	100	65 to 66
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	68 to 69
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	70	par.
Takvar (Darjiling) ..	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam ..	£10	10 to 11

MADRAS.—Sept. 22.

Four per cent. ..	3½ to 3½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to 1 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	¾ to ¾ dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	25 to 25 prem.

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Do. 6mo. sight ..	1s. 8 5-16d.	—	1s. 8½d.
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Do. 3 do. ..	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8½d.
Cred. 6mo. sight ..	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do. ..	1s. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6mo. sight ..	1s. 8 15-32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	—

LONDON.—Oct. 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1888 ..	103½ to 103¾
4	India Encased Paper ..	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893 ..	87½ to 88
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	40 to 45pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..	40 to 45pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500 ..	102½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	105 to 107
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882 ..	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96 ..	114 to 117
4½	Do. ..	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	112 to 114

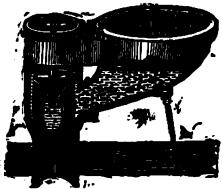
RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	124 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	137 to 139
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	214 to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	23½ to 23½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4½ ..	—	124½ to 125½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	125 to 126
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10	9½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	106 to 109
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	109 to 112
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	105 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	105 to 107
Indo-European ..	25	24½ to 25½

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[PRICE 6D.]

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A further notice will be issued when the exact date of examination has been fixed.

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Orion	2,298	J. L. Wadley	Saturday, Nov. 27.
Mira	2,608	W. Lee	Saturday, Dec. 25.
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India	Saturday, Nov. 6.	Saturday, Nov. 13.
Olympia	Saturday, Nov. 20.	Saturday, Nov. 27.
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DUBLIN—68, Upper Sackville-street.

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Each number will contain a portrait of one or more of the leading Military and Naval Commanders of the day. The November number will contain, by special permission, a portrait of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, F.M., Commander-in-Chief.

NO. 1, NOVEMBER, 1880.

Contents:

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- II. Derval Hampton. By James Grant, Author of "The Romance of War."
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- VIII. Scarlet Coats and Scarlet Fever. By Adolphe Smith.
- Service Gossip and "Gup."
- Reviews and Notices.

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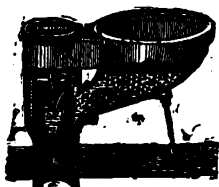
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Royal Horse Guards.

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 2; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 30; Calcutta, Sept. 29.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Sept. 21 state that in Madras rain has fallen in all the districts from which reports had been received; harvest is proceeding with an average outturn, and prospects are fair. In Bombay good and general rain has again fallen; prospects are now fairly favourable everywhere; and rabi sowing has commenced in places. More rain is, however, required in the Satara district, and in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. In Bengal there has been slight rain during the week, and more rain is now wanted in many places. The harvesting of the autumn crops is proceeding with satisfactory results. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there has not been much rain generally; but in Meerut and Bareilly the fall was heavy, resulting in floods which have done much damage to village dwelling-houses in Meerut, and have caused great loss of crops and, it is believed, of cattle in Bareilly. More rain is required over the greater part of the provinces, especially in the Lower Doab. In the Punjab good rain has fallen in several districts, and agricultural prospects have much improved, especially in the Hissar and Delhi Divisions, where there had been some ground for apprehension. In the other provinces and in the Native States prospects remain generally satisfactory. Except in some districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, general prospects may now be regarded as, on the whole, favourable throughout the Empire.

THE health report for the same week is as follows:—Bombay: Karachi and Hyderabad, fever in some talukas. Baroda and Nausari: Fever prevalent, also in parts of Surat; general health good. Bengal: Fever prevalent. Twenty-four Pergunnahs and six other divisions: cholera still in Cuttack. N.W.P. and Oudh: fever in some districts, but general health good. Punjab: No health report. Central Provinces: Cholera still in Sambalpur; small-pox in some districts. British Burma: Generally good; small-pox in Bassein. Assam: Good. Mysor and Coorg: Good. Central India States: Cholera continuing in Morar (Gwalior); elsewhere, health good. Rajputana: Fever decreasing in Sirohi and Meywar; elsewhere, health good.

WE have received the following telegrams from the India-office for publication:—

"FROM VICEROY, OCT. 13.—Following received from Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, Oct. 12—In case exaggerated accounts reach you, I beg to report as follows:—On Sunday, the 10th, Deputy Commissioner, Thyetmyo, reported that Upper Burmans were collecting on frontier and intended to attack British territory. On Wednesday he arranged with commanding officer for increasing the Allanmyo garrison by one company Native Infantry. Yesterday (Monday) Deputy Commissioner telegraphed that possibly native informants had been misled, and there was no cause for alarm now. The cause for dissatisfaction was said to be our refusal to pay indemnity for losses caused by Nyoung Oke Prince's incursion last May. I do not anticipate trouble, but have directed Deputy Commissioner to take steps to improve his sources of information, as alarms of this kind harass troops and disturb the public; such rumours will have effect on trade, and already Flotilla Company's agent, Thyetmyo, has telegraphed alarming rumour to his Rangoon principal. Latest news from Mandalay gave no sign of probable troubles."

"FROM VICEROY, OCT. 17.—Kurram was evacuated 16th. St. John telegraphs from Kandahar 16th, all quiet in city and neighbourhood. No doubt of Ayub having entered Herat; Musa Jan is with him; Shere Ali's widow has remained at Farah with Hashim Khan. Zamindawar people have resolved to submit to us if called on, and commenced sending in supplies. There is a report in city of disturbances at Mazar-i-Sharif. Caravans are arriving from Herat. Chief Commissioner tele-

graphs from Moulmain under date 16th. Nothing has occurred on Thyetmyo, frontier, and no fresh rumours are reported thence. Origin of previous rumours not ascertained. I have no grounds for anticipating unusual events on frontier."

THE *Standard* of to-day publishes a telegram from Kandahar announcing the arrival of Mr. Lyall and Col. Sandeman. The latter concurs with General Phayre and Col. St. John in favour of appointing the Wali as Governor.

THE officers commanding detachments of troops which have been sent into Zemindawar report that the country is everywhere unsettled, Farrah and Terin being the centres of hostile intrigues. A cavalry sowar was on Sunday shot by a Pathan fanatic.

A KANDAHAR telegram which appeared in Monday's *Standard* contained the following news:—

"Mr. Lyall had received orders to come on here immediately. It is proposed to march up three Bengal regiments to take the place of three Bombay regiments. The news has created quite a sensation here. It is probable that Kandahar will be handed over to Abdul Rahman, the Wali being appointed by the latter to act as his governor of the place. The British will occupy it until Abdul Rahman is in a position to take it over. A portion of General Phayre's force is now thirty miles up the Argandab Valley, and the officer commanding reports that the villagers have not returned to their homes, and that all cultivation of the land has ceased."

A KANDAHAR telegram, dated 17th inst., says that the Maiwand despatches are unfavourably commented on at Kandahar. It is observed that General Burrows does not explain what he intended when he marched from Khushki-Nakhud, or why he fought a defensive battle on the open plain with the numbers against him and encumbered with an enormous quantity of stores and baggage; and why, if he meant to receive the attack, he did not choose a defensible position. General Nuttall's despatch is considered to prove that the cavalry were unskilfully and weakly handled, and that there was a want of agreement between him and the officer commanding the artillery. Many of the statements of both generals are disputed by those who were present, and what really happened is said to have been forgotten in the busy months which elapsed before General Burrows's despatch was penned. The troops under orders to march to the Helmund are detained for want of transport—a proof how inadequate the transport service still is for the troops in Southern Afghanistan. Nor is this wonderful, seeing that 2,346 transport animals were killed and missing at Maiwand, together with 455 followers. A deserter from the 23rd Bombay Infantry ran a muck on Tuesday evening and mortally wounded a sentry of the 7th Fusiliers at the citadel gate. He was wounded and secured, and will doubtless be hanged. The guns captured in General Roberts's fight of Sept. 1 have been despatched to India.

THE Indian journals contain the full despatches relative to the defeat of Maiwand, for which we are unable to find space in this issue. The telegraphic summaries have already made our readers acquainted with their salient points.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Governor of Bombay, the Hon. H. Rivers Thompson, and the Hon. J. Gibbs have been created *ex-officio* Companions and Members of the Order of the Indian Empire. Dr. Johan E. de Vry Matheseos, of Lieden, has also been made a Companion of the same Order.

THE *Pioneer* gives a prominent place to the following announcement:—Mr. Lepel Griffin will succeed Sir Henry Daly as agent to the Governor General in Central India. Mr. Griffin, who is about to proceed to England on leave, will take up his appointment at Indore in February next. The following political appointments are also announced:—Major W. F. Prideaux has been made agent to the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh, and superintendent of political pensions. Col. W. Tweedie is appointed political agent for the Western Rajputana States and commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

THE Press Commissioner has informed the Indian journals

that by an order of the Secretary of State for India, recently communicated to the military authorities in India, it has been decided that cabin No. 9 in her Majesty's Indian troopships is in future to be appropriated for invalid officers only on homeward voyages; and that the regular accommodation for ladies, heretofore provided for twelve per ship on such voyages, is to be restricted to eight.

SOME sensation has been caused by the arrest at Puna of Lieut. the Hon. G. W. H. Vernon, 12th Lancers, on a charge of striking a sowar of the Governor's Body Guard when returning home from the Puna racecourse. Mr. Vernon, however, denies that he struck the man.

THE *Pioneer* contains a long detailed account, or rather collection of accounts, of the catastrophe at Naini Tal, which should, in the opinion of the civil and military public, direct attention to the haphazard way in which sites for houses at hill stations are often selected and built upon. We give elsewhere particulars of the hairbreadth escape of Sir Henry Ramsay. A committee, chiefly composed of engineer officers, has been appointed under his presidency to inquire into the state of the hills, and the chance of such a danger recurring. On their conclusions very much depend the future of Naini Tal.

THE unprecedented rains which caused the landslip at Naini Tal swelled the River Ramgunga to an unusual extent, and great loss of life and property in Rohilkund has been the result of the inundation, which was at its height on Sept. 20 and 21. Native report says that three thousand persons have been drowned in the Moradabad district, and another account says that fifteen hundred were swept away in Rampur. The loss of cattle and damage to the crops has been so great that an Allahabad contemporary thinks it is not easy to see how the winter can be tided over without some special measures of indulgence or relief to the cultivators.

IN consequence of the late lamentable accident at Naini Tal the Directors of the Bareilly and Kumaon Railway Company (Limited) have decided to withdraw the prospectus for the present.

A TELEGRAM from Alexandria states that great damage has been caused to the Egyptian Government Railway at Suez and in the vicinity by a storm. Traffic on the line is entirely stopped. The embankment has been cut off in places to a depth of five yards, and to an extent equal to the length of rails. About three days will be required to repair the line. Torrents of water came down from the mountains. Great efforts are being made to prevent the inundation of Suez.

THE Government of India has ruled that young medical officers on arriving in India are not to be posted to civil appointments, and further that such officers are ineligible for civil employment until they have completed two years' military duty.

ORDERS were issued from army headquarters on Sept. 25 providing for the grant of furlough to 33 per cent. of the native army. As a general rule, says the *Pioneer*, the limit is fixed at 10 per cent. each year. It has also been ordered that all restrictions hitherto imposed on the grant of leave to officers on private affairs are to be regarded as cancelled.

IN reviewing the musketry returns for the season 1879-80 his Excellency the Commander in Chief regrets that he is again obliged to withhold the 1st Infantry prize for the native army; and again on account of inaccuracies in marking. In the case of certain Madras regiments stationed in Bengal the marking has not received close supervision. In particular, in the 27th Madras Native Infantry "all prizes are forfeited by order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief." Owing also to employment on field service the number of regiments and men untrained is considerable. With regard to British cavalry regiments the Commander in Chief remarks that the shooting is not sufficiently good, considering the means of

instruction available and the excellent carbines now provided. In the native cavalry, however, in which the system of musketry has lately been introduced, the progress made is fair, and the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry have earned special notice by the very high figure of merit recorded—the marking being undoubtedly good. In Bengal "the extraordinary high figures of merit of 164·82 made by 162 recruits of the 4th Punjab Infantry, a regiment distinguished for exactness," is much commended.

IT is stated that the Financial Department has recently submitted to the Government of India a scheme, which it urges should be adopted at once, whereby Government shall make it compulsory for all uncovenanted officers in the public service to deposit a certain percentage on their salaries in the Government savings banks. Before according its sanction to the proposed measure the Government of India, it is added, has called upon all local Governments and administrations for an expression of opinion on the subject.

IT is rumoured in Calcutta that several appointments, designated superintendents of postal and money order accounts, have recently been, or are shortly to be, created, carrying salaries of Rs.200 and upwards, and that Mr. Monteath, late director general of post offices in India, has applied for officers from home to fill the new posts. The *Anglo-Indian*, referring to this rumour, says:—"Mr. Monteath's design is so distinctly opposed to the spirit of the India-office despatch ordering the appointment of young men of the country to all offices of the kind that, if the Anglo-Indian Association made a representation to the Viceroy on the subject, his Excellency would be likely to listen to it."

THERE are now thirty-three volunteer corps in India, with a total enrolled strength of upwards of 8,000 men.

THE subject of Afghanistan was touched upon at a meeting of electors at Blackburn, on Saturday, by the Hon. E. Stanhope, who said England could never afford to ignore Afghanistan. Sir H. Drummond Wolf, in his opinion, strongly condemned the policy of the Government in reference to Afghanistan. The speech of Lord Hartington in the House of Commons shook the loyalty of the troops around Kandahar, who were previously well affected towards us, and the disasters attending the march of General Burrows required to be explained. By withdrawing men from the service the Government were trying to send the weaker vessels to the wall, and endeavouring to defend at the expense of those gentlemen the conduct of Lord Ripon, who was their political colleague. He maintained that Lord Ripon had been sent to India to surrender Afghanistan and Kandahar. He could see war looming in the distance.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, addressing his constituency at Kirkcaldy, took a bold view of the recent battles and the cause of the defeat. "Looking back on the folly perpetrated by the Tory Government and the last Lord Lytton, it seemed almost incredible, especially in the face of the solemn warnings addressed to them by the late Lord Lawrence. They had, it was true, found out their error, and were anxious enough to back out of Cabul. But it was easier to get into Afghanistan than to get out of it. Some of the Tories actually blamed the Government for the defeat of poor General Burrows and his brigade, but it was Lord Lytton who had placed General Burrows in a false position by supporting his puppet, the Wali, at Kandahar, and fighting Ayub Khan, whom we never ought to have fought against."

THE first number of the new service organ, the *Army and Navy Magazine*, will be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen on Nov. 1. A portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge will commence the promised gallery of leading military and naval commanders. The programme of the first number is varied and promising. It will contain—A Preface by Dr. W. H. Russell, LL.D., &c.; Derval Hampton, by James Grant, author of "The Romance of War;" Kandahar, by Col. G. B. Mangleson, C.S.I.; A

Garibaldian Episode, by G. A. Henty; Chinese Art of War, by Demetrius Charles Boulger; Our Volunteers, their Strength and Weakness, by Joseph Bennett, captain Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade; Greece: Military, Naval, and Civil, by E. St. John-Brenon; Scarlet Coats and Scarlet Fever, by Adolphe Smith; Service Gossip and "Gup;" Reviews and Notices.

DURING the week ending Sept. 18 there were 204 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 24.7 per 1,000 per annum of population. The same week in Madras the deaths numbered 281, being a death-rate of 37.0 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending the 21st ult. there were 399 deaths, being a death-rate of 30.17 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week: Major C. S. Pratt (Bengal); Mr. J. O'Connor.

THE INDIAN MAIL DAY.

THE Government correspondence on the question of the day of departure of the homeward mail is published in the Bombay journal, which also contains a letter urging the adoption of the days of departure suggested by the Secretary of State. These days are Monday evening in the monsoon and Thursday evening in the fine season, and the following table will serve to show how the various centres interested will be affected:—

		N.E. Monsoon. Day of Departure.	S.W. Monsoon. Day of Departure.
Calcutta	...	Monday evening	Friday evening
Madras...	...	Tuesday "	Saturday "
Bombay	...	Thursday "	Monday "
London	...	Tuesday morning	Monday morning.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

WE have received from the secretary of the Indian Medical Defence Fund a summary of the present grievances of the service, which are mainly comprised in the statement that, although an essentially military medical department, it has, by the recent orders, as a military service been practically annihilated. The remedy sought for is thus defined in the words of the circular:—"If the Indian service is to maintain its prestige and efficiency, and if those now in its ranks are to be saved from manifest injustice and injury, reform and redress must be accorded on the following lines:—The military surgeon generalship in each Presidency to be given alternately to the two services. The most favourable circles of administration to be more fairly allotted, by being given alternately to the two services as vacancies accrue. The privileges conferred by the Royal Warrant of November last to be extended to the Indian service, with at least equality in all respects in matters of pay, pension, rank, &c. A modification of the furlough rules, allowing leave for sickness contracted in and by the service to count towards pension, and such a reconsideration and reform of the recent alterations in the mode of promotion as shall effectually obviate undue favouritism and protect the senior members of the service from unmerited supercession by their juniors."

GENERAL ROBERTS'S DESPATCHES.

A TELEGRAPHIC summary of General Roberts's despatches, which have been published in the last *Gazette of India* is furnished by the *Times* correspondent:—

"General Roberts's despatch, dated Sept. 26, details the strength of his force, his reasons for only employing mountain guns, the amount of supplies and carriage, and the numbers of followers. The desertion of the Afghan and Hazara drivers entailed heavy work on the troops. The distance actually traversed was 318 miles, which was finished in twenty-three days, including two halts. The march was begun on August 9, and Ghazni, a distance of ninety-eight miles, was reached on the 15th. A letter from Col. Tanner, from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, received on the 20th, reported that all was well. Khelat was reached on the 23rd, a march of eight days and a distance of 134 miles. General Primrose on the 26th, reported that the investment had been abandoned, and that Ayub had taken up a position at Argandab. On the 27th Col. St. John met General Gough's cavalry guard at Rohat, nineteen miles from Candahar. Ayub Khan was reported to be strengthening his position. The force halted at Rohat on the 29th. A letter was received from General Phayre, dated from Killa Abdulla, on August 24, expressing a hope that his division would march from that place on August 30. General Roberts felt that this news precluded all chance of General Phayre's arrival in time to co-operate with him. On the 31st the force reached Kandahar, a march of eighty-eight miles in seven days, including one halt. General Roberts describes the disposition of his force on Sept. 1 and the reconnaissance under General Gough to ascertain the chance of turning the enemy's position. He next describes the plan of attack to threaten the enemy's left, an attack in force by Pir-Paimal, the disposition of the troops by Generals

Ross and Macpherson to attack the Sahib Dad village and clear the enclosures up to Pir-Paimal, and General Baker's advance westerly for the purpose of clearing the gardens in front. Sahib Dad was carried in a most dashing style by the 92nd Highlanders and the 2nd Goorkhas. Major White, Lieut. Wheatley, Private Dennis Roddick, and four sepoy of the Goorkhas were noticed for distinguished gallantry. Meanwhile the 2nd Brigade, in spite of a stubborn resistance, cleared the enclosures. Our loss was severe, including Col. Brownlow, Capt. Frome, and Sergt. Cameron. Col. Brownlow's loss is greatly deplored. The repulse of the enemy's charge by the 2nd Sikhs, under Col. Boswell, is specially noticed. Sergts. Jacobs, Lander, and Gordon, of the 72nd Highlanders, and ten sepoy of the 2nd Sikhs were prominent during the action. Pir-Paimal was carried at noon. The 3rd Brigade then advanced. General Ross, relying on the courage and eagerness of his troops, wisely determined to press forward without reinforcements. The enemy retired to an entrenched camp, which they prepared to hold stubbornly. It was necessary to storm the position, and the entrenchment was carried at the bayonet's point by the 92nd Highlanders, supported by the 2nd Goorkhas. The 23rd Pioneers, under cover of the well-directed shells of the screw gun battery, under Col. Robinson and Major White, were first to reach the enemy's guns, closely followed by the sepoy and the 2nd Goorkhas. Three guns were captured by the 3rd Sikhs, under Col. Money. On the extreme left the enemy were now completely routed, but the nature of the ground prevented General Ross realising the extent of the victory. Expecting to have to attack a fresh position further on, he ordered the 1st and 2nd Brigades to halt and replenish their ammunition. A subsequent advance of one mile showed that Ayub's camp was deserted. Thirty-two pieces of artillery, including two of the captured guns, were taken. Captains White and Douglas, Corporal McGilvray, and Privates Grieve, Mackintosh, and Grey, of the 92nd Highlanders; and Major Becher and three sepoy, of the 2nd Goorkhas, were specially noticed for their gallantry and forwardness. As further pursuit was hopeless, the infantry brigades were halted at the Mazra village, where they were joined by General Macgregor's Brigade. Meanwhile, General Nuttall's Bombay Cavalry were ordered to advance and to pursue the enemy on the left bank of the Argandab. General Gough's cavalry, which at the outset had been held in readiness in the rear of the left to operate by way of Gundigan towards the bed of the Argandab River, having crossed the river, pushed beyond the line of the enemy's retreat towards Karez, killing 350 Afghans. The first brigade halted at Mazra all night, while the remaining troops returned to Kandahar. Capt. Straton was killed by a lurking Ghazi while heliographing the success of General Ross's turning movement. His loss was deeply deplored, and his services are favourably mentioned. General Roberts also records his deep sorrow at the murder of Lieut. MacLaine. The loss of the British troops was forty men killed and 228 wounded. Of the enemy's loss there were buried between Pir-Paimal and Kandahar 600 men. It is estimated that their total loss is 1,200. The enemy's force is calculated to have amounted to 12,800 men.

"The conduct and bearing of the troops are eulogised by the general. The rapidity of the march is the best testimony of the efficiency, discipline, and spirit of the force. Although much provocation was received by the murder of stragglers, not one act infringing the rules of civilised warfare was committed by our troops. The persons and property of the natives were respected, and everywhere compensation was given for the supplies taken. General Roberts alludes to General Ross in terms of high praise; expresses his indebtedness to Generals Macpherson, Baker, Macgregor, and Gough, and speaks with thanks of the aid given to him by Colonel Johnson, of the Artillery, and Colonel Perkins, of the Engineers. General Roberts also records his favourable opinion of the excellent service performed by the following officers:—Lieutenants Smith, of the Artillery; Captains Apperley, Stewart-Mackenzie, Gough, and MacMuir, of the 9th Lancers; Major Guinness, Captains Garnett, Kane, and Murray, and Lieutenants Milne and Munro, of the 72nd Highlanders; Major White, Captains Singleton, Darvall, Scott Napier, Douglas, and Cunynham of the 92nd Highlanders; Colonel Cracroft and Major Willock, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Majors Anderson and Macpherson and Captain Egerton, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Majors Buller, Colledge, and Gerard, of the Central India Horse; Major Becher and Lieutenant Wheatley, of the 2nd Goorkhas; Captains Patterson and Gordon, of the 23rd Pioneers; Captain Stedman, of the 24th Punjab Infantry; Majors Platt, Slater, and Hastings, of the 2nd Sikh Infantry; Majors Griffiths and Aislabie, of the 3rd Sikh Infantry; Major Sym, Captain Molloy, and Lieutenants Martin, Chenevix, Trench, and Lucas. The name of Colonel Chapman is prominently brought to General Haines's notice, as is also that of Major Badcock. Surgeon-General Hanbury's services are also specially noticed. Colonel Low and Major Cowie are also mentioned with special approbation. The political officers noticed are Colonels Ridgeway, Euan Smith and Prothero, of the

Personal Staff, and Colonels Sherston, Pole Carew, Rowley, and Williamson, adjutant-generals."

The Commander in Chief in his despatch, after complimenting Sir F. Roberts on his clear and able despatch, says that the admirable spirit displayed by Sir Donald Stewart in depriving himself of the flower of his force and the skilful manner in which he afterwards brought the rest of his troops to India will be brought to the notice of the Government hereafter. General Haines concurred, after some doubt, in the wisdom of the view urged by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir F. Roberts that no wheeled carriages of any kind should accompany the force "on its march from Cabul to Kandahar, which had been criticised as a most rash military operation. . . . It would be out of place to point to its success in justification of any undue rashness, but it is right to state that, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, those who knew best felt satisfied that such troops, under such a commander, could cope successfully with any obstacles which might present themselves, and the results have fully borne out this feeling."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE STUDY OF HINDUSTANI.*

MR. LYALL presents a condensed sketch of the origin of the various grammatical forms of what is called by Europeans the Hindustani language. It was originally written for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, but was considered "too detailed and minute in its treatment" for insertion therein. The editor's opinion seems a sound one; for the sketch is too detailed and concise to be even understood by one not previously familiar with the subject, while at the same time it is too sketchy to be useful to one who can follow it. Mr. Lyall has fairly summarised the main decisions arrived at by Mr. Beames, Mr. Kellogg, Dr. Hoernle, and Dr. Trumpp, who have treated the subject at length in their respective works; and he ventures on only one or two little suggestions of his own, among which the following deserves consideration, that the agent *ne* "may have arisen out of the pronominal instrumentals *ini, uni, jini, tini, kini*, which were in use down to a very recent period." The writer of even a sketch should, however, abstain from general assertions not warranted by fact. The paradigms Mr. Lyall gives (p. 31) are not "good for all the nouns in the language," for even as we write such masculines as *dhū, ān, dāru*, and such feminines as *bhaun, gā, o, gā, e, sonh, rom*, readily occur, no two of which are declined alike, nor do any of them agree with his paradigms.

Mr. Lyall has certainly studied the language of which he treats with some care, and, like all those who have given attention to the subject, he carefully distinguishes between the *Urdū* and the *Bhāshā* or *Hindī*. The latter is the language of Northern India, the former is an accidental excrescence, which, as soon as a scientific investigation of language is commenced, is dismissed from the mind as worthless. The hybrid *Urdū*, which has been so extravagantly petted and bribed by the English, is no language at all. It is as unintelligible to the masses of the people as English itself. This fact is notorious; it is discovered by everyone who, having learnt *Urdū*, attempts to converse with the people. He finds them talking an uncouth and barbarous tongue, containing scarcely a word that he can recognise; and the result is that the "griffin" generally subsides behind his interpreter, and troubles himself no more with the matter. But the language he despises is only uncouth and barbarous because he does not understand it. He has been coached in an artificial dialect, which native officials have been induced by self-interest to acquire, and not unnaturally he conceives that all deviations from his standard result from the crass ignorance of the population. Happily a better knowledge is now gaining ground. The fact that *Hindī*, in its various forms, is the real language of the people, and the necessity for direct communication with those whose industry and learning are rapidly bringing into importance, is now gradually becoming recognised. Its first public recognition is the permission just accorded in *Bihār* for the presentation of official documents in the *Devanāgarī* alphabet. This is all that is wanted to allow the *Hindū* population a fair chance in the struggle for life. Native Indian words cannot well be written in the Persian character, but with *Devanāgarī*, or even Roman characters, a *Hindū* can express himself with freedom and clearness. Furthermore, the permission to use in official documents the *Devanāgarī* alphabet removes from the most patient, industrious, and promising portion of the population a social and political stigma, which it has been ungenerous and impolitic so long to maintain.

HOLLAND.†

THE vivacious author of the work which Miss Tilton has translated for the benefit of English readers would probably find many to sympathise with him when he tells us: "If before I had made up my mind to go to Holland some professor of geography

had stopped me in the street and demanded suddenly, 'Where is Zealand?' I should have remained speechless." There is a general information of sorts, or what does duty for it, about Holland, its history, its dykes, cheeses, and its masters of painting. But a minute or even accurate topographical knowledge of the strange *mélange* of *terra firma* and water that constitutes the territory in Europe of the kingdom of Holland is indeed sufficiently rare. Still we think that many who have a passing and partial acquaintance with the Netherlands will be found to whom the graphic pictures drawn by the Italian traveller will at once recall and fill up their memories of the country where the sea has ever been the unrelenting enemy against which man has to maintain an unrelenting struggle, and, at the same time, has been in war the means of offence and defence, in peace the element on which the Dutchmen have won glory and riches. The Italian contrasts continually the skies, the climate, the flat and uninteresting landscapes of Holland with those of his own country, but he has a true knowledge of the history and the greatness of Holland both in arts and arms. The industry and cleanliness seem perhaps to strike him with most admiration, not to say awe. Signor de Amicis was no perfunctory traveller; he peregrinated the remote provinces and visited the smaller towns as well as the greater capitals; the dead cities of the *Zuyder Zee* as well as the flourishing *Dordrecht*, or the fashionable *Scheveningen*. Since his visit the great Amsterdam Canal has progressed to its completion, and the draining of the *Zuyder Zee* has advanced beyond an ideal scheme. But the tourist who may be tempted to follow in the track of the author of this lively diorama of Holland will find little changed. There have been other works written since the first appearance of the Italian original. Contributors to magazines and journals, who have been enabled by the increasing convenience of transit afforded by the Great Eastern or the Chatham and Dover Companies to take a holiday trip to Holland, have given the public many an animated sketch and amusing description; but the minute delineation, and the bold generalisation combined, the comic exaggeration which does not mislead, and the exquisite, though not obtrusive, subjectiveness which pervades the work will not fear comparison. The Dutch literature and art are each briefly but instructively treated, and the internal history is utilised to furnish traditions illustrative of each place of interest, but the Holland described is the Holland of the present, "the glorious, modest, and austere country."

* "Sketch of the Hindustani Language." By C. J. LYALL, M.A., C.I.E. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. 1880.

† "Holland." By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. Translated from the Italian by CAROLINE TILTON. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN HISTORIANS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity of publishing the subjoined letter,—taking the lead, we hope, of a reviving interest in the past history and local annals of each Independent Native State in India—which has been so well inaugurated by Sir Salar Jung. The letter refers to a work by Professor Dowson, in continuation of Sir H. M. Elliot's "Historians of India," now in course of publication by Messrs. Allen:—

Hyderabad Residency, Feb. 23, 1880.

FROM CAPT. F. A. WILSON, FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT, HYDERABAD, TO A. C. LYALL, ESQ., C.B., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to this Office letter No. 85, dated 9th inst., I am desired by the Resident to express his regret at the delay that has occurred in furnishing information regarding the MSS. required by Professor Dowson from the libraries at Hyderabad, and to state that it has been due to his having had to await the result of an inquiry which his Highness the Nizam's minister had kindly undertaken to have made. Sir Salar Jung now explains that it took some time to obtain access to the private libraries of Hyderabad, and to note the titles of MSS. bearing on the history of the Deccan principalities. He has now forwarded the accompanying list of the MSS. available, and expresses his readiness to help Professor Dowson in procuring transcripts of any work in the list which he may require.

2. In return, Sir Salar Jung requests that he may be furnished with a list of all similar works which Professor Dowson may have succeeded in collecting elsewhere, in order that he may be able to compare notes, and so be in a better position to assist the professor in future when he has himself made future additions to his own collection at Hyderabad.

3. Sir Salar Jung further begs that, if possible, he may be furnished with lists of all the Oriental historical works which are to be found in the libraries of the different native States in India, and in some of the well-known European collections, such as those in England and at the Vatican in Rome, &c. Sir R. Meade will be glad to be informed if this request can be complied with. Appended—Printed list of 224 MSS.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

INDIAN SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

THE bill just introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Small Cause Courts has an interest which extends to all classes. We are not surprised to learn that these courts are the oldest in India, having been established in 1753, for they are eminently suited to the country; in them alone can we get that speedy and inexpensive decision of a case which is so necessary to justice. Our High Courts, instead of being, as at home, one of the bulwarks of the constitution, are regarded here as unfortunate necessities, by means of which, though only after long delay and much expense, one may finally defend, or come by, one's own. The Small Cause Courts are better suited to the country, because they come nearer in form to the indigenous legal institutions of the country. To a suitor there is no necessity for the employment of skilled legal assistance, for one can bring, or defend, a suit in person without difficulty. The court is, in fact, one of satisfactory arbitration, where cases are heard and decisions given on their merits and where special pleadings and legal quibbles are almost unknown. One goes to the Small Cause Court for a prompt and reasonable decision, and he rarely fails to get it, and that, too, for a very small outlay. On the other hand, a suit in the High Court means the gathering together of evidence, innumerable interviews with solicitors, meetings with counsel, tedious days of trial which waste the patience of suitors unaccustomed to the innumerable and unnecessary delays so easily caused by counsel, decision doubtful, perhaps both as to law and equity, very heavy expense, and the chance of further cost and trouble in an appeal. If any one requires a proof of the uncertainty of legal decisions, he will find it in the papers connected with this question of the amendment of the law relating to Small Cause Courts. The differences of opinion, not only as to the recommendation regarding changes in the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts, but as to the extent of present jurisdiction, inspire anything but confidence in the decisions of our judges. We learn that the High Court of Calcutta and Bombay had held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in suits for the recovery of immovable property by Act IX. of 1850. The Bombay High Court held that a like jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 1,000 was conferred by the Act of 1864, while the judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court thought that this jurisdiction was not given by that Act, and the Madras High Court held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction.

The chief change introduced by the new bill is the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. We believe that this will meet with general approval, and we are surprised to learn that, according to Mr. Stokes, who introduced the new bill "the only opposition to it came from the High Court of Bombay." If, as he states, this opposition arose from the idea that such an extension would not be generally liked here, we think that it will soon be withdrawn; for, if we have not been misinformed, there is a very general wish for this extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts. Not unfrequently the excess of a claim over Rs. 1,000 is abandoned, and the case brought into the Small Cause Court rather than undergo the expense and delay of a suit in the High Court. We believe that all classes will fully approve the extension, but a difference of opinion may arise as to a right of appeal. At present there is no right of appeal from a decision of the Small Cause Court, except on a point of law when the judge can be asked to state a case for the decision of the High Court. It has been suggested, however, that in suits relating to sums over Rs. 1,000 there should be a right of appeal on questions of fact as well as of law. The bill as drawn at present does not provide for this, but as it can be amended in select committee, the point seems worth discussion. There seems to have been as much difference of opinion on this point as upon all the others submitted in this connection by the several courts. Mr. Stokes tells us that "the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay were against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the judges of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta and Madras were in favour of it." The objections to allowing it were based on the delay which would be caused by taking notes of evidence, which would be necessary if an appeal were allowed; such delay, it is urged, would deprive these courts of that summary procedure on which its popularity is based. It is proposed to lay down in this bill that the Small Cause Courts shall not be empowered to hear suits for the recovery of immovable property; on the other hand, the bill confers a limited insolvency jurisdiction, all cases of non-traders being assigned to these courts. They will also be given testamentary and intestate jurisdiction in the case of small estates, when the assets of the deceased are less than Rs. 1,000, the object here being to afford a "cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration." Looking at the increased work to be thrown on the judges of the Small Cause Courts, and the importance of economy, we would suggest the use of stenography as an assistance to the judges. The saving of time would be enormous, and a competent stenographer could be secured for one-third or one-fifth the salary of a good judge. We see no reason why such services should not be secured in place of using an expensively paid judge as a scribe.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE TRUTH OF THE POSITION OF INDIA TOWARDS AFGHANISTAN.

THE Government of India has decided to withdraw behind the frontier, as it was on November 20 1878, as far as the Khyber line and the Kuram are concerned. In the south it has not apparently been able to make up its mind what it will do, but it has abandoned Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and has begun the withdrawal of the Bengal Division from Kandahar. Its organs have further put forward the suggestion that only Pishin should be held in this direction. It would seem as if the Government had determined to withdraw from Kandahar, but wished, first of all, to get used to the idea of giving the city up to Abdur Rahman. We have been told he was the only possible choice at Cabul, and shall doubtless, by-and-by, have the same argument used for the abandonment of Kandahar. But we would ask, in the event of Kandahar being abandoned, how the Government proposes to secure the passes over the Khojak Amram Range. But let us consider what, in Northern Afghanistan, any man of sense and military instinct would do placed as Abdur Rahman is placed. He has long ere this discovered the value of the fortifications the English erected round Cabul. He lived at Sherpore surrounded by his army, such at it was, and made the Cabulis feel that that cantonment is a check upon the city of a kind which even that turbulent populace dare not disregard. We have not only taught the Ameer the value of Cabul as a fortified place, but the value of fortifications generally. We have also taught him the strong and weak places of Northern Afghanistan, and we have no sort of agreement with him. Lord Hartington said the treaty of Gandamak had ceased to exist. That meant as interpreted by the action of the Government of India, that all treaties with Afghanistan had been abrogated, and our relations put upon this footing:—Abdur Rahman may do what he pleases, subject to the contingency of the Government of India waging war upon him. When he considers the consequences of this contingency he must surely remember that, after nearly two years of war, the Government of India leaves Afghanistan entirely unpunished—in fact, rewarded, for it gives the Ameer not only cash, and arms, but Cabul, Juggdulluck, Gandamak, Fort Battye, and Jellalabad, fortifications also. The contingency of a war with India will not, therefore, appear a very dreadful contingency, more especially as it is a contingency with a set-off—a contingency, that is, which of itself suggests an alliance between Cabul and Tashkend. The Ameer, however, being left perfectly free, will be foolish, indeed, if he do not fortify the passes west of Jumrood, and again the passes west of Jellalabad. He can do this almost unobserved, and will probably not fail to turn his position to advantage. If the Government object to his fortifying the Khyber line as an act unfriendly to India, he will probably reply that he does so in order to control the pass tribes effectually; and that, although there is no treaty between Cabul and India, still the Government of India has received substantial proofs of his regard, and has nothing to complain of. Or he may, if he be a keen player, put forward an offer to submit the matter to the friendly offices of his neighbour, Russia. He can fortify the passes if he choose, and, though the Government may make his doing so a *casus belli*, still they can do nothing else, nothing short of making war. Then, again, there is the almost certainty that the Afghans will fortify the Peiwar Kotal. We cannot conceive their neglecting to do this after the lesson they have twice had of the value of the Kuram. But if they do fortify the Peiwar, who is to object? It is absolutely a necessity of the position that Abdur Rahman finds himself in that he should fortify the approaches to Cabul, and we regard it as certain that he will do so. The position of the Government of India towards him is this—that, if it subsidise him it will be giving him the means of building up a military power against itself; if it remonstrate with him, it will be reminded it abrogated all treaties of its own motion; if it threaten him, it provokes a Russian alliance with Cabul,—for both Abdur Rahman and Russia are free of all expressed engagements on this point, and if it make war it must be prepared for Russian intervention. That is the simple truth of the present position of affairs. Thoughtful men say that that position is so bad in a military and political sense that there is only one possible cure for it—a fourth war ending in annexation.—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE PUNJAB NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The latest information regarding the progress of the Punjab Northern State Railway is "that the Sohan bridge was to be ready for trains to pass over on the 15th instant, and the line up to Rawul Pindi is, under peremptory orders from Simla, to be opened for public traffic on Oct. 1. Capt. Bissett, R.E., the manager of the Rajputana State Railway, has been directed to proceed at once to inspect the line between Ratya and Rawul Pindi, and report on the same. The works on the Kurram Valley Railway have been brought to a stand, and Major Nuthall, who was in charge, has just been transferred."—*Englishman.*

THE RICE TRADE.—The Burma rice trade this season has hitherto been, and gives promise of continuing, in a flourishing state. The customs duties from the various ports of the province during August under the head of exports have exceeded by over a lakh similar duties in the same month of 1879, and the increase is due in

the main to unusually large shipments of rice to foreign countries from the three ports of Akyab, Bassein, and Rangoon. It is anticipated that Akyab, from the extension of this trade, should yield, by the close of the official year in March next, a customs revenue of 8½ lakhs, against some 6 lakhs in 1879-80. A singularly abundant crop is of course primarily the cause of the improvement; the introduction of a larger number of steamers into the trade has also had a good deal to do with it.—*Ibid.*

ATTACK ON A TEA PLANTATION.—Some time ago a tea planter in Silchar woke up in the middle of the night to find an armed man standing by his bedside, who, on being secured, proved to be a coolie on the estate, and who alleged, by way of explanation, that in a dream he had been directed to kill his master. That man has been convicted at the Silchar Criminal Session of attempt at murder, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, on the ground that at the time he committed the deed he was "mad" from ganja.—*Ibid.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Strand Bank Press Company, held on Sept. 18, the report and accounts were passed.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Kurseong and Darjiling Tea Company, held on Sept. 21, the resolution empowering the directors to borrow Rs.25,000, passed on August 31, was confirmed.—At the general meeting of the India General Steam Navigation Company, held on Sept. 21, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., or Rs.50, per share was declared, and it was resolved to present the directors with Rs.1,000 each, and a bonus of Rs.5,000 to Capt. Scott as a mark of appreciation of his valuable services.—*Englishman.*

THE LATE DR. BARRY.—We learn that, at recent meetings of the Naihati Municipal Commissioners and Educational Committee, resolutions were passed expressive of the deep regret of the inhabitants of Naihati at the death of Dr. Barry. Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to the manager of the Gourepore Mills, with a request that they may be sent on to the family of the deceased gentleman.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT.—Many of our readers may be aware that Mr. Paul Dejoux, late executive engineer in the Cement Experiments Division of the Public Works Department, had been engaged for some years past in a series of experiments undertaken for the purpose of demonstrating the possibility of producing cement, of equal quality to the best Portland, from local materials, at a lower cost than the latter can be imported. Like other discoverers, Mr. Dejoux has had to face a good deal of scepticism, based on more or less plausible theoretical grounds; but his perseverance has been as great as his convictions on the subject were strong, and in September last he had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with complete success. By a very simple, and, in all its stages except that of firing, a purely mechanical process, a cement capable of bearing a strain of from 650 to 1,000 lbs. and upwards was produced from ordinary kankar combined with a certain definite proportion of a purer limestone of local origin. It only remained to make arrangements for carrying on the manufacture on a commercial scale, and this has since been effected, a company having been formed and works erected for the purpose at Sealdah, where the process may now be seen in full operation. The celerity with which these works, the foundations of which were laid only in January last, have been completed by the contractors, Messrs. Burn and Co., and fitted with all the necessary machinery, under the superintendence of the company's engineer, Mr. W. Strong, who was brought out from England for the purpose, is probably unprecedented in this country, and reflects the greatest credit on the gentlemen concerned. Within five months of the commencement of the works, everything was ready, and manufacturing was commenced in June. The Government, which had the foresight to encourage the undertaking from the first, has, we understand, contracted to purchase a considerable portion of the outturn for five years.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL SETTLEMENT.—The total number of permanently settled estates on the revenue roll in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in 1879-80 was 139,049, as against 138,031 in 1878-79; the number of temporarily settled estates 7,643, as against 7,607; the number of Government estates 2,618, as against 2,573; and the number of rayatwari tracts twenty-two, against twenty-three. This gives a total of 194,332 estates, as against 148,234. The increase is more nominal than real, as it is almost entirely due to partitions.—*Bombay Gazette.*

NATIVE OR EUROPEAN?—A native journal, the *Indian Mirror*, gives a severe rebuke to the native firms who assume European names for the style and title of their business. The *Mirror* says the practice, which is fast growing in Calcutta, is absolutely as fraudulent as sailing at sea under false colours. The cause of the practice is to be found in the general aversion of the local community, both European and native, to patronise the work or purchase goods of native firms. But the real fault lies with themselves. If our countrymen would only strictly follow the example of European tradesmen in giving good reliable work, and sell genuine articles, we are sure the greater cheapness of their prices would surely attract as much patronage as even they could desire. But it is because they will do neither that they are driven to skulk and take shelter under European names, which we consider neither better nor worse than fraudulent trade marks, already punishable by the law. We should be glad to see this discreditable practice put

down, even by special legislation, if necessary. A firm of *bonâ fide* European and native partners is, of course, quite a different thing, and we do not think too many such can possibly spring up in every line of commerce, trade, or industry.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE LIEUT. COL. R. S. CLELAND.—The following order was issued by Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Rawul Pindi Division, on August 12:—"It is with heartfelt regret that the lieutenant general commanding the division announces the death of Lieut. Col. R. S. Cleland, 9th Lancers, at Murree, on the 7th inst., after a painful and lingering illness of eight long months, which he bore with the utmost patience and resignation, of wounds received in action when gallantly leading his regiment against overwhelming numbers of the enemy near Cabul on December 11, 1879. In his death not only have the ever-glorious 9th Lancers lost a gallant soldier, worthy of being at the head of such a distinguished regiment, but the army and country an officer whose sole aim was unswervingly to do his duty. Sir Frederick Maude feels that, although the gallant 9th Lancers are at the present moment actively employed in Afghanistan, and, therefore, not under his command, he may be permitted, owing to his connection with the regiment since 1877, and as the depot is still in his division, to record these few words in memory of one for whom he entertained the highest regard, and whose loss he mourns as that of a brother."—*Gazette.*

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.—Col. Bradford, agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, arrived at Jeypore on Sept. 30, and he held a durbar in the dewankhana of the palace, all the relatives of the late Maharaja and the chief officers of the State being present. No objection being raised to the late Prince's nomination of Thakore Kayam Singh, he was placed upon the gaddee and proclaimed Maharaja of Jeypore under the title of Sowai Madhosing. The new Maharaja was then saluted by all present, the nobles presenting nazzurs, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired. Before closing the durbar Col. Bradford addressed the assembly. He referred in glowing terms to the loyalty, generosity, and enlightenment of the late Maharaja, and advised the present chief to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. If he continued loyal to the Government they would treat him with the same consideration that was shown to the late Maharaja. The Government of India, added Col. Bradford, had no desire to unnecessarily interfere with the administration of the State, but would watch his actions and assist him with their advice. Four lakhs of rupees were spent in feeding Hindus in honour of the occasion, and one lakh will be spent in feasting Mahomedans. The G.C.S.I. decoration, rendered vacant by the death of the late Maharaja of Jeypore, has been conferred upon the new Prince.—*Times of India.*

THE FLOODS AT BAREILLY AND MEERUT.—A correspondent, writing from Bareilly on Sept. 21 says:—"The floods here are dreadful. Whole villages have been carried away. The line is quite gone between this and the bridge, and between Moradabad and Chandausi. Mr. Jermyn is at Budaon, and cannot get back. Mr. Walton is down at the bridge working day and night, and Mr. Reid Petre and Dr. Saunders go out in boats and trolleys picking up the people whom they find clinging to trees. To-day the water has gone down. The flood was at its height on Monday, the 20th." Writing on the 22nd, the same correspondent reports that the flood was subsiding. "The line between Moradabad and Chandausi has not been seen for days. Between here and Aoula it has vanished. Mr. Walton's big bund has gone, and the two lakhs of rupees it cost with it. The Bareilly old city has disappeared."

DISASTROUS FLOOD AT HURDWAR.—A private letter received by a gentleman in Bombay from Meerut says:—"At Hurdwar, head of the Ganges Canal, report says that 1,000 coolies employed in constructing canal bunds have been carried away. Great loss all over these parts from the heavy rain." As the report has not been confirmed by telegram we may hope there is some exaggeration in the estimate of the number of coolies swept away. From Hurdwar, under date of Sept. 28, it is reported:—"Khurkhuri up to Doodhia washed away. Khurkhuri police station, Mr. Wilson's bungalow, and canal chowki saved. Thousands of cattle and men swept away and drowned. Numbers uncertain yet. Men of 100 years of age (*sic*) never saw such a high flood. Water run through Kunkhul and Hurdwar. Several lakhs of property lost—houses down. About three lakhs loss to canal."—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage at date of mail stood at 29,108 tons. London *via* Canal: £2 12s. 6d. rice or wheat; £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d. for jute, lin, rape; £3 for hides; £3 5s. for tea. For London *via* Cape: The market closed steady at £2 2s. 6d. rice; £2 5s. for wheat; £2 10s. for jute; £2 12s. 6d. for linseed; £2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. for rape and poppy. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Quotations nominal at £2 12s. 6d. for wheat; £3 to £3 5s. for oils and light freight. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Wheat or rice, £2 nominal; linseed, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. nominal; jute, £2 nominal; gunnies, £2 2s. 6d.; oils, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.—*Englishman.*

THE CONDITION OF NAINI TAL AFTER THE LANDSLIP.—Many houses have been cracked, and so rendered unsafe; but whether this is due to the rain or to an earthquake is somewhat doubtful at present. A committee, consisting of Col. Brownlow, R.E.; Capt. Boughey, R.E.; Capt. Yorke, R.E.; Mr. Beresford, C.E.; and Mr. F. Ashurst, C.E., is sitting to take evidence as to the con-

dition of the hill from Alma to the end of Sher-ka-danda; and it would be unwise to form any conclusion until their labours are ended. There are numerous cracks in this part of the hill. The walls of Alma House, Brae Side, Snow View, Tara Hall, St. Loo Cottage, part of new Government House, Braemar, Oak Openings, Ravenswood, Baugh Cot, and other houses are more or less cracked. Spring Hall was partially pulled down by its owner owing to the cracks. A small part of the Mayo Hotel fell down, and, as may be supposed, many out-houses in different places. The portion of the hill most affected extends from Cheena Lodge on the west to Lake View on the east. Further east there is very little to come down, and the rock crops out. There can be no question but that if the rain continued for another twelve hours the damage would have been very much greater and the threatened slips would have actually occurred. There has been no slip of any moment along the Ayarpatha side, and no injury to the compounds or roads worth mentioning between the Girls' Diocesan Schools and the Kalidungi Gorge. There has been no injury to any houses east of the Roman Catholic chapel. You will see that the only dangerous parts, or rather those where a slip is feared if the elements be untoward, are the range from Bridge House to the Roman Catholic chapel. Many parts of this are rocky, and it is only the shaly spots that can be considered at all unsafe; but those are numerous enough to cause grave anxiety, though not so formidable that careful drainage cannot render them safe. Mr. John Macdonald, of the Municipal Committee, was in the Tarai when the accident took place, and had to go down again on Monday to look after the Kichaha Bridge. The roads to Ranikhet and Almorah are passable for pedestrians. The road to Ranibagh and thence to Bareilly is fairly good, and no difficulty has been experienced by persons going to Bareilly or coming up. We are having slight showers, which are useful in preventing the clay drying up too rapidly, but make many people nervous. No other Europeans than those given in the lists published by you have been lost or injured. The loss of natives must be about 150, when all are told. These include the servants and hangers-on about the Victoria, the coolies and police employed on the work, servants at Bell's shop, four men and a jemadar assisting Sergeant M'Ewan at the magazine, those who were swept away by the bore which arose when the debris was swept into the lake, and those killed by accidents in different parts of the station. The number is only a rough estimate, as it is very difficult to verify the deaths of casual natives who had come in for work as coolies.—*Pioneer*.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SIR HENRY RAMSAY.—Numerous are the stories told of hairbreadth escapes from the terrible disaster, and none was narrower than that of the commissioner. Sir Henry Ramsay had left the west end of the lake (the scene of the great tragedy) early in the afternoon, and was proceeding in the direction of his office, when his attention was attracted to the violence with which the water was struggling to force its way down the gorge which forms the eastern escape. He was seeing what could be done to remedy this state of affairs when the great wave, caused by the submersion of the large portion of the Assembly-rooms which was precipitated into the lake, came surging towards him with terrific force. Commencing with an altitude—if the testimony of eyewitnesses is to be believed—of from 12 ft. to 15 ft., the wave swept onwards, carrying everything before it, breaking heavily against the Smuggler's Rock, and dashing, crested with foam, on the narrow bridge which forms its eastern extremity. On this bridge stood Sir Henry Ramsay, surrounded by a mixed body of soldiers and natives. The commissioner had barely time, seeing the approaching danger, to rush towards the bazaar end of the bridge (wading waist deep in water) when the huge wave was upon them. Four soldiers were swept away; three of them managed to cling to the wire paling which here surrounds the band-stand; the fourth was carried down the torrent, dashed against the boulders, and picked up dead. Of the natives, three were drowned, and it was all over with the last of the Kings of Kuamon had he not been a hale and hearty man. By this very narrow margin were the services of an able, experienced, and upright officer preserved to the Government; and the life of one whom India could ill afford to spare saved to his country and his friends.—*Ibid*.

REPORTED SUPPRESSION OF A VERNACULAR PAPER.—The editor of the Lahore *Akhbar-i-Am* denies the report that his paper has been suppressed for publishing seditious articles. He says the *Akhbar-i-Am* is "as firm in loyalty to her most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India and her Government as anything in the world can be; that its articles, *ab initio ad finem*, are wholly based on good-will and wholesome advice, which, to its utmost, it imparts to Government; and that what it lets out in its leading articles is often backed and seconded by almost all the Anglo-Indian as well as English Press." The *Civil and Military Gazette*, while accepting this contradiction, says it understands that some of the articles which appeared about the time of the disaster at Kushk-i-Nakhud attracted the notice and animadversion of the Government, and the Director of Public Instruction was, it believes, desired to withdraw the subscription for copies which were before purchased to the extent of 380 weekly for distribution among schools.—*Times of India*.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.—A gunner named Hurst, of 16-8th Royal Artillery at Fort Machi Bhawan, committed suicide in his

barrack room on Sept. 20. A court of inquiry investigated the case, but no reason could be traced to which the act might be attributed.—*Ibid*.

RAW CAOUTCHOUC, exported from India, has been exempted from the customs duties to which it was liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875.

DURBHUNGAH.—On the representation of the Maharaja of Durbhungah that, since Mr. J. Whitfield, C.E., who was appointed as architect and civil engineer to the Raja estates, had resigned his appointment and proceeded to Europe, no suitable person could be found to fill his place, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, in compliance with the wishes of the Maharaja, to place the services of Lieut. Kunhart, R.E., at the disposal of the Durbhungah Raja, with a view to his being employed as civil architect and engineer of the Raj estates, on a suitable salary and allowances. This arrangement will likely take effect from next month. In Durbhungah the Maharaja's new palace is being built, and several other very important works have been put in hand.—*Indian Daily News*.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—Baboo Kali Kristo Tagore and Jodu Lall Mullick have subscribed Rs.5,000 and Rs.1,000 respectively in aid of the Oriental Seminary Building Fund, also her Highness the Maharani Surnomoyi, C.I.E., Rs.3,000; the Hon. Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, Rs.2,500; Kumar Purno Chunder Singh, of Paikpara, Rs.2,500; Raja Komal Kristo Bahadur, Rs.2,000; her Highness the Maharani Surut Sunderi, Rs.2,000; Maharaja Norendra Krishna Bahadur, Rs.1,000; and Raja Hurish Chunder Chowdhry, Rs.600.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING EXCURSION.—About the time Lord Ripon visits Dera an elephant hunt is likely to come off in the Dun. It will probably be conducted by Mr. Sanderson, the superintendent of the Dacca kheddass, who had arranged for hunting in this district this season, and the opportunity will be a good one for showing the Viceroy and party some excellent sport.—*Englishman*.

COL. F. R. HARRISON, controller of military accounts, Bengal, proceeds home immediately on two years' furlough. Major Pritchard, the examiner of commissariat accounts, is to act as controller in Bengal, as a temporary arrangement. Col. Harrison made over charge of his office to Major Pritchard on Saturday last.—*Indian Daily News*.

ASSAM.—The Chief Commissioner of Assam has publicly thanked the Raja of Bijni in the *Assam Gazette* for a donation of Rs.3,000 to the patriotic fund. Advices from Silligori, dated Sept. 21, report that the head native belonging to a Taipoo tea concern was brutally murdered on Sunday evening by a gang of garden coolies, who waylaid and beat him to death with brass-bound lathes.—*Pioneer*.

MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES.—Sir A. Eden has appointed a committee to consider and report upon the subject of the registration of Mahomedan marriages, the rules and procedure under the present Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, and the proposal to extend the Khazi Act to the Lower Provinces. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—The Inspector General of Registration, president; and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the Nawabs Syed Ashgur Ali Bahadur and Abdul Lutif, and the Hon. Syed Ameer Hussein, members.—*Times of India*.

THE ST. LEGER SWEEP.—The total number of tickets taken in the Umballa sweep this year was 13,005, making the total value of the sweep Rs.1,30,050. This amount was divided as follows:—First prize about Rs.63,168; second do., 31,584; third do., 15,792; 2 per cent. for division amongst starters, 2,601; 3 per cent. for division among nonstarters, 3,901-8; expenses about, 6,501; 5 per cent. to race fund, 6,502-8—Rs.1,30,050. Robert the Devil, the winner, was drawn by Falce Dornuss of Roorkee, whose number was 8,124. Cippolata fell to No. 5,845, drawn by one horse confederacy, Simla, No. 4,972 drew The Abbot, the owner being Dada of Indore. Bend Or, the favourite, came to No. 4,678, drawn by Home A. T. B. of Calcutta.—*Ibid*.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—This exhibition was opened on Sept. 17 by his Excellency the Viceroy. The prizes to exhibitors were awarded as follows:—The Viceroy's Prize, to Dr. Willcocks; the Lieutenant Governor's Prize, Major Pullan; the Commander in Chief's Prize, Captain Strahan; the Hon. C. Grant's Prize, Lieutenant Radford; an Amateur's Prize, Mrs. Jamieson; the Society's First Prize, Major Strutt; the Society's Second Prize, Mrs. Denzil Ibbetson; the Society's Third Prize, Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee; the Society's Fourth Prize, Mrs. Graham.—*Pioneer*.

LAHORE.—The Mahomedan Association of Lahore have resolved to place a tablet in stone at the gateway of the Imperial Mosque—commonly called the *Musjid-i-Shahi*, which was built by Aurangzebe in 1080 A.H., and is one of the largest buildings of the Choghata period—which is to bear the name of Major R. P. Nisbet, who was deputy commissioner of Lahore in 1876, in token of gratitude for the support which the gallant major gave to the construction of Mahomedan public buildings in Lahore. But the mosque is not yet completely repaired, the four lofty towers, with the numerous apartments in the northern and southern portions, being still unfinished. Mr. A. Brandreth has given his support, and it is to be hoped that, with his valuable assistance, Mahomed Barkat Ali Khan will have the credit of finishing a task which has been pending for nearly a century.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

MADRAS.

LOANS TO CHIEFS.—A Madras correspondent informs us that his Highness the Maharaja of Karvetnagar, in the North Arcot District, has made arrangements with one of the banking houses in Bombay to take a loan of thirty-two lakhs of rupees at a moderate rate of interest to pay off his present creditors, all and sundry. The condition on which this loan is to be advanced is that the Maharaja is to secure Government sanction and guarantee for the regular repayment of instalments together with interest. The Karvetnagar States bring in an income of about seven lakhs, and if properly managed it will be likely to yield about ten lakhs. The Maharaja is reported to be very generous and always awake to the interests of his ryots, but the surroundings are not such as at all suits a ruler of his Highness's position, and the sooner a separation takes place the better it will be for himself and his ryots. It may be stated here, for the information of the Madras Government and the public, that the Bombay Government has already sanctioned such loans to three or four native States in this Presidency, and the rules of Government being everywhere the same throughout British India, it is hoped the Madras Government will not grudge to lend a helping hand to the Maharaja, by doing which they will be doing their duty, and the interests of the Maharaja will be secured. Our correspondent adds that a loan of eighty thousand is to be advanced to the Paligar of Pulicherla, a small State in the same district, under the same conditions.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—Practical work in connection with the Patriotic Fund has commenced in Madras by the receipt of an order from the Government of India by the Adjutant General of the Madras army, calling for a list of widows and orphans considered as deserving to share in the money contributed for the relief of the families of men killed in the war. Lists of names have been called for from commanding officers.—*Englishman*.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—In passing orders on the annual report of the lunatic asylums in the Madras Presidency for the year 1879-80 the Government observe:—The number of inmates of the asylum was greater by twenty at the end of the year than at its beginning, and the daily average strength shows an increase of nearly eight inmates. This increase is entirely due to a diminished death-rate. "The lunatic population in asylums," in common with the general population, "felt the influence of the changed hygienic conditions indicated by plentiful food supplies and absence of epidemic disease, and their physical condition as shown by a lowered death-rate had changed for the better." The general death-rate (13.45 per cent. of daily average strength) was lower than that of any year except one since 1873-74. It was highest in Vizagapatam, 28.31 per cent. of daily average strength, and lowest in Calicut, 4.41 per cent. In considering the death-rate in the asylums, which is about three or more times that among the general population, it must be remembered that the various "forms of insanity tend inevitably to shorten life, and the mortality amongst chronic insanes must from the natural progress of the disease be always high." The year was on the whole more healthy than its predecessor, as the diminished percentage of the population daily sick shows. Fever was prevalent much more than in 1878-79, though dysentery was less active. The percentage of cures to admission in the year under review is 41.86, and is lower than in any year since 1873-74, except 1876-77 (32.55). It is noticeable that in 1877-78 the percentage was as high as 64.66. Famine brought out or developed mental disease, which yielded to treatment more easily on the removal of the predisposing cause. The low percentage this year indicates the return of the general population to its normal condition, and cannot be ascribed to treatment. In fifty-four of the cases admitted during the year the cause of insanity was ascertained. Of these, thirty-nine, or 72.2 per cent., were due to physical causes, against 81.5 per cent. traced in 1878-79; fifteen, or 27.8 per cent., against 18.5 per cent. in last year, were due to moral causes. As in former years, under physical causes, the abuse of narcotic drugs, hereditary predisposition, epilepsy, and puerperal causes give the largest number of admissions; and under moral causes, "grief," "fear," "misfortune," "family" disputes, and desertion. Physical causes appear to be far more common excitants of insanity than moral, and the proportion of the former is higher than is usually found in European asylums. The percentage of recoveries to total treated for madness arising from physical causes shows a remarkable fall. It was in 1878-79 22.8, and is in 1879-80 but 11.8, a variation for which it is perhaps impossible to assign a cause. In the figures given above in paragraph two, taken from the body and appendix to the report, it is understood that the figures relating to criminal lunatics, though given as it would appear separately on the body and appendix of the report, are included. The headings of the statements and the mode of treatment of the subject should make this matter clear in future reports. Of the criminal class there remained sixty-eight at the beginning of the year, and twenty-seven were admitted during its course. Of these, twenty-two were discharged, transferred, &c., fourteen died, and fifty-nine remained at the end of the year.—*Madras Times*.

PATENTS.—There have been received in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government copies of the specifications of the inventions of which the following are brief descriptions:—Mr. Joseph Stores,

Williams Raverton, New Jersey, United States, America—"Improvements in the construction of supports or posts for railway signals and other purposes." Mr. John Greig, engineer and planter, Viewforth Terrace, Edinburgh—"Invention for rapidly cutting tea leaves, while in a green or fresh withered state, into small and regular squares previous to the soiling process, in order to avoid deterioration and waste by breaking while in a dry and brittle state." Mr. Edward Braiser, New-cross, County of Surrey, England—"Improvements in, and connected with, machinery or apparatus for hulling, cleansing, and polishing rice or other kinds of grain or seeds."—*Madras Times*.

DETACHMENT 2-13TH FOOT.—Owing to an outbreak of sickness at Kamptee the movement of the detachment of her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment from Bellary to Kamptee is postponed until further orders.—*Ibid*.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL.—It is stated that Mr. Standish Lee has been engaged by the Mysor Government to instruct the students of the civil engineering school at that province, every other day, on a salary of Rs.200 per mensem.—*Ibid*.

ORPHANS OF WARRANT OFFICERS.—We learn that the rule providing free passage to the Lawrence Asylum for orphans of pensioned warrant officers and their guardians has been extended also to the orphans of warrant officers dying while effective.—*Ibid*.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.—By a resolution of the Government of India of February last, the Government of Madras was required to provide from Provincial resources any capital outlay in excess of the sum of Rs.62,80,000 sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the works, and to make good to the Imperial Treasury from Provincial resources 4½ per cent. interest on the said sum of Rs.62,80,000, recovering on its part 4 per cent. from the Port Trust. The Government of Madras, in reference to that resolution, replied that it saw no reason to anticipate capital expenditure in excess of the original sanction, and objected to the proposition regarding the 4½ per cent. The Government of India now state that it is, therefore, not necessary to consider now whether any excess should be borne provincially or not. In presence of the objection made by the local Government, the Governor-General in Council will not press his demand upon the Government of Madras to make good 4½ per cent. interest from Provincial resources.—*Madras Times*.

THE BANGALORE BANK.—The directors of this bank have effected a compromise with Mr. N. R. Bain regarding the deficit of Rs.40,000 and odd discovered in the bank on Oct. 3, 1877, and the compromise is one that is profitable to the bank and at the same time honourable to Mr. Bain. After this all further proceedings in the recent suit against Mr. Bain's sureties, Messrs. Mergler and Arnachellum, will be dropped.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS ON THE NILGIRIS.—Surgeon General Cornish lately expressed the opinion that the rule laid down by the Government of India in regard to hill medical appointments should be extended to the Nilgiri medical appointments as regards future incumbents. It has been, he says, the custom in this Presidency to extend the tour of duty in a Nilgiri civil medical appointment over four years. There are always a number of applicants for these appointments, and it has not been practicable, under the four years' system, to extend the benefits of these appointments to deserving officers of the department whose health has suffered from continuous residence in the plains. A reduction in the term of hill service will enable Government to extend the benefits of hill appointments to a larger number of officers; and, under the Government of India rules, they will in future have a claim to return to their permanent appointments in the plains, whether civil or military. The Government have now directed that the tour of duty of medical officers in civil medical appointments on the Nilgiri Hills shall in future be limited to a period of two years. Medical officers so appointed will retain a lien on their permanent appointments in the plains during their service on the hills, and will revert to them on completion of their tour of duty.—*Madras Mail*.

BOMBAY.

THE EDWARDS CASE—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.—The nature of the allegation contained in the petition of the prisoner F. A. Edwards and in the statement of his father attached thereto obliged Government not only to take the usual step of calling for the observations of the magistrate by whom the prisoner had been tried, but also to cause an independent inquiry to be held into the facts of the case. This inquiry was entrusted to the public prosecutor, and the information so obtained placed beyond a doubt, first, that the conduct of the prisoner before the occurrence in question had been a just cause of offence to the complainant, who had warned him through a third party of possible consequences, and, secondly, that he had been severely beaten in the complainant's stables at the time of the alleged attempt to steal the lamp. When therefore consideration was also given to the extreme improbability of the prisoner, who was a clerk in a Government office, attempting to steal an article so difficult to conceal and so little marketable as a single carriage lamp, and to the fact that the responsible police officers had, after evident deliberation, refused to charge the prisoner with theft as desired by the complainant, the

Governor in Council was satisfied that the case had been got up against the prisoner, and that it was proper to release him at once without waiting for the observations of the trying magistrate, which had not yet been received. Those observations, together with copies of the evidence taken at the trial, have been placed before Government since the release of the prisoner. Further examination of the case is not now necessary, but with his understanding of it gained by the late inquiry the Governor in Council will observe that he cannot doubt that the evidence was wrongly appreciated at the trial, and that the charge ought not to have been altered from criminal trespass to theft. The allegations contained in the prisoner's petition of grounds for supposing that the magistrate, Mr. Dosabhooy Framji, favoured the complainant, appear to have been random statements, and except in regard to his brother being manager of certain property belonging to complainant's family, a point to which the Governor in Council attaches no importance, they have been explicitly denied by him. The high qualities of Mr. Dosabhooy Framji have been so established by his long and honourable career that indisputable substantiation would be required before such allegations as have been made in the petition could influence the mind of Government. But the Governor in Council cannot but surmise that in a matter in which Parsis are so sensitive as the honour of their families, Mr. Dosabhooy Framji was irresistibly drawn into sympathy with the complainant, and that there was in his mind an unwillingness to believe in the truth of the prisoner's defence, and an indignation at such a defence being made, which were incompatible with the calm unbiassed judgment essential to the right appreciation of the evidence put before him.—(Signed) C. GONNE, chief secretary to Government.—*Gazette*.

BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.—Dr. Weir, the executive health officer for the city, has submitted to the municipal commissioner his report for the first quarter of 1880. We extract the following from the report:—"Although the total mortality is greater than in the corresponding period of 1879, the importance to be attached to an enhancement of the total mortality is modified by the fact that there is a relative diminution in the deaths from cholera and small-pox. Had the enhancement of the mortality been associated with an increase in the deaths from the two most virulent and dreaded types of zymotic disease, it would have been accepted as an evidence of deterioration of public health, but concomitant with a diminution in the deaths from cholera and small-pox it points to the causes of the excess, mortality having been exceptional in contradistinction to the ordinary but prevalent disease-causes, namely, those local and insanitary. The total number of deaths registered in the quarter is 299 more than in the corresponding three months of 1879. The enhancement of the mortality arises from an epidemic of measles, to the fatality of which atmospheric conditions somewhat exceptionally contributed. There is a diminution of mortality, as will be observed, from the chief types of diseases, but concomitant to an enhancement under one zymotic order especially. There is, as compared with the first quarter of 1879, an excess mortality from measles (720 more than in the corresponding period of 1879), fevers (65 more than in the same period of 1879), diseases of the nervous system (42 more), bronchitis (63 more than in the corresponding quarter), diseases of the organs of locomotion (2 more), debility (57 more), and 27 more premature births are registered; this constitutes the excess. But there is a diminished number of deaths and rate of mortality from cholera (33 less than in the corresponding three months of 1879), small-pox (68 less), diarrhoea (142 less), dysentery (200 less), other diseases of digestive system (20 less), phthisis (126 less), the pneumonia (43 less), diseases of the urinary system (9 less), the circulatory system (2 less), respiratory system (4 less), dropsy (26 less), cutaneous system (4 less), leprosy (5 less), and accidents (16 less).

H.M.S. "HIMALAYA."—The troopship *Himalaya* left on Sept. 30 for Portsmouth *via* Suez Canal. Orders were received for the accommodation in her of eighteen officers, fourteen ladies, sixteen children, seventy-three men, ten women, twenty-two children, and two female servants. There were also five insane persons and four convicts. One officer, sixty-seven men, six women, and fifteen children came from Delolalee on Thursday at 6 a.m.; and the rest are from the Colaba Depot. The officers proceeding in the vessel are:—Col. E. Bray, 4th Foot; Deputy Surgeon General J. L. Jameson, A.M.D.; Capt. E. M. Larminie, R.E., C. W. Gore, 76th Foot, and W. E. Wilkinson, 54th Foot; Lieuts. J. Temple, R.H.A., M. W. Saunders, R.H.A., G. Hamilton, 4th Hussars, P. L. Williams, R.A., G. H. W. Beaumont, R.H.A., A. H. D. Brooke, 33rd Foot, B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay S.C., and E. D. H. Buckley, R.H.A.; and Second Lieuts. H. D. Cox, 1-25th Foot, and J. D. Lugard, 2-9th Foot.—*Times of India*.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER.—Some sensation has been created in Puna by the arrest of a military officer under very peculiar circumstances. As Sir James Fergusson was returning from the Puna Races last Thursday week, in a carriage drawn by the same spirited horses that lately caused an accident, he was followed by the officer in question, who tried to pass him on the road. His Excellency's horses got frightened at the sound of the carriage behind, and one of the sowars of the Body Guard was ordered to request the driver to slacken speed a little. The officer, who may perhaps have misunderstood the sowar's message, is said to have struck the man with his whip, and to have pursued

his course. A collision would, it is said, have been inevitable had not Sir James Fergusson's carriage been promptly pulled to one side of the road. This is the version of the story on which the arrest is supposed to have been made; but the officer denies striking the sowar. Although Sir James was not driving in state the discourtesy and indecency of forcing a way past him in public would itself be worthy of social disapprobation; and when he was charged with striking one of the Governor's Body Guard the officer in question rendered it impossible for the military authorities to overlook the offence. He has, as we say, been arrested.—*Times of India*.

RETURN OF TROOPS.—The *Tenasserim* arrived in Bombay on Sept. 27 from Karachi, bringing Major Colvin, quartermaster general, Capt. Chippendale, R.E., and Quartermaster Evans, of the 2-11th Lancers. The *Tenasserim* sailed again on Tuesday, towing the I.G. ship *Csarewitch* for the purpose of bringing back the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry from Karachi. The Indian Government steamer *Dalhousie*, Capt. W. C. Hotham, sailed for Karachi Sept. 25 with Lieut. Col. Trevor, B.S.C., Major Phillips, 1st Sind Horse, one assistant apothecary, two native officers, and fifty-two rank and file of the 15th N.I.; eight rank and file of the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, four horses, twenty-five ponies, and 414 public and private followers.—*Times of India*.

THE LATE COL. PONSONBY COX.—The following is an excerpt from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the port of Bombay:—"Resolution—Proposed by Mr. G. A. Kirtledge, and carried unanimously, that the trustees have learnt with profound regret of the death at Puna of their chairman, Col. Ponsonby Cox. His administrative ability, displayed in the responsible and, at this time, especially difficult, position of chairman of the trust, had gained their highest respect, while his genial and courteous manner had won their warmest regard. The trustees desire to put on record their sense of the very great loss they have sustained by the sudden death of their late associate, and their deep sympathy with his bereaved widow in her irreparable loss. That a copy of this resolution be sent to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the request that he will kindly hand it to Mrs. Cox whenever he may judge best."—*Times of India*.

GENERAL PHAYRE'S FORCE.—Our special correspondent, writing from Kandahar on Sept. 19, sends the following details of the second division of the Southern Afghanistan field force. Some remarks which our correspondent makes on the subject will be found on another page. General Phayre's force is called "The Second Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force," and its composition is as follows:—

	CAVALRY AND INFANTRY BRIGADES.		Native.	Total.
	British Officers.	Men.		
Cavalry Brigade (General Wilkinson) ...	36	345	965	1,346
1st Brigade (General James) ...	33	707	1,295	2,035
2nd Brigade (General Brown)...	37	650	1,875	2,562
3rd Brigade (General Walker) ...	29	725	1,036	1,790
Total ...	135	2,427	5,171	7,733

The Artillery of the Division consists of the Heavy Battery; E-B Royal Horse Artillery; F-2 Royal Artillery; and No. 2 (Bombay) Mountain Battery. The disposition of these troops will in a few days be as follows:—In camp between Dori and Arghasan Rivers:—15th Hussars, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, 2nd Sind Horse, and E-B Royal Horse Artillery. In camp at Girdab in Argandab Valley: 1st Brigade—viz., 2-11th Foot, 8th Bombay Native Infantry, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, and F-2 Royal Artillery. In cantonments and Kandahar: 2nd Brigade—viz., 2-15th Foot, 5th Bombay Native Infantry, and 27th Bombay Native Infantry. *En route* to Kandahar from Chaman: 3rd Brigade—viz., 63rd Foot, 9th Bombay Native Infantry, and 24th Bombay Native Infantry. Field Column at head of canals in Argandab Valley, protecting water supply: No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, detachment 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and 16th Bombay Native Infantry, under command of Col. Iredell.—*Pioneer*.

MESSRS. HEARN AND CO.—Mr. H. W. Payne is about to become a partner in the well-known firm of Bombay solicitors, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little. Mr. Payne joins on the 1st of January next, and the firm will thenceforth be styled "Hearn, Cleveland, Payne, and Little." Mr. Hearn, who is now in England, returns to Bombay at the end of his leave, when Mr. Cleveland goes home for six months or a year.—*Times of India*.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.—At the town council, on Sept. 28, the municipal commissioner's budget came on for consideration. The budget estimates show an opening cash balance of Rs.8,00,000 for 1881; and the present state of the finances being so satisfactory, the Municipal Commissioner recommends a reduction of 1 per cent. in the consolidated rate, which will then stand at the minimum allowed by law—viz., 8 per cent. After allowing for the loss of Rs.1,00,000, consequent upon the reduction of the consolidated rate, the net increase in revenue will be Rs.20,500. The council passed the town council and corporation establishment at Rs.44,260; and the municipal commissioner's establishment at Rs.40,076. It was agreed that in consideration of the valuable services of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, the controller of accounts, a personal allowance of Rs.100 per month would be granted to him.—*Ibid*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1880.

HERAT AND KANDAHAR.

ATTENTION has been so closely fixed upon the strictly military news from Southern Afghanistan that the brief hints of information as to the settling down of the country after the passing of the war storm which have been conveyed by the telegrams, official or otherwise, have easily passed unnoticed. Yet they have been full of instruction both in their agreement and their contradictions. Since the decisive victory of General Roberts we have been informed that there was considerable disquiet in Zamindawar; next that quiet was prevailing, but that beneath the surface of quiet there was intense hostility lurking, in readiness to break out at any provocation or chance being given by the turn of events. The inhabitants were unwilling to furnish supplies; the villages were deserted. The latter is still stated to be the state of things up the Argandab Valley, where the villagers have not returned to their homes, and where all cultivation is reported to have temporarily ceased. But the Viceroy's telegram of the 17th states that the Zamindawar people have resolved to submit to us, if called on, and have commenced sending in supplies. The most instructive piece of information, however, is that the interrupted commerce has been resumed. Caravans are arriving from Herat. A short time ago the fear of meeting the army of Heratees stopped all caravans from Kandahar. The fact of the Herat caravan arriving is the most incontestable proof that the victory of General Roberts has at all events for the time being put an end to any hostile movements. It is also a proof of the readiness with which the traders avail themselves on the first opportunity of the highway secured from attacks of marauders; or immunity from what is worse, the extortion and pillage which constitute the ideal of Cabuli taxation, which the British occupation, uncertain and temporary as it seems likely to be, secures to them. In Western China, during the progress of the devastating warfare between the Mahomedan rebels, or Panthays, and the Imperial troops, it was a

custom to declare certain days free from fighting, to establish a sort of "Treuga Dei," during which time the traders passed to and fro plying their peaceful vocation secure from plunder. Now that our troops have driven Ayub back to Herat the path of commerce is reopened and caravans again pass to and fro. We have re-established a time of peace, and no Afghan governor misrules to make the merchants afraid. The iron road is not yet complete; the British rule is regarded as uncertain, but even the partial and temporary tenure is felt to give present, if not to presage abiding, protection. But we are told in a telegram, not official indeed, and only expressing the talk of Kandahar, that it is probable that the city, with its dependent territory, will be handed over to Abdul Rahman; the Wali, who has already proved his inefficiency, being appointed his Governor. We are told that Sir R. Sandeman, who two years ago professed his strong opinion that Kandahar ought to be held, has now given his opinion in favour of an occupation of the Khojak, and giving up any direct hold of Kandahar. General Phayre's opinion is understood to support this decision, and it is to be hoped that the fullest explanation of their reasons for arriving at such a conclusion will be vouchsafed, not after, but before, the final step is taken. The temporary occupation of Kandahar, the completion of the railway which will link Southern Afghanistan with India, and, in the words of a leading Indian contemporary, will render the city almost as accessible and as secure as Hong Kong, and only less valuable than the greater ports in the Far East as a centre for Asiatic trade are advocated strongly by many who, even a year ago, thought them almost unattainable objects. We have avenged Maiwand by the victory of Mazra. We have it in our power to impose a yoke on an unwilling population, as some consider, but we have also the opportunity of giving an abiding and practical proof that friendship, and even semi-dependence, is not inconsistent with increased prosperity. India has paid dearly for the Afghan campaigns. India will profit not once, but always, by the firm connection with the great *entrepot* of Central Asian trade, and if our Ministers listen to the wishes, not of those who seek for military glory or for civil posts, but of those who lead the commerce of Western India, they will not recede from the half-accomplished task, which lies ready to their hand, of making the outcome of the Afghan war the regeneration of Southern Afghanistan.

SIR LEWIS PELLY'S ADDRESS AT NAIRN.

SIR ALI BABA, in the trenchant and delightful *brochure* detailing his experiences in India, lays down as an axiom of Eastern idiosyncrasy that a political agent cannot flourish this side of Aden. The sarcasm without doubt embodies the truth, and its sting is in no way the less poignant because the exceptions are mostly notable and beyond dispute. The failures of Indian politicians when they return to their mother country are indeed frequent, but they are not universal. Amongst those whose name and reputation stand deservedly high in the annals of Oriental diplomacy few were more prominent in their day than Sir Lewis Pelly. For more than a decade he was British representative at Bushire, charged with the difficult and responsible task of maintaining the maritime peace amongst a race of turbulent, lawless nationalities, who revelled in the "good old times" of strife and anarchy. In this sphere Sir Lewis made his mark, and his subsequent career has crowned with success

his earlier but less distinguished labours. Such was the diplomatist, or, as he would be termed in the East, the "politico," who, after serving with high distinction in India, returned to enjoy in his native land the honoured ease which he had so amply earned. But Sir Ali's prediction was destined to be falsified. Scarce had our Oriental knight touched these shores than he laid before the public a translation of the miracle play of the "Shiah Sect of the Musulmans;" a literary curiosity, the production of which was at once creditable to Sir Lewis Pelly's enterprise and indicative of no inconsiderable amount of literary acumen. More recently, and it is this fact which has occasioned these remarks, Sir Ali's would-be "effete" diplomatist delivered the opening address of the winter session of the Nairn Literary Institute. "Life," says Mr. Carlyle, "is an action, not a thought; and for yourself, if you have the stuff in you to make a poet or a historian, make your own life a poem or a history." Enlarging upon this theme, Sir Lewis availed himself of the opportunity of adapting to the requirements of every-day life the accumulated experiences of half a century spent in various parts of "Persia, Arabia, Afghanistan, India, and East Africa." Charming and interesting were the reminiscences despite the "inseparable egotism," which was as welcome as it was unavoidable; scarcely less attractive, however, was the application of them in a manner to rivet the attention of the canny lads for whose benefit the address was delivered. Seldom, it may be surmised, had these youths more truly been made to realise that success even in the most high and distinguished sphere flows most generally from the practical application of that plain, shrewd, common sense and diligent uprightness which Nature has not denied to even the humblest and lowliest of her sons. The lesson was valuable, and might with advantage be pondered in a far wider sphere than the comparatively limited arena of a local institution for the promotion of learning and knowledge. Applying himself more immediately to the object with which he was charged, Sir Lewis Pelly concluded a singularly felicitous address with these pregnant and forcible words:—"Young men, as members of a literary institute, are, as it were, shareholders in a gold mine; the ore is certainly here, but the discovery of it and the profit to be derived from it depend in part upon the sagacity, energy, and industry of the digger, and in part upon his happy fortune or favourable circumstances. But never cease to dig; and, whether acting or recording action, be just and fear not, and let all the ends you aim at be your country's, your God's, and truth's." Sound advice, which is, alas, much overlooked in this busy and selfish world, where too often each member of the community seeks his own ends regardless of the welfare or happiness of those around him. The whole of the inaugural address, indeed, was valuable. We commend to Sir Ali Baba's notice this instance of a soldier and statesman who can and who does flourish in undiminished splendour of reputation in the uncongenial regions "this side of Aden."

THE LATE COL. COX.—The death of Col. Ponsonby Cox will be heard with regret by all who knew him. He had but recently arrived in Bombay; but already his sterling qualities had become known. He died, we understand, of tetanus, resulting from an operation performed a month ago for the removal of a malignant tumour in the neck. Col. Cox belonged to the Royal Engineers, and was an officer of thirty-two years' standing. He was for some years employed under the English Local Government Board, and his great administrative ability was fully acknowledged.—*Bombay Gazette.*



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 25.)

COPLESTON, Mr. F. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, to be deputy superintendent of the census in British Burma.
BAGSHAW, Mr. C., to officiate as a conservator of forests of the 4th grade in the Hyderabad districts.
CHRISTIE—The services of Mr. A. Christie, C.S., lately political officer, Kuram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.
PRIDEAUX, Major W. F., political agent, 2nd class, and political agent, Bhopal, is posted as agent to the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh and superintendent of political pensions.
TWEEDIE, Lieut. Col. W., political agent, 1st class, to officiate as political agent for the Western States of Rajputana and commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force.
COLE, Lieut. R. A., wing officer, Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as quartermaster.
CREAGH, Mr. B. P., 1st grade officer and officiating commander I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, to be commander, substantive pro tem., I.G.S. *Tenasserim*.
LYE, Mr. G. A., to be a 4th grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I.G.S. *Tenasserim*.
JOHNSON, Mr. W. P., probationary assistant locomotive superintendent, is posted to the P.N.S. Railway.
DESMAZURES, Mr. C. L., storekeeper, 2nd grade, is transferred temporarily from the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez sections of the Kandahar State Railway to the office of the port storekeeper, Karachi.
ARUNDELL, Mr. E. W., B.A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.
GILBERT, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, railway branch, P.W.D., is transferred to the establishment under the agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.
MOORE, Mr. F., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of deputy examiner, 1st grade, from Sept. 15.
TREVOR, Major General J. S., R.E., officiating deputy secretary to the Government of India, P.W.D., railway branch, is confirmed in that appointment from July 12.
WILSON, Mr. A., deputy examiner, P.W. accounts, Bengal, is appointed deputy examiner, P.W. accounts, Assam.
NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., deputy examiner, is transferred from Central India to Bengal.
CHRISTIE, Capt. C. H. P., R.E., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, is appointed examiner, P.W. accounts, in Central India.
MACIVOR, Mr. C. V., executive engineer, 3rd grade, railway branch, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to the North Western Provinces and Oudh.
WARDEN, Mr. H. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to State railways under the Government of Bengal.
MEIN, Lieut. A. L., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Meerut command, military works.
CIVIL FURLONGS—Mr. A. Christie, C.S., officiating political officer, Kuram to Europe for two years on private affairs from Sept. 13; Mr. A. C. Cregeen, superintending engineer, 3rd class, engineer in chief, Western Rajputna State Railway, northern section, to Europe for twenty months; Mr. F. Hutchinson, deputy examiner, P.W. accounts, Assam, out of India for one year.

MEDICAL.

PERKINS, Deputy Surgeon General R.H., I.M.D., to return to Jubbulpore and resume administrative medical charge of the Saugor and Gwalior Circle.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bengal S.C. from dates specified:—
BELL-WATSON—Lieut. J. A. Bell, 44th Foot, wing officer and adjutant, Mhairwarra Battalion, March 22, 1879; Lieut. G. H. Watson, 39th Foot, officiating wing officer, 41st (The Gwalior), August 27, 1879.
YATE, Second Lieut. F. H., 35th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.
HAWKES, Capt. R. T., a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed in his appointment as assistant military accountant, from May 31, 1879.
BAMFIELD—No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut. J. C. Bamfield, R.A., to officiate as subaltern.
GORE—**MEREWETHER**—Placed on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieut. General H. Nott, Madras S.C., on July 14:—Major General A. K. Gore, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant generals; Lieut. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., E.S.C., is placed on the list of major generals.

Promotions in the Bengal Army:—

To be lieutenant colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, from Sept. 10, in succession to Lieut. Col. and

Brevet Col. R. Jenkins, deceased. To be majors—Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry, from Sept. 10, in succession to Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. Jenkins, deceased; Capt. and Brevet Major H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, from May 19, in succession to Major (Lieut. Col. in 21st Hussars) E. B. Wake, retired on half pay; Capt. J. H. Broome, G.L.I., Sept. 18; and Capt. E. C. S. Jackson, G.L.I., Sept. 20. Brevet—to be colonels—Lieut. Col. J. P. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps; W. H. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps; and T. N. Baker, Bengal Staff Corps, Sept. 20. To be lieutenant colonel—Major C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, from July 14, in succession to Lieut. Gen. H. Nott Madras Staff Corps, retired. To be major—Capt. (now Major) T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry, from Sept. 14, in succession to Lieut. Gen. H. Nott, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

Permitted to retire from the service:—

CUNLIFFE, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. G., Staff Corps, Sept. 23. MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Major C. S. Pratt, S.C., wing commander, 34th (The Futehgarh), medical certificate for one year sixty-one days; Major P. W. Powlett, S.C., commandant Erinpora Irregular Force, and political agent, Western Rajputana States, medical certificate for one year 182 days; Major R. E. K. Money, S.C., wing commander, 3rd Goorkha (The Kumaon) Regt., medical certificate for one year 189 days; Major J. Haughton, D Battery 4th Brigade, R.A., to England, for twelve months; Lieut. W. R. C. Baird, 2-14th Foot, assistant instructor of musketry, to England, for twelve months; Lieut. O. E. M. Davies, to England, for twelve months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 18.)

FORBES, Capt. H. F. G., Rifle Brigade, to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment.

Officers to be added to the list detailed for duty with the regimental depots:—

HEATHCOTE—HARRINGTON—GEAVES—MILLER—BRANDER—Lieut. C. G. Heathcote, 2-5th Foot; Capt. F. W. Harrington, 2-14th Foot; Lieut. R. L. Geaves, 2-14th Foot, Capt. J. J. Miller, 70th Foot; and Capt. E. R. S. Brander, 70th Foot.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. G. J., 17th Foot, to proceed to Nussarabad to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

BUNBURY—Allahabad Division O., August 16, appointing Col. A. C. Bunbury, B.L.S.C., commanding at Cawnpore, to the temporary command of the division.

JENKINS—Lower Kuram Brigade O., August 9, appointing Col. R. Jenkins, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to command the brigade temporarily.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 24.)

YOUNGHUSBAND—19th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. G. W., S.C., lately attached to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating squadron officer.

LARMINE, Capt. E. M., R.E., will proceed to England and report himself to the Deputy Adjutant General R.E., Horse Guards.

Officers completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army:—

ANDERSON—SPOTTISWOODE—KELLY—Major A. W. L. Anderson, 3rd Madras N.I.; Capt. R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 10th Hussars; and Capt. H. H. Kelly, 40th Madras N.I.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Lieut. W. C. Pollard, R.A., passed the higher standard in Hindustani; Surg. C. H. Joubert, M.B., officiating resident surgeon Presidency General Hospital, passed the higher standard in Bengali.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 22.)

ALLEN, Mr. T. T., district and session judge, Rajshahy, to act as superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs.

BAKER, Mr. E. N., assistant magistrate and collector, Lohardugga, to have temporary charge of Gobindpore Division of Manbhoom.

SWINDEN, Mr. C. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to have charge of Cox's Bazaar Division of Chittagong.

JARBO, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to have charge of the Sungoo Division of that district.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., assistant commissioner, in charge of Gobindpore Division of Manbhoom, to act temporarily as deputy commissioner of Hazaribagh.

KING, Mr. L. B. B., district and sessions judge, Dinapore, is promoted to 1st grade district and sessions judge, from July 23 last.

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Dacca, to be a district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, from July 23 last.

JEFFERY, Mr. J. E. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Fureedpore, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, from July 23 last.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from July 23 last.

O'KINEALY, Hon. J., has resigned his seat in the council of the Lieut. Governor.

CHARLES, Mr. T. G., district superintendent of police, Mymensingh, to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police.

WILKES, Surgeon Major E., to have medical charge of the subdivision and dispensary at Dinapore.

SHAW, Surgeon Major J. C., officiating civil surgeon of Chumparun, to act as civil surgeon of Durbhunga.

REID, Mr. W. N., indigo-planter at Chainpur, to be an honorary magistrate for Bhubooah Bench in Shahabad.

GOODFELLOW, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the South West Circle.

BROWN, Lieut. R. H., R.E., officiating executive engineer, 4th grade, has reported himself to the superintending engineer, Sone Circle.

MASON, Mr. A. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Sone Circle.

HARVEY—JACKSON—Surgeon Major R. Harvey made over medical charge of the Alipore and Russa gaols to Surgeon Major C. J. Jackson on Sept. 10.

NICHOLSON—JOUBERT—Surgeon F. C. Nicholson made over charge of the Presidency Gaol to Surgeon C. H. Joubert in the afternoon of Sept. 13.

FURLONGHS.—Mr. W. H. Barber, deputy collector, Chittagong, for three months; Mr. A. N. Stewart, supervisor of tolls, circular and Eastern canals, privilege leave for three months; Mr. J. O'Kinealy, superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, for six months; Major W. L. Samuells, officiating deputy commissioner, Hazaribagh, for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

AIKMAN, Mr. R. S., joint magistrate, Agra, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Agra.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Orders confirmed:—

RIVAZ—Dera Ismail Khan Station O., August 27, making the following appointment from August 1:—Major V. Rivaz, officiating wing commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be station staff officer.

GAMBIER—CARR—Edwardesabad Station O., Sept 1—Lieut. Gambier, 5th P.C., received charge of the depot, 3rd P.C., from July 16. Lieut. Gambier, 5th P.C., having proceeded on privilege leave on August 16, Major Carr, 5th P.C., received charge of the depot, 3rd P.C., from that date.

FURLONGHS.—Mr. E. B. Steedman, settlement officer, Jhang, privilege leave for three months; Mr. C. Stephen, extra judicial assistant, Ludhiana, privilege leave for three months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 28.)

STOKES, Mr. G., to act as Canarese translator to Government.

WRIGHT, Mr. W. E., is confirmed as registrar, Madras, and registrar of joint-stock companies.

BIRD, Mr. C. A., acting district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, assumed charge of the Court Sept. 16.

FERRAND, Mr. J. G., acting superintendent of stamps and stationery, is confirmed in that appointment from Sept. 1.

WILKINSON, Mr. F. H., sub collector and joint magistrate, Salem, to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Kristna.

CLERK, Mr. G. P., assistant director, to be deputy director of revenue settlement.

PUCKLE, Mr. F. C., deputy superintendent of revenue survey, 1st class, to act as superintendent of revenue survey.

CARLESS, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Chingleput division.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. R. Rice, acting sub collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, two years' furlough on medical certificate.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Corporal P. M'Gowan, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Lance Corporal Moorehead, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Lance Corporal J. Ribbon, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Lance Corporal G. Makepeace, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Private D. Kelly, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Private F. Rendell, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Private I. M'Mahon, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Private W. Rowland, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Gunner R. Thomas, R.A.; Bombardier C. Stewart, R.A.; Bombardier J. Smith, R.A.; Bombardier G. Stambidge, R.A.

MEDICAL.

LEONARD, Surg. J., from late arrival, to be placed at the disposal of the surgeon general, H.M.'s forces, for probationary duty.

WARLICKER, Surg. D. P., from doing duty Centre and Northern Districts, to attached 28th Regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

EVANS, Surg. J. W., from late arrival to doing duty Centre and Northern Districts.

LEONARD, Surg. J., from late arrival to doing duty Centre and Northern Districts.

DYMOTT—THOMPSON—Surg. D. Dymott and Surg. C. M. Thompson, from late arrival to doing duty General Hospital, Madras.

EVANS, Surg. J. W., from late arrival to be placed at the disposal of the surgeon general, H.M.'s Forces, for probationary duty.

MAITLAND—The services of Surg. J. Maitland, M.D., 28th R.N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

MILITARY.

CHAMBERS.—The services of Lieut. Col. E. H. R. Chambers, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

KEMPSTER, Col. (Brigadier General) F. G., S.C., to be a divisional commander.

MORRIS—Cadre, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, Capt. (Brevet Major) Charles Chase Morris, to be major.

Lieut. Col. H. P. H. Hawkes, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary general, 1st class; Col. B. F.

Heysham, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be

assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. Col. J. C. Gunning, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. Col. E. S. Berkeley, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, from Sept. 1; Lieut. Col. H. T. O'Reilly, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary general, 1st class; Col. R. Q. Mainwaring, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary general, 2nd class, from Sept. 15.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Surgeon B. H. Williams, I.M.D., in medical charge 34th Regt. L.I., to appear before a medical board.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 14.)

WATERS, Lieut. W. H. H., O-6th R.A., to proceed to Rangoon with details of the 43rd Foot, and to return on expiration of this duty.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 20.)

HODDING, Lieut. Col. G. C., from 2nd in command and officiating commandant, 4th N.I., to commandant 4th N.I.

GODSON, Major J., from wing commander and acting 2nd in command 4th N.I., to 2nd in command 4th N.I.

BARNETT, Major J. H. M., from wing officer and acting wing commander, 4th N.I., to wing commander 4th N.I.

PASSY, Lieut. De L. D., quartermaster and acting adjutant, to wing officer 4th N.I.

Posted, on their recent promotion, to the battalion of their regiments specified below :—

DUNBAR—PATON—CARRINGTON—24th Foot—Lieut. Col. Dunbar, 1st Battalion; Major Paton, C.M.G., and Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Carrington, C.M.G., 2nd Battalion.

PRESTON—Lieut. J. E. Preston, 51st Foot, is appointed officiating wing officer, 36th N.I., and a probationer for the M.S.C.

Orders confirmed :—

MOORE—RANKING—DEANE—August 31—By the commandant 34th Regiment L.I., making the following appointments :—Major C. F. Moore, to act as commandant; Major W. L. Ranking, to act as 2nd in command; and Lieut. F. B. Deane, to act as wing commander.

SIM—Sept. 8, by the commandant "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, appointing Lieut. Col. C. A. Sim, R.E., officiating commandant.

HOWLETT—Sept. 8, by the commandant 35th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. A. Howlett to officiate as quartermaster.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 30.)

RYAN, Mr. R. P., assumed charge of his duties as acting fourth assistant political agent in Kathiawar on Sept. 20.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., to act as judge and sessions judge at Thana.

CANDY, Mr. R. E., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kanara, and district registrar, Kanara.

OLIVANT, Mr. E. C. K., to be assistant commissioner and branch inspector general of registration in Sind, and Sindhi translator.

LISTER—CHADANANI—Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Jacobabad, from Mr. Pritomdas Parsumul Chadnanani, L.C.E., on Sept. 8.

DUNN—REINOLD—Messrs. G. S. O. W. Dunn and E. K. Reinold respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Belgaum, and Dharwar, on Sept. 7.

LANG, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, has passed the professional examination.

WALLACE, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, has passed successfully the professional examination.

BRENER, Lieut. J. M., late I.N. shipping master, Bombay, to act as port officer, Karachi.

WALKER, Mr. W. H., deputy shipping master, Bombay, to act as shipping master.

KLINGELHOFER, Mr. J., head clerk and accountant, shipping office, Bombay, to act as deputy shipping master.

IZAT, Mr. A., engineer in chief, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, reported his return to duty on Sept. 21.

JENKINS—HORNIDGE—Messrs. J. L. Jenkins, assistant collector, and S. Hornidge, acting assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Guj-rat Forest Circle on Sept. 20.

PROBYN—DICKINSON—Major O. Probyn delivered over to Mr. J. H. Dickinson charge of the offices of district superintendent of police, assistant political agent and principal Bhil agent, Khandesh, on the 13th inst.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, acting collector of Ahmedabad, privilege leave for three months; Mr. T. Moore, 1st class, 3rd grade, subordinate judge of Nasik in the Thana District, for two years from Oct. 2; Lieut. G. C. Parker, late I.N., port officer, Karachi, to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months.

MEDICAL.

GIRAUD—WAGHORN—PRENDERGAST—Medical officers whose tenure of Indian service has expired, return to England during the present trooping season :—A.M.D.—Surgs. Major B. T. Giraud and H. Waghorn and Surg. J. Prendergast.

MACBETH—MURTAGH—FLOOD—Medical officers brought on the strength of H.M.'s British force in this Presidency from Sept. 9 :—

Surg. Major H. M. Macbeth, Surg. Major T. Murtagh, and Surg. S. F. Flood.

ROBINSON—MARTIN—Medical officers brought on the strength of H.M.'s British force in this Presidency from Sept. 19 :—Surg. R. H. Robinson and Surg. H. Martin.

NICOLAS—DAVIES—Placed temporarily at the disposal of the inspector general of ordnance as acting 3rd class commissaries of ordnance :—Capt. F. C. Nicolas, R.A., and Capt. A. B. Davies, R.A.

BURROWS, Second Lieut. G. V., 83rd Foot, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., is appointed superintendent of bazaars at Malegaon.

Appointments on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor :—

CLAREMONT—SHEPARD—Capt. G. W. F. Claremont, 29th Regiment, and Lieut. C. S. Shepard, 4th Regiment, to be extra aides de camp.

Permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 1 :—

WILSON, Lieut. Col. A. R., S.C., ordinary pension £365, annuity £232 12s., to be paid in England.

SMITH—The local rank of brigadier general is conferred on Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) T. P. Smith, commanding the Artillery Force attached to the 2nd Division of the Kandahar Field Force.

BLAKSLEY—The following appointment is made from August 5 :—Capt. E. Blaksley, R.A., to be brigadier major of artillery, 2nd Division, Kandahar Field Force.

Orders confirmed :—

CAREY—2nd Division (Kandahar Field Force) O., August 29, directing Lieut. Col. W. Carey, R.A., to assume command of the R.A. of the division station in that garrison.

BARRAS—2nd Division (Kandahar Field Force) O., August 27, appointing Lieut. Col. J. Barras, S.C., brigadier transport officer, to be general transport officer to the advanced force.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Bengal, to Europe, on medical certificate; Major W. H. Wilson, S.C., district superintendent of police, Nasik, to Europe, for fourteen months; Major J. H. M. Barnett, 4th Regiment M.N.I., to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. F. J. Tobin, 86th Foot, direct probationer for the S.C., to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. G. A. Wood, 17th Lancers, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 24.)

FORDYCE—2nd (P. of W. O.) N.I. (Grenadiers)—Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, 1-16th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

JOHNSTONE—22nd N.I.—Lieut. R. F. M., 2-16th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

Orders confirmed :—

COULSON—Sind District O., Sept. 14, appointing Capt. G. J. Coulson, 3rd N.L.I., to perform the duties of interpreter to the detachment 98th Regiment at Hyderabad.

PENTON—Sind F.F.O., Sept. 13, appointing Capt. H. E. Penton, wing officer (officiating adjutant and wing commander), 18th N.I., to command the depot 30th N.I.

GRIFFITH—ASTLET—WHITEWELL—1st N.I.—R.O., July 28, making the following appointments :—Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. W. C. Aslett, quartermaster, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. F. Whitewell, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, and also as adjutant.

MARSHALL—Kandahar F.F.O., August 16, appointing Major W. Marshall, S.C., (wing officer 4th N.I.) to officiate as wing commander 19th N.I.

THE KANDAHAR FORCE.—DISPOSITION OF TROOPS ALONG THE LINE.—Sir Frederick Roberts has ordered the following disposition of troops along the line :—The Chaman garrison, Col. Chambers, commanding, is to be four companies of the 24th Regiment, a company of Native Infantry, forty sabres 2nd Madras Cavalry, and a detachment of 14-9 Royal Artillery, with two 24-pounders and two 9-pounders in position. The post on the top of the Khojak Pass will be relinquished as soon as the defences which were commenced have been levelled. In Pishin, at the south of the Khojak twenty-fourth post, two companies of the 63rd Foot, two companies Native Infantry, and twelve sabres 2nd Madras Cavalry. Killa Abdulla, Col. Auchinleck commanding, the headquarters and two companies 63rd Regiment, two companies 24th Native Infantry, two guns 5-8 Royal Artillery, and forty sabres 2nd Madras Cavalry. Kushiil Khan post, Col. Cherry commanding, the headquarters and one troops of the 2nd Madras Cavalry, 150 rifles 15th Bombay Native Infantry. At Sagi, sixty rifles 15th Native Infantry, and thirteen sabres 2nd Madras Cavalry. Dinar Karez, a similar garrison. At Gulistan Karez, a movable column will be formed under the command of Col. Robertson, consisting of the 4th Bombay Native Infantry, two guns 5-8 Royal Artillery, and one squadron 1st Madras Cavalry, under Capt. Warner. These troops will be immediately equipped with carriage for movement. The 4th Bengal Cavalry are ordered to march from Killa Abdulla by Shail Kilzai to Kus-mi-Killa in the Khakar Bora country, there to halt pending orders.

The Gazette of India, of Sept. 25, contained a notification by the Governor General in Council approving retrospectively of the arrangements which were made for the command, staff and brigading, of the forces detailed for Kandahar and employed in the Southern Afghanistan line of communication, and which were designated the "Second Division of the Kandahar Field Force." It is also notified that Col. H. H. James, Bombay Staff Corps, Col. J. H. Henderson, Bombay Staff Corps, Col. G. F. Walker, 12th Foot, and Col. H. C. Wilkinson, half pay, 16th Lancers, will have the rank of brigadier general of the 2nd grade while commanding brigades in the field.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, OCTOBER 15.

9th Lancers—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. A. Bushman to be lieutenant colonel, vice R. S. Cleland, who died from wounds received in action; Lieut. G. A. P. Evans to be captain, vice H. R. Abadie, promoted; Second Lieut. E. P. Johnson to be lieutenant, vice G. A. P. Evans; Gentleman Cadet W. K. W. Jenner, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. P. Johnson.

17th Lancers—Lieut. J. M. Russell to be captain, vice W. T. S. Kevill-Davies, whose promotion has been cancelled.

1st Foot—Second Lieut. O. R. Brush to be lieutenant, vice W. E. G. Login, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

3rd Foot—Capt. H. W. W. Spooner, from half-pay, late 94th Foot, to be captain, vice R. B. Ternan, resigned on appointment to the Army Department.

4th Foot—Lieut. J. Rowlandson to be captain, vice E. R. De B. Barnett, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. Dolphin to be lieutenant, vice J. Rowlandson.

5th Foot—Lieut. H. L. Clark resigns his commission; Second Lieut. E. B. Eagar, from the 41st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. L. Clark, promoted.

7th Foot—Lieut. E. A. Mostyn to be captain, vice F. C. Keyser, promoted; Lieut. R. P. B. Rodick to be captain, vice W. Daly, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. M. L. Shipley to be lieutenant, vice E. A. Mostyn; Second Lieut. G. A. C. DeTraford to be lieutenant, vice R. P. B. Rodick.

8th Foot—Second Lieut. E. H. Molyneux-Seel to be lieutenant, vice W. R. Orme, promoted; Second Lieut. V. A. M. Fowler to be lieutenant, vice L. C. F. Thompson, promoted; Second Lieut. H. J. W. Guise to be lieutenant, vice R. Oakeley, retired; Second Lieut. G. T. Elliot to be lieutenant, vice H. W. DeMontmorency, resigned.

9th Foot—Lieut. R. A. Mitchell to be captain, vice Brevet Major E. Kerrich, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. G. S. Ommanney to be lieutenant, vice R. A. Mitchell.

10th Foot—Second Lieut. the Hon. B. H. P. Petre to be lieutenant, vice F. B. W. Richardson, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

12th Foot—Second Lieut. F. Graham to be lieutenant, vice A. J. R. Hutchinson, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

14th Foot—Lieut. F. W. Kitchener to be adjutant, vice Lieut. E. S. Schuyler, who has resigned his appointment.

16th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. du P. Richardson-Griffiths, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice A. D. Fordyce, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

17th Foot—Lieut. Col. J. B. H. Boyd retires on half pay.

18th Foot—Lieut. N. A. Francis to be adjutant, vice Lieut. H. S. Lye, who has resigned that appointment.

20th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. C. E. Hussey to be captain, vice M. M. M. Festing, retired on temporary half pay.

21st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. W. Hamilton to be major, vice R. Cook, retired on a pension; Lieut. F. R. H. Lambart to be captain, vice Brevet Major F. W. Hamilton; Second Lieut. the Hon. A. S. Hardinge to be lieutenant, vice F. R. H. Lambart.

24th Foot—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. Carrington, C.M.G., vice G. Paton, C.M.G., promoted, dated May 19, 1880, is cancelled. The promotion to the ranks of captain and lieutenant respectively of Lieut. E. S. Browne, V.C., dated July 7, 1880, and Second Lieut. W. C. Godfrey, dated July 7, 1880, and R. Campbell, dated August 16, 1880, are cancelled:—Lieut. E. S. Browne, V.C., to be captain, vice G. Paton, C.M.G., promoted; Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring to be captain, vice Brevet Major W. M. Brander, retired on a pension; Lieut. W. Heaton to be captain, vice H. R. Farquhar, promoted; Second Lieut. W. C. Godfrey to be lieutenant, vice E. S. Browne, V.C.; Second Lieut. R. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice H. G. Mainwaring; Second Lieut. A. L. Kelly to be lieutenant, vice W. W. Lloyd, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. Sugrue to be lieutenant, vice W. Heaton; Lieut. J. H. Connolly resigns his commission; Second Lieut. F. C. Grant, from the 41st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice P. T. Armitage, promoted.

25th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. G. O. Stoney to be captain, vice J. F. Curtis-Hayward, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. J. Rea, from the 108th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice G. F. Clayton-East, who exchanges; Lieut. C. T. Becker to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. C. C. W. Danbridge, promoted.

33rd Foot—Second Lieut. R. P. Colomb, from the 66th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice J. B. H. Carmichael, deceased; Second Lieut. P. B. Smithe, from the 2nd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice R. S. P. Robinson, promoted.

34th Foot—Lieut. J. F. Chisholm-Batten to be captain, vice A. Balderston, deceased.

40th Foot—Capt. F. N. Dudgeon to be major, vice M. Morphy, deceased; Lieut. S. G. C. Greenaway to be captain, vice F. N. Dudgeon.

44th Foot—Lieut. E. Morrell to be captain, vice S. Churchill, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

49th Foot—Capt. W. Stevenson retires on a pension with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. C. F. Sievwright has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Lieut. W. S. Anderson to be captain, vice A. V. O'Brien, retired on a pension; Supernumerary Lieut. G. T. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice W. S. Anderson.

65th Foot—Lieut. C. W. A. Arthur, from the 84th Foot, to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. A. Gordon, seconded, from May 17, 1880, for service in a civil capacity in the island of Cyprus.

66th Foot—Lieut. H. E. Haldane, from the 49th Foot, to be captain, vice W. Roberts, killed in action.

67th Foot—Capt. P. Quirk retires on half-pay; Lieut. W. E. Briggs to be adjutant, vice Lieut. H. F. Jackson, promoted captain on half-pay.

80th Foot—Second Lieut. B. W. R. Ussher has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

83rd Foot—The removal to half-pay, on appointment to the Staff, of Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. S. Brown, and the promotions in his succession to the ranks of lieutenant colonel and major respectively of Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. E. Meurant and Capt. and Brevet Major F. Karslake are antedated to Oct. 5, 1879.

85th Foot—Second Lieut. A. H. J. Doyle to be lieutenant, vice E. H. Rivett-Carnac, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. R. H. Fowler to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Cunliffe, 52nd Foot, promoted.

89th Foot—Lieut. J. Gordon to be captain, vice J. Cuthbert, deceased.

90th Foot—Lieut. F. Smith to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. R. H. Hackett, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. G. A. Cookson, from the 13th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice R. B. Fell, promoted.

92nd Foot—Capt. G. K. M'Callum to be major, vice G. S. White, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. H. Bayly to be captain, vice G. K. M'Callum.

98th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. E. T. B. Sparks to be captain, vice Brevet Major H. R. Stracey, retired on a pension.

99th Foot—Lieut. F. R. Macmullen has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

102nd Foot—Capt. C. H. Carr to be major, vice J. E. V. Rogers, retired on half-pay; Brevet Major W. Shaw from supernumerary captain to be captain, vice C. H. Carr.

103rd Foot—Second Lieut. H. T. King has been appointed a probationer to the Indian Staff Corps.

107th Foot—Capt. F. J. Rogers to be major, vice F. Henderson, retired on half-pay; Lieut. W. M. Creighton to be captain, vice A. Batson, deceased.

Rifle Brigade—Second Lieut. P. A. Vans Agnew to be lieutenant, vice A. W. Perry, seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut. A. C. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice G. M. Lord Bennett, resigned; Sergeant Major E. Aston to be quartermaster, vice J. S. Richer, promoted to a lieutenancy.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. A. B. Murray appointed a probationer for the India Staff Corps.

BREVET.

Lieut. General W. P. Hamilton, Bengal Infantry, has been placed on the Retired List from Sept. 21, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 31, 1877. Deputy Commissary and Honorary Capt. D. Oliver, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of major on retirement from the service.

To be honorary captains—Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieuts. L. Lesmond, M. Collins, R. G. Davies, J. Modget, and J. Mole, all of the Bengal Establishment.

To be honorary lieutenants—Deputy Assistant Commissaries T. Courtenay, Bombay Establishment; J. Mealin, J. Keane, and J. Murray, of the Bengal Establishment.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. and Honorary Col. W. Hicks, late Bombay Staff Corps, to be lieutenant colonel.

OCT. 19.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. General George Calvert Clarke, C.B., to be colonel, vice General Henry Richmond Jones, C.B., deceased.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, M.P., to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, at Madras, in the East Indies; and Major Evelyn Baring, K.A., C.S.I., to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India, in the room of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

OCT. 18.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major and Brevet Col. Frederick John Keen, C.B., Major William Wheler Hume, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. William Henry Mackesy, Major Oswald Menzies.

To be major—Capt. Thomas Shepherd.

To be captains—Lieuts. Henry Craigie Halkett and Arthur Thomas Banon.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capts. Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, Herbert Maynard Ramsay, William Atkins.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major John Newbold Wilson.

To be captain—Lieut. Arthur Howlett.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major George Graham Howe Fulton.

To be captains—Lieuts. Frank Abbott, George Bulstrode Edmund Radcliffe, James Stewart King.

BREVET.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry. The third Christian name of Lieut. C. A. R. Sage, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of captain, in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 1, is Ross, and not as therein stated.

OCT. 19.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Col. A. B. Marsack, S.C., Major J. W. M'Dougall, S.C., Surgeon B. W. Williams.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Tobin, probationer for S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Christie (Cov.).
 PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Lieut. G. E. Money, S.C., Surgeon Major J. H. Condon, Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux, S.C., Capt. L. R. Batiye, S.C., Surgeon Major C. E. Kilkelly, Major W. G. Smith, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. G. H. Hayne, S.C., Major E. S. Ludlow, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, S.C., Lieut. J. W. Wray, S.C., Surgeon Major W. Nolan, M.D., Major R. G. Mayne, Cav.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. J. Bryant (Uncov.), H. Clutterbuck, sen. (Uncov.), R. P. Fincham (Uncov.), F. M. Moore (Uncov.), F. J. G. Hatchell (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. D. Goldingham (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major L. Conway Gordon, R.E., one month; Hon. Lieut. W. Willson, six months; Capt. S. C. Turner, R.E., one month; Lieut. M. Laughton, R.E., six months; Lieut. Col. W. W. Boddam, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon D. H. Cullimore, three months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. A. M. Macdonald, six months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Clutterbuck, jun. (Uncov.), two months; F. Search (Uncov.), six months; medical certificate; W. Rigby (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate; E. B. Thornhill (Cov.), six months.

Bombay Estab.—W. Lee-Warner (Cov.), three months, medical certificate; W. H. Crowe (Cov.), four months.

HOME NEWS.

A LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.—Mrs. Cleland, mother of Lieut. Col. Cleland, 9th Lancers, who has lately died from the effects of wounds received in action before Cabul in December last, has received a letter from the Queen expressing her Majesty's sympathy and sense of the great loss the country has sustained in being deprived of the service of so gallant a soldier.

MAJOR BURNETT.—Information was received on Friday at Woolwich of the death, by being thrown from his horse, of Major Edward Sidney Burnett, in command of C Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at Secunderabad, Madras. His war services include the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, during which time he was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore on Dec. 6, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and other engagements. He received the Indian medal with the clasps.

GENERAL JOHN KYNASTON LUARD, C.B., of the Madras Army, whose death is announced as having happened a few days since at Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, was an officer who has seen some active service in India and China. He entered the Indian Army in 1819, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same year; he became captain in 1825, major in 1836, lieutenant colonel in 1841, and colonel in 1851. He served with the expedition to Ava in 1824, and was present at the capture of Arracan, and was wounded in the attack of the heights there, for which he received the medal. He also served with the Kurnool Field Force in 1839 and took part in the China expedition from June, 1842, down to the suspension of hostilities in the September following. He was present at the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, and served with the Central Brigade under Major General Schoedde at the storming and capture of Chin-kiang-fao, for which service also he had received the medal. He became major general in 1854, was promoted to lieutenant general in 1865, and to general in 1870. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1842.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed the following gentlemen to be a board of visitors for the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill:—Chairman, Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. D.C.L. Members—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., president Inst.C.E.; Mr. F. T. Bramwell, F.R.S.; Lieut. Gen. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R.A.; Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.; Mr. J. Fowler, past president Inst.C.E.; Dr. C. W. Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Lieut. General R. Strachey, C.S.I., R.E.; Col. H. Yule, C.B., R.E. The board held their first meeting last Friday at the India-office, Colonel Chesney, the president of the college, being present.

MILITARY NEWS.—Captain F. O. B. Foote, Royal Artillery, who left England lately for India as aide de camp to the Marquess of Ripon, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of aide de camp to Major General R. P. Radcliffe, inspector general of artillery, and will shortly return home to take up his duties at the Horse Guards. Colonel G. Leslie, Royal Artillery, has been appointed inspector general of artillery in India, vice Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., who has been removed to England and appointed

deputy adjutant general of Royal Artillery at the Horse Guards. Captain Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., Knight of Kerry, has been permitted as a special privilege to vacate his appointment temporarily as Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, in order to proceed to India to join the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade at Puna. Major and Brevet Colonel Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., who so greatly distinguished himself both in the Ashantee and Zulu campaigns, has been selected for the command of the 13th Hussars in India, and will shortly be gazetted to his lieutenant colonelcy in succession to Colonel Butler, retired.—*Standard.*

THE DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL.—The following reply has been received by the secretary of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China from the India-office regarding the result of the deputations and memorials to the Secretary of State in August last, on the subject of the date of departure of the mails from India to England:—"India-office, S.W., Oct. 13.—Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., regarding the date of the departure of the mail from Bombay, and to acquaint you, in reply, that a despatch on the subject was sent to the Government of India on August 19 last, who were requested to telegraph their reply. No reply having been received, a telegram pressing for a reply was sent to the Government of India on the 1st inst.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LOUIS MALLET."

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. H. P. Stephenson presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed satisfaction at the reduction in the loss of exchange to £608. On the other hand, there was the drawback of a decrease in the gas and meter rental of £133, and a decrease of £175 on the products, &c. In the first month of the current half-year the gas and meter rental showed an increase. It was also satisfactory to him to state that further streets were to be lighted, and fresh mains and lamp posts had been sent out. The municipal commissioners, too, were considering the lighting of certain new portions of Singapore. He afterwards referred to the satisfactory manner in which the local directors and the manager discharged their duties. The report was adopted, and dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares and 7½ per cent. on the preference shares were declared.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

THE question of gold mining in India has recently been brought prominently before the investing public, both in this country and in India. Some weeks since we called attention to the Indian Mammoth Gold Mines Company, the projectors of which had secured an estate, consisting of about 1,500 acres, lying just under the Devala Ghauts, and situated in the very heart of the gold-producing district. We have now to draw attention to the prospectus—which will be found in our advertising columns—of another company, the Indian Phoenix Gold Mining Company, which has been formed to develop the mining resources of the Devala district of the South East Wynaad, of which Mr. Brough Smyth speaks so favourably in his report to the Government of India. It will be remembered that in that report Mr. Smyth, after stating his views on the general prospects of gold mining operations in this district, gave a detailed account of some of the principal properties which it embraces. Amongst others he mentions the Phoenix estate, which consists of about 300 acres and adjoins the Glenrock estate, of which such favourable accounts have been published. The surface rights also include about 100 acres under coffee in full working and about 200 acres of forest land. Concerning the metallurgical resources of the estate Mr. Smyth writes:—"Within the boundaries of the Phoenix estate there are two outcrops of quartz—one near the summit of Hadiabetta, and the other about twenty-eight chains southward from it. The sites where gold has been found are marked on the map (which accompanies the prospectus) from information afforded by the proprietors of the Glenrock and Phoenix estates. They say that gold in unusually large pieces is found in this area, and a sample of coarse gold was shown to me by Mr. Williams, who had had Korumbars employed in washing." In addition to this estate, three other properties of about 428 acres have been acquired by the above company, on all of which old workings are reported. Of one of these—the Rosedell estate—Mr. Brough Smyth reports that "there are old workings, in which is exposed a large vein of quartz, with several smaller veins thrown off from it. The outcrop is a little above the road leading to Devala, and about forty chains eastward of the Glenrock bungalow." As the result of explorations made at his request, Mr. Smyth reports that several pieces of quartz, with gold in moderately sized grains and minute spangles, were got without difficulty. In conclusion, he considers that "the Rosedell reef is undoubtedly valuable, and will in time be thoroughly prospected." With such highly-favourable reports before them it is not surprising that the proprietors of this property should be anxious that they should be more fully developed than could be the case with private capital. They have therefore promoted the Phoenix Company, to whom the properties will be transferred for a sum of £150,000, of which £33,000 is taken in fully paid-up shares of the undertaking, and the balance in cash or fully paid-

up shares in such proportion as the directors may decide. The capital of the company is fixed at £150,000, in £1 shares. Of these, as already stated, £33,000 have been reserved for the vendors, and another £57,000 have, the prospectus states, been applied for and allotted at par. The remaining £60,000 are now offered for subscription at the same price. In undertakings of this nature success must necessarily depend to a large extent on the *bona fides* and business experience of the directors. In this respect the proposed company is eminently satisfactory. With men of such standing and experience of Indian affairs as these gentlemen are, and assuming that the report of Mr. Brough Smyth is reliable, there seems every prospect of success for this undertaking.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BATCHELOR—Sept. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of D. Batchelor, a daughter.
 BAYNE—Sept. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of R. R. Bayne, a son.
 BUNBURY—Sept. 19, at Kirkee, the wife of Herbert N. Bunbury, R.A., a son.
 CARPENTER—Sept. 25, the wife of Thomas Carpenter, superintendent Engine Department, H.M.'s Mint, a son.
 CHAMBERS—Sept. 18, at Sylhet, the wife of R. C. Chambers, Esq., a daughter.
 CLAY—Sept. 24, at Lahore, the wife of Edward Clay, Pindi-Kohat section Punjab Northern State Railway, a daughter.
 COLE—Sept. 19, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Conductor T. Cole, superintendent military prison, a son.
 COLE—Sept. 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. H. Cole, survey of India, a son.
 COLLEDGE—Sept. 25, at Madras, the wife of Lancelot Dent Colledge, Esq., a son.
 COOKE—Sept. 23, at Teela Nuggur, Sylhet, the wife of Robins T. Cooke, a son.
 CROFTON—Sept. 20, at Simla, the wife of Major Gen. J. Crofton, R.E., a daughter.
 FINLAYSON—Sept. 23, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Gilbert Finlayson, a son.
 HILL—Sept. 8, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Col. Sale Hill, commanding 1st Goorkhas L.I., a daughter.
 HORNE—Sept. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Horne, a son.
 JOSEPH—Sept. 25, at Ghazipur, the wife of G. J. Joseph, district engineer, a daughter.
 KEMP—Sept. 20, at Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Kemp, Esq., veterinary surgeon, R.H.A., a son.
 M'CALLUM—Sept. 19, at Ootacamund, Nilgiris, Madras, the wife of Outram K. M'Callum, a daughter.
 MACDONALD—Sept. 20, at Sitapur, the wife of Paymaster Sergeant E. Macdonald, 92nd Highlanders, a son.
 M'WATERS—Sept. 13, at Calicut, the wife of George M'Watters, Madras Civil Service, a son.
 MEDLEY—Sept. 16, at Simla, the wife of Col. Medley, R.E., a daughter.
 MORGAN—Sept. 21, at No. 12, London-street, Calcutta, the wife of William Careg Morgan, a son.
 PHILIPPS—Sept. 26, at Allahabad, the wife of R. O. Philipps, Esq., a daughter.
 SALISBURY—Sept. 20, at Trichinopoly, the wife of G. A. Salisbury, a son.
 STOCKER—Sept. 19, at Mhow, the wife of Lieut. Col. Stocker, a son.
 THOMSON—Sept. 23, at Sahibgunge, the wife of J. F. Thomson, Engineering Department, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ARMSTRONG—DENTON—Sept. 23, at Madras, Francis William Henry, son of the late Robert Dalzel Armstrong, H.M.'s Madras Army, to Florence May, daughter of Gordon P. Denton.
 BRANDER—CLAY—Sept. 23, at Murree, Edward Salisbury Brander, M.B., surgeon Bengal Medical Staff, to Minnie Edith, daughter of Major General Bertie Clay, late Bengal Staff Corps.
 GIBSON—SHEFFIELD—Sept. 11, at Bangalore, Charles E. W. Gibson, of Coorg, to Eleanor M. L. Sheffield, daughter of T. Sheffield, Madras Forest Department.
 HOWSON—HANLEY—Sept. 29, at Christ Church, Ahmednagar, by the Rev. A. Polehampton, William Howison, accountant P.W.D., to Lydia Hanley, daughter of the late Mr. E. Hanley, overseer, P.W.D.
 LANGSLOW—DICKSON—August 30, at Bishop's Chapel, Colombo, Robert Langslow, of the Survey Department, to Marie, daughter of Francis Dickson, late Ceylon Civil Service.
 POPE—CRICHTON—Sept. 6, at Bangalore, Thomas Henry Pope, M.B., C.M., Surgeon I.M.S., to Agnes Ann, daughter of Edward Crichton, R.N.
 SHAW—HILL—Sept. 22, at Coonoor, Fawcett Shaw, son of the late Edward Baron Shaw, to Carrie, daughter of J. M. Hill, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

- BATSON—Sept. 19, at Dinapore, Caroline Mary, relict of Surgeon Major S. H. Batson, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.
 BELL—Oct. 12, at Naini Tal, N.W.P., William Bell, of Calcutta, Meerut, Lucknow, and Naini Tal.
 CAVE—Sept. 17, at Trevandrum, Geoffrey Lisle, son of Sir Mylles C. B. Cave, Bart., aged 23.
 DENNEHY—Sept. 22, at Madras, Mr. William Dennehy, aged 70.
 GOODRIDGE—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Capt. Talbot Goodridge, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 35.
 HALKETT—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, 2nd Lieut. Colin T. L. Halkett, 73rd Regt., aged 21.

- HAMILTON—Sept. 22, at Calcutta, Mary, wife of A. Hamilton, aged 53.
 HANNAH—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Surgeon Major J. B. Hannah, M.D., staff surgeon, Allahabad, aged 42.
 JENKINS—Sept. 9, at Rawul Pindi, Col. R. Jenkins, commandant 1st Bengal Cavalry, aged 54.
 JEWETT—Sept. 23, at Bankipur, Carolina Emellia Augusta, wife of Arthur Jewett, aged 24.
 MORGAN—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Edward Cecil, son of Mr. E. Morgan, superintendent commissioner's office, Lucknow, aged 21.
 O'CONNOR—Sept. 11, at Mussoorie, John O'Connor, late accountant P.W. Department R.S. Railway, aged 39.
 OSBORN—Sept. 25, the infant son of Capt. W. Osborn, R.E.
 PHILIPPS—Sept. 28, at Allahabad, Mary, infant daughter of R. O. Philipps, Esq.
 PRATT—Sept. 19, at sea, near Madras, Major C. S. Pratt, 34th Regt. Bengal Infantry.
 SHIELS—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Joseph William Shiels, Carriage Department E.I.R., Allahabad, aged 31.
 SULLIVAN—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Lieut. J. E. J. Sullivan, 73rd Regt., aged 23.
 THOMPSON—Sept. 20, at Madras, Henry James Thompson, engine driver, Madras Railway Company, aged 41.
 TOOLE—Sept. 24, at Puna, Mrs. Toole, wife of the late Capt. M. P. Toole, of the Bombay Army.
 WARBURTON—Sept. 25, at Umballa, John Paul, son of J. P. Warburton, Punjab police, aged 2.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- LEE-WARNER—Oct. 14, at Bowden, Totnes, S. Devon, the wife of William Lee-Warner, of the Bombay C.S., a son.
 SETON—Oct. 18, at 2, Porchester-place, Hyde-park, W., the wife of Major W. S. Seton, H.M. 4th Bombay Rifles, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- HAY—MILLAR—Oct. 15, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Henry Hay, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, to Louisa, daughter of the late William Millar.
 KEEPING—BARTIE—Oct. 14, at Eastbourne, Walter Keeping, to Theresa Arabella, daughter of R. K. Bartie, of Saugor, Central India.
 MONEY—PITTARD—Oct. 9, at the parish church of St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, by the Rev. W. P. Allan, Lieut. Colonel Edward Money, Turkish service, formerly Bengal Army (retired), to Marion Martha, second daughter of the late Simon Rood Pittard, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology King's College, and Curator of the Australian Museum at Sydney.
 POCHIN—NEDHAM—Oct. 15, at Leicester, Norman V. Stonhouse, son of the late Charles Norman Pochin, E.I.C.S., to Hersilia Stanley, daughter of the late Thomas Stanley Nedham.
 PORTER—CAMERON—Oct. 13, at Cheltenham, Robert Porter, Lieutenant Bengal S.C., son of the late Robert Tindal Porter, Madras Civil Service, to Edith Constance Ramsay Lovett, daughter of the late William L. Cameron, H.E.I.C.S.
 SMITH—ST. JOHN—Oct. 12, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Charles M. Smith, captain R.A., to Jane Matilda, daughter of the late Capt. Oliver St. John, 31st Madras N.I.

DEATHS.

- ADDAMS—Oct. 10, at Tandridge, near Redhill, Surrey, Gertrude H. B., the wife of J. B. Addams, and daughter of the late Col. Henderson, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.
 AITKEN—Oct. 13, at 7, Talbot-square, Hyde-park, James Aitken, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 91.
 ANDREW—Oct. 16, at Como, South Park-hill-road, Croydon, Alex. Andrew, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 41.
 BIDEN—Oct. 13, at 109, Inverness-terrace, W., Harriott, widow of Capt. Christopher Biden, of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 89.
 BLAIR—Oct. 18, at 11, Stanhope-place, Hyde-park, W., Henry Martin Blair, late H.E.I.C.S., Madras, aged 82.
 BOWYER—Oct. 14, at Gravesend, the Rev. James Bowyer, formerly S.P.G. missionary at Howrah, Calcutta, aged 71.
 FREZZONI—Sept. 12, at Caligliano (Pistoia), Joseph Frezzoni, Esq., of Turin and Allahabad.
 IRVINE—Oct. 12, at 25, Abingdon-villas, Kensington, John Halliwell Irvine, of South East Wynaad, India.
 JACKSON—Oct. 14, at St. Heliers, Jersey, Frances Elizabeth, widow of the late Col. Thomas Jackson, 10th B.N.I.
 LEWER—Oct. 11, at Wargrave, Berks, Robert Welsford, son of Surgeon Major R. Lewer, now serving with 9th Lancers in Afghanistan, and grandnephew of Major A. F. Welsford, 97th Regiment, who fell in the last assault on the Redan, in 1855, aged 18.
 STEINBACH—Oct. 15, at 31, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, Col. Henry Steinbach, aged 81.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- HOME.—Oct. 14. Gleniffer (s), Shanghai; Cherbourg (s), Madras; Munro (s), Pomaron; Trygvassen, Rangoon; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Bombay; Macedonia (s), Bombay.—15. Tenasserim (s), Calcutta; Coryphene, Singapore; Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta.—16. Priaulx (s), Shanghai.—18. Potaro (s), Barbadoes; Cardinal Donel, Akyab; Leone (s), Rangoon; Norman, Bombay.—19. Alliero (s), Taganrog; Coryphene, Singapore.
 CALCUTTA.—Sept. 21. Medina (s), Rangoon; Pemba (s), Singapore; Lolhow Rayman, Karikal.—22. Peshawur (s), Southampton.—23. Fazel Carrim, Muscat; Sattara, Madras.—24. Tom Morton (s), Cardiff; Dunalistair, Dundee; Knight of the Thistle, Galle.—25. Legislator (s), Liverpool; Sattara (s), Camorta; Janet Court, Bombay;

Chetah, Jamaica; Humayoon Shah, Muscat.—26. Maharani, Colombo; Auriga, Galle.—27. Duke of Argyll (s), London; Suez (s), Hong Kong; Hooghly, Mauritius; Northbrook, Point de Galle; Clairmont, Bombay; Kingdom of Saxony, Madras; Pauline, Bourbon.—28. Busheer (s), Penang; Arratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong; Faze Rohoman, Muscat.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 14.—Stratton Audley, Cape Town; Panmure, Liverpool; Manora (s), London.—15. Loch Long, Liverpool.—16. Borrodale (s), Sierra Nevada, Ingalls Tenny, Lord Strathnairn, America, and Cattock (s), Liverpool; City of York, Cardiff; Neva, London.—19. Arthurstone, Liverpool; Baghdad (s), Cardiff; City of London, Clyde. Oct. 18. Khedive (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 25. Calcutta (s), Bussorah.—26. Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Poonah (s), Calcutta; Winfred and Marlborough, Mauritius.—27. I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi; Fathe Salum, Mozambique; Laira, Mauritius; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—28. Ellora (s), Calcutta; Venetia (s), Venice; Pachumba (s), Karachi.—29. Britannia (s), Liverpool; Umballa (s), Bussorah.—Oct. 1. Chanda (s) and Shahzada (s), Calcutta.

MADRAS.—Sept. 22. Asia (s), Calcutta.—23. Chinsura (s), Bombay.—24. Africa (s), Rangoon; Malda (s), Calcutta.—26. Thibet (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 16.—Roderick Dhu, London.—18. Nepaul (s), London.—19. Viceroy (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 14. St. Lawrence, Cape; Boralnia, Demerara; Harter, Penang; Pentheseila, Rangoon; Schiller, Singapore; Narcissus, Bombay; Glendal, Cape Town.—15. Lochee, Calcutta; Herman, Singapore; Thomas Bell, Calcutta; St. Vincent, Cape Town; Dunrobin Castle (s), Cape.—16. Hispania (s), Bombay; Discoverer, Calcutta; Argonauta, Rangoon; Seton, Bombay; Glenlyon (s), Singapore.—18. Lydia, Shanghai; Liquiri and Grampian, Rangoon; Winsloe (s), Pomaron; Shakespeare, Bombay; Tenedos (s), Bombay.—20. Belfast, Calcutta; Staghound, Madras; Buckinghamshire and Hispania, Bombay; Navarino (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 21. Colaba (s).—22. Linhope (s), Ooryia (s), Curlew (s), Scindia (s), and a steamer (showed T.H.F.G.).—23. Malabar (s), Trentham Hall (s), Thibet (s), and Khimjee Oodowjee.—24. Golden Fleece.—25. Arabia (s), Adjutant (s), and a steamer (showed V.Q.I.G.), Abercarne, and Gilbert Thompson.—26. Maharaja (s), Lord Canning, Orissa, and Cape Verde.—27. City of Manchester (s), Orion (s), Thessaly (s), County of Aberdeen, Lady Ruthven, and Lee.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 25. Puttialla (s), Karachi; Prince Lucien and Faragut, Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Verona (s), Venice, &c.; Geelong (s), Jeddah via Aden.—28. Lucinda (s), Gopalpore; Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—29. I.G. Tenasserim (s) and I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi.—30. H.M.S. Himalaya, England; Culna (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Singapore (s), Genoa, &c.; Italia (s), Genoa via Jeddah; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Columbian (s), Jeddah via Aden.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 9.—Britannia (s), Calcutta.
MADRAS.—Sept. 22. El Dorado (s), London; Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta.—24. Chinsura (s), Calcutta.—27. Thibet (s), Melbourne; Africa (s), Rangoon.—29. Asia (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 15.—Duke of Argyll (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Ravenna*.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Silverlock. From Singapore: Hon. W. and Mrs. Crocker and child, Miss Gapper, Lieut. Davis, and Mr. Morgan. From Madras: Mrs. Stretton. From Port Said: Miss Corey. From Gibraltar: Dr. Radcliffe, Gen. Galloway, Mr. Emmett, Mr. Moore, and Col. Haydock. From Malta: Mr. Bostock, Capt. Knatchbull, and Mr. Sargeant.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, Sept. 28.—From Southampton: Mr. J. Daniel, Mr. T. Skipp, Dr. R. A. Clarke, Mr. J. Crowther, and Mr. and Mrs. Roach and two children. From Venice: Mr. C. Steward, Mr. J. Leventhorpe, Mr. J. Tait, Mr. J. Harnack, and Mr. Abdul Hussan Khan. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Hills, Mr. H. Grimwood, Lieut. Col. Lock, Mr. R. Whitten, Mr. C. J. Keene, Mr. A. C. Forbes, Mr. M'Pherson, Mr. A. G. Murray, Mr. G. Ormiston, Mr. R. C. Brewster, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. W. Ross, Major Sartorius, Mr. T. Livesay, Mr. J. D. M'Lean, Mr. D. Bowing, Dr. Penny, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. C. F. Worsley, and Capt. Slade. From Suez: Mr. Ayard and Mr. L. Davies. From Aden: Mr. R. Thompson.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Verona*, Oct. 17.—From Bombay: Surg. Major Gray, Mr. W. Foster, Surg. Major Anderson, Mr. S. Armstrong, Mr. G. B. Lambert, Mr. J. V. Spence, Col. M. H. Heathcote, Mr. H. C. Kimmond, Miss Elliott, Mr. C. Harden, Mr. F. Matthews, Capt. J. P. Ewing, Lieut. Col. R. Stewart, and Sir W. Arbuthnot. From Aden: Mr. J. Marsh.

AT VENICE.—Per *Verona*, Oct. 20.—From Bombay: Major and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. J. Barrow, and Mr. R. Hunter. From Suez: Mrs. Cremer and two daughters.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Poonah*, Oct. 25.—For Brindisi: Surg. Major J. Anderson, Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bart., Surg. Major Gray, Rev. J. Anderson, Mr. J. K. Spence, Lieut. Col. Stewart, Mr. G. B. Lambert, Capt. J. P. Ewing, Mr. H. F. Mathews, Mr. J. Harden, Miss Elliott, Mr. W. S. Foster, Mr. J. C. Kinnaird, and Mr. S. Armstrong. For Southampton: Major Seton, R.E., Major and Mrs. Sharp, Major G. A. and Mrs. Way and child, Col. M. Heathcote, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Blackie and infant, Mr. Archer, Mr. G. B. Starkey, Mr. A. Boyle, Mrs. Cross, Mr. A. K. Wyllie, Capt. A. S. Heat, Major H. Gillett, Mr. John Francis, Mr. J. Lloyd, Lieut. Roberts, 17th B.C., and Mr. J. G. D. Walker and infant. For Venice: Mr. J. R. Hunter and Major and Mrs. Wilson and child. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Sept. 25:—For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. R. W. Sartorius and Mr. E. B. Steadman.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Orion*, Sept. 24.—For London via Colombo and Suez: Miss Allen, Mr. J. Dickson, Lieut. Col. T. B. Harrison, Mrs. O'Donel, and Mr. Wright.

CASUALTIES.

The Bates Family, from Newport for Calcutta, was abandoned on Sept. 7 in lat. 40.40 S., long. 21 E. Her captain and part of her crew have been landed at Plymouth by the *Kinfauns Castle* (s), from the Cape.

The *Dejolibah* was docked at Bombay to ascertain the extent of damage done by the grounding on False Ras Garib Reef, Gulf of Suez, and the surveyors report damage to bottom serious, and that she will require extensive repairs.

Brisbane (British s) put back to Hong Kong with decks swept and boats carried away, with other deck movables, loss of wheel, and damage to steering gear.

A telegram from Batavia states that the *Ada* struck on the Hoorn Island, and it is feared she will have to discharge.

THE DATE COFFEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(HENLEY'S PATENT)

INCORPORATED UNDER THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, BY WHICH THE LIABILITY OF EACH SHAREHOLDER IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF HIS SHARES.

SHARE CAPITAL £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each. Shareholders will be entitled to priority in the execution of their orders, and to purchase (for their own use) from the Company at a reduction of 25 per cent.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—HENRY HAYMEN, Esq., formerly Chairman of the Don Pedro North Del Rey Gold Mining Company, which Company, during his chairmanship, paid dividends of 100 per cent.

The Right Honourable the Earl Poulett, Army and Navy Club, London.

Charles Coles Adiey, Esq., A.M. Inst. C.E., formerly Telegraphic Engineer to the East India Railway Company, and late Engineer her Majesty's Indian Government.

John K. Fowler, Esq., Wil'owbank, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Thomas Frederick Henley, Esq., 56, St. George's-square, South Belgravia, London.

James Hay Williamson, Esq. (of Messrs. Williamson, Magor, and Co., Calcutta), 16, Carlton-road, Putney-hill, London, S.W.

BANKERS—In London: The Imperial Bank (Limited).

SECRETARY—T. Forcscue Haymen, Esq.

OFFICES—9, Walbrook, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing abroad (Kurrachee, in India), from the date fruit, a partial substitute for coffee.

Intending shareholders are invited to call at the Company's offices and taste this beverage before investing. A large number of persons have already done so. Letters have also been received from persons resident in the country, from Canada, and the Continent, and they are unanimous in their opinion as to its superiority.

The Directors have orders in hand for their first consignment, which is expected to arrive in November.

The estimates upon which the Directors have been induced to embark their

capital in the Company show an annual profit of £18,500 if only 20 tons of dates are treated per week.

With reference to the estimates the Directors have the satisfaction of being enabled to state that their Engineer and Manager, writing from Kurrachee, informs them that he has secured the requisite premises at a cheaper rate than Mr. Henley calculated, and also that he is satisfied he can manufacture at a less cost than that estimated by Mr. Henley.

By manufacturing 80 tons per week the profit would amount to about £50,000 a year, or 100 per cent. per annum, even supposing the whole amount of capital were called up.

The Directors were so satisfied of the value of these shares that two of them applied and paid on about 4,000. The Committee of the Stock Exchange, in granting a special settlement in the shares, objected to so large a number of shares being held by them, and refused an official quotation. With the object of doing away with the objections raised by the Committee, and placing the Company in a position to obtain an official quotation, these gentlemen have placed their shares at the disposal of the Directors at par, notwithstanding that the last price on the Stock Exchange was £1 per share premium, and they are accordingly offered for public subscription at par. The shares will be allotted according to priority of application.

The following are the principal advantages of Date Coffee, viz.:—1. Economy, both as regards cost and quantity required to be used. 2. It is not satiating. 3. It is free from any heating quality. 4. It is more easily digested than coffee. 5. It is more nourishing than coffee.

THE DATE COFFEE COMPANY (Limited).—Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 9, Walbrook, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	Rs 104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	700
Bank of Bengal	500	745xd.
Bank of Madras	500	620xd.
Agra	510	133
Chartered of India and China	25	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	106
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	660ex pth
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Fort Canning	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1185
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	340
Bellary	1,000	490xd.
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	405
New Indian	350	115
Breach Cotton Ginning	250	38
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	675
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	1,050
Fort	8,500	1,700
French	500	405
Sind	750	515
Mofussil	400	235
Prince of Wales	1,500	650
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1250
Sassoon	500	400
Volkart	1,000	535

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	92
Alfred Manufacturing	500	520 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,925
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	910 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	700
Central India S. W. and M	500	695
Coorla Mills	1,000	640
D. Spinning	2,000	425
Hindustan	1,000	1,025
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	590
Khandesh	1,000	560
Madras	1,250	570
Madras United	1,000	1,425
Manchester Spinning	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	170
National Spinning	1,000	950
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,045
Oriental	625	665
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	265
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	785
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,010
Victoria Mills	1,000	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	140 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,700
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	415
Treacher and Co.	500	660
Thacker and Co.	100	135

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 8 to 96 10
4% of 1870 (1885)	101 0 to 101 4
4% of 1871 (1885)	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104 6 to 104 8
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 6 to 104 8
Debentures of 1867	105 8 to 105 10

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	104 4 to 105 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	107	125 to —
Allahabad	100	170 to —
Alliance of Simla	101	104 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	745 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	182 to 185
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	£12½	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	110 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	66 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	2750 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1275 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62 to 63
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	84 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	180 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 138
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to 116
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	77 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	215 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	40 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	74 to 75
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1310 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	405 to —
Nanthore Indigo	30	3 to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	102 to 105
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 103
Ramkistopore Press	100	97 to 98
Raneengunge Coal Association	100	83 to —
Riverside Press	90	106 to 107
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 256
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	51 to 52
Strand Bank Press	100	113 to 114
Watson's Patent Press	100	114 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulper Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	55 to —
Arctupore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	£20	550 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Do. contributory	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	206 to —
Do. contributory	100	103 to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	75 to —
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	40 to 50
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	50 to —
Cutecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	348 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	90 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to —
Grub (Assam)	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	40 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalacheria (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to —
Do. contributory	200	45 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Loobah	100	215 to 120
Lower Assam	£60	120 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	60 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Do. contributory	90	35 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to —
Mutuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 70
Sing'e (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	30 to —

MADRAS.—Sept. 30.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 1½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	¾ to 1 dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
	Rs. 2 x-16d.	Rs. 3-32d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.
Banks, demand	—	—	—
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 5-16d.	—	Rs. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 8 7-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 5-32d.	Rs. 8 7-32d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 7-16d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 15-32d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.	—

LONDON.—Oct. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1885	103½ to 104
4	India Enfranchised Paper	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 88
5	Do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12)	40 to 45pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	40 to 45pm
4	Do. Feb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	11½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	105 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½	Do.	105 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	112 to 114

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1893	—	214 to 22½
Do. Ann. B, £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 23¾
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	124½ to 125½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	103 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 107
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	105 to 106
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12¾
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	100	10½ to 10¾
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sec., 1900	—	105 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
Indo-European	25	24½ to 25½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22½ to 23½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22½ to 23½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	38 to 39
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to 1½
Oriental Corporation	25	20½ to 21½

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2 y. 10 m., from April 11, '73, B.
Adams, Surg. A. M.D., M.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '73, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Alexander, Major G. S.C., 273 d., from April 14, '80, B.
Anderson, Col. G. W. Inf., 1 yr. 84 d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S. Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W. Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Capt. J. A. R.E., 1 yr. 163 d., fm. May 15, '80, B.
Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. S.C., 1 year, fm. May 20, '80, M.
Atkins, Major G. S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R. S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M. S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 21, '79, M.
Babington, Major C. W. Inf., 18 m., from Dec. 14, 1879, B.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 m., from April 9, '80, B.
Baker, Col. W. A. R.E., 18 m., from April 17, '80, Bo.
Bannerman, Major A. J. S.C., Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F. S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Barker, Surg. F. C., 2 years, from May 25, 1880, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. R.E., 30 mos., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O. S.C., 16 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. G. C. A. C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 57 d., fm. Jan. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E. S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bates, Col. C. E. S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1880, M.
Bateman, Surg. Major D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R. S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from April 25, '79, M.
Becher, Major H. G. S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bean, Col. J. W. T., 1 year, from Jan. 19, '80, B.
Beaton, Surg. C. H., 1 1/2 years, from May 8, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H. Inf., 2 y., fm. Apr. 28, '79, M.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C. S.C., 2 yrs., 3 m., fm. Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. J. R. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Bellew, Surg. Maj. P. F. M.D., 1 yr., from April 24, '80, B.
Beville, Col. H. C. B. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Bo.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C. Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birney, Major J. R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S. S.C., 2 years, from April 11, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S. Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Boddam, Col. H. M. S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 5, 1879, B.
Boddam, Lieut. Col. W. W. S.C., 6 mo., from May 14, '80, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F. R.E., 2 years, from March 7, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R. S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Bolton, Col. R. H. S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E. M.D., 2 yr., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonus, Col. J. R.E., 2 y., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Boustead, Surg. Maj. R., Bo.
Boyd, Surg. H. B.
Boyle, Major R.E. S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '80, B.
Branson, Major C. E. D. Inf., 1 year, from June 5, '80, B.
Broadfoot, Capt. W. R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. P. Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W. A. S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Browne, Lieut. L. J. S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Browne, Capt. W. H. St. B. S.C., 2 y., from Apr. 25, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. Col. J. C. S.I. R.E., 2 yrs., fm. July 4, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F. S.C., 18 m., from Dec. 8, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. G. A. S.C., 2 y., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C. L. S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 21, '80, M.
Brown, Major F. D. M. V.C. S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 18, '80, B.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 18 mo., from May 20, '80, B.
Bruce, Major E. A. S.C., from July 10, '80, M.
Bruce, Major T. F. S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bunbury, Major W. R., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 24, 1880, B.
Burge, Col. R. S. S.C., M.
Burne, Col. H. K. S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H. R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K. Inf., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, Bo.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J. M.D., 2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.
Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex., R.E., 1 y., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H. L. S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 27, 1880, B.
Campbell, Capt. J. R. S.C., 14 mo., from May 22, '80, B.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C. L. R.E., B.
Candy, Major G. H. R. A. Bo.
Carnegie, Maj. D. C. S.L. Cav., 30 1/2 m., f. Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carter, Major T. T. R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V. M.D., 18 mo., fm. Apr. 1, '80, Bo.
Case, Major C. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Cautley, Major C. G. Cav., 18 mo., fm. May 1, 1880, B.
Chalmers, Col. S. Inf., 2 1/2 years, from April 8, '78, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C. T. C.S.I., S.C., 2 y., fm. Jan. 11, '80, B.
Chamier, Lt. Col. F. E. A. S.C., 1 yr. 8 m., fm. May 1, '80, B.
Channer, Capt. B. S.C., 121 days, from Aug. 28, '80, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 15, '80, Bo.
Chapman, Major R. T. Inf., 1 yr. fm. June 12, 1880, M.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W. R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Churchill, Capt. G. F. S.C., 1 y. 23 d., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clarke, Capt. H. W. R.E., 1 yr. 182 d., fm. April 26, '80, B.
Clark, Lieut. Col. E. G., 1 y. 159 d., from April 5, '80, B.
Cloet, Lieut. Col. J. G. Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Capt. A. A. S.C., 3 yrs., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Coles, Lieut. W. S.C., 1 y., from Aug. 28, '80, Bo.
Colville, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., fm. June 6, 1880, Bo.
Comyn, Major F. F. Inf., 12 mo., fm. Mar. 15, 1880, Bo.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 d., fm. April 7, '79, B.
Conway-Gordon, Maj. L. R.E., 14 m., fm. Sept. 22, '79, B.
Constant, Surg. Major F. G., 1 y. 4 m., from Nov. 3, '79, 2.
Cooke, Capt. E. S. S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 29, '79, B.
Cooper, Surg. Major C. M.D., 16 mo., fm. June 12, '80, M.
Corbyn, Major E. C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. J. S.C., 18 mo., from July 3, '80, B.
Costello, Surg. Major C. P. B.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 3, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D. S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H. S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.
Cox, Lieut. E. C. S.C., 6 m., fm. July 1, 1880, Bo.
Craigie, Capt. W. B. Cav., 3 y., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Creak, Major H. A. Cav., 14 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Crookshank, Major A. C. W. S.C., B.
Cubitt, Lieut. Col. W. G. V.C., S.C., B.

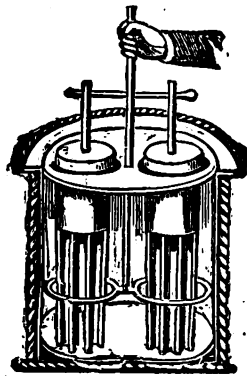
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., 32 mos. from April 8, '78, M.
Cunningham, Major W. G. K.E., 1 yr. 1 mo., 6 d., f. April 14, '80, M.
Cunningham, Capt. C. R.E., 2 y., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Col. A. A. C.B., S.C., 1 y. 182 d., fm. Jan. 3, '80, B.
Daniell, Major H. S. Cav., 15 mos., fm. May 15, '80, Bo.
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 11 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, Bo.
Davidson, Col. E. R.E., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A. S.C., 20 m., f. Mar. 26, '80, M.
Davis, Surg. C. M.B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Davis, Major A. T. Inf., 2 years, from April 9, 1880, B.
Dawson, Col. F. S.C., from June 19, 1880, M.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 y., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W. S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Major F. W. A. B.
Des Vaux, Lieut. C. H. S.C., 19 m., from May 17, '79, B.
Donnelly, Surg. Major J. M.N., 2 yrs., fm. June 19, '80, M.
Drever, Col. W. S. C.S.I., S.C., M.
Dunsterville, Col. L. D.A., S.C., 1 y., fm. April 29, '80, Bo.
Durand, Lt. Col. A. S.C., 18 mo., from June 19, 1880, Bo.
Durand, Major C. J. S.C., 2 y., from April 7, '79, B.
Edmonds, Capt. G. Unatt. List, from May 22, 1880, B.
Eliot, Capt. G. L. S.C., 18 mo., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Eliot, Col. C. S.C., 2 y., from April 22, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 23 mos., from April 21, '79, B.
Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 23 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fairweather, Surg. Major J. M.D., 1 y., from Apr. 17, '80, B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 8, '79, M.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N. S.C., 18 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Fischer, Major B. S.C., 3 years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fitzpatrick, Surg. Major J. F. M.D., M.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D. M.D., 2 y., fm. April 2, '80, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J. J. Inf., 2 y., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Foss, Lieut. K. M. S.C., 1 y., from March 7, '80, M.
Fraser, Capt. E. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. Col. T. L. S.C., 18 mo., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Major A. T., R.E., 18 m., from Sept. 8, '79, M.
Fry, Surg. Maj. W., 2 y., from July 20, '80, M.
Fulton, Maj. G. H. S.C., 30 m., from May 1, '80, Ro.
Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 3 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Gardiner, Lieut. R. E., 1 yr. 182 d., from May 30, '80, B.
Gartsdipping, Lieut. R. F. S.C., 1 y., from July 17, '80, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A. S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Glasford, Col. C. L. R. S.C., 1 year, f. March 27, '80, Bo.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W. C.B. R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon-Cumming, Maj. F. H. T. S.C., 1 y., fm. Feb. 28, '80, Bo.
Gowan, Capt. W. E. Inf., B.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 21 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L. R.E., B.
Grylls, Major G. R., 1 y., from March 25, '80, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P. S.C., 21 mos., from May 1, '79, B.
Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Harcourt, Maj. A. F. S.C., 303 d., fm. Mar. 20, '80, B.
Harris, Lt. Col. H. W. S.C., 32 mos., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Col. J. T. S.C., 22 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1 1/2 y., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T. S.O., 14 year, from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O. R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G. Inf., 1 y. 243 d., from April 21, '79, B.
Harvey, Surg. Maj. C. A., 8 mos., from April 23, '80, M.
Hawks, Lt. Col. S. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hawthorn, Lt. Col. G. S. S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 6, '80, Bo.
Hay, Lieut. H. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. H. S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heath, Lt. Col. G. J. D. S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 8, '80, M.
Heath, Lieut. H. R. S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 1, '80, B.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. J. F. Inf., 2 yrs., f. Apr. 30, '79, Bo.
Hewetson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B. S.C., 2 y., f. April 3, '80, M.
Hewitt, Lieut. W. S. C. B.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 2 y., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., B.
Hills, Major G. S. S.C., 1 y. 182 d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hildebrand, Col. C. P. Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W. S.C., 2 yrs. 6 mos., f. July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R. S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S. Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C. S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F. S.C., 6 months, from July 10, 1880, Bo.
Holloway, Major E. G. V. S.C., 2 y., from April 14, '79, M.
Home, Lt. Col. R. R.E., 20 m., fm. March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F. J. R.E., 15 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S. Cav., 2 y., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1880, Bo.
Horsley, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., M.
Houghton, Col. W. R. S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Houghton, Major K., 23 m., from April 14, '80, M.
Howell, Capt. H. S.C., 21 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Howes, Lieut. Col. F. A. R.E., M.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N. R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Ives, Major E. R. Inf., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Jackson, Major G. D'A. Cav., 18 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G. W., 260 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Jameson, Lieut. C. J. S.C., 2 y., from March 5, '79, B.
Jameson, Major L. F. S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jeffreys, Lt. Col. W. R.E., 2 y., from March 1, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W. S.C., 1 yr., from March 14, 1880, M.
Johnstone, Col. G. N. S.C., 2 y. 4 m., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Keatinge, Col. R. H. V.C. C.S.I. S.C., 2 y., fr. June 30, '78, Bo.
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 23 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
Killikelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2 y. 7 m., fm. April 20, 1878, B.
Knox, Lieut. F. R. B. S.C., 18 mo., from May 1, 1880, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R. S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Laugharne, Lieut. M. R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W. S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Lester, Col. W. C. S.C., Bo.
Lillingston, Major E. G. S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Lilly, Col. A. C. S.C., 4 m., from May 1, '80, M.
Lindsay, Major A. F. S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Little, Col. A. B. S.C., 1 year, from June 5, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Maj. K. M. S.C., 9 m., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Surg. J. M.D., 18 mo., from April 24, 1880, B.
Lockyer, Capt. W. N. R.A., 1 yr., from April 23, '80, M.
Lowe, Major N., 2 years, from Feb. 24, 1879, B.
Luard, Major C. H. R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C. E. S.C., 18 m., from Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Ludlow, Maj. E. S. S.C., 24 mos., from Dec. 9, '78, M.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. K.C.B., C.S.I. S.C., 2 y., f. Dec. 8, '79, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 18 mo., from July 17, '79, B.
Macintyre, Lt. Cl. D. V.C. S.C., 1 y. 182 d., f. June 27, '79, B.
Mackertich, Surg. S., 2 y., from March 6, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Major F. J. N., S.C., 21 m., f. March 3, '80, B.

Mackenzie, Surg. G. P., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, 1880, B.
Macloed, Lt. Col. C. D. Inf., 2 yr., from April 14, '79, Bo.
Macauland, Lt. R. C. S.C., 14 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Macdonald, Col. J. A. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 15, '80, Bo.
Mallins, Surg. H., 1 year 182 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Mallins, Surg. C., M.
M'Donnell, Surg. J. O.M., 17 1/2 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
M'Dougall, Surg. Major H. R. L., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 25, '78, Bo.
M'Dowall, Surg. Maj. C. J. F. S., 1 y., fm. Sept. 5, '79, Bo.
M'Inroy, Maj. C. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, '80, M.
M'Leod, Lieut. R. W. S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
M'Mahon, Col. C. A. S.C., 21 mo., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
McNair, Lieut. Col. H. A., Inf., 1 y. 182 d., fm. June 6, '79, B.
McNair, Col. E. J., Inf., 1 y., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
McNair, Capt. A. L. S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '80, Bo.
Mander, Major A. T. R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, Bo.
Marrett, Lieut. H. R. S.C., 1 year, from April 17, '80, B.
Martin, Lieut. Col. J. P. S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '79, B.
Mathias, Lieut. Col. H. V. S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 16, '79, B.
Maunsell, Maj. Gen. F. C. B. R.E., fm. May 22, '80, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. H. St. P. S.C., 9 m., fr. May 15, '80, Bo.
Mayhew, Capt. A. H. S.C., 21 m., from March 3, '79, Bo.
Mayne, Major R. G. Cav., 2 y., from Feb. 1, '79, Bo.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C. S.C., 2 y., fm. April 3, '83, M.
Mignon, Col. F. P. S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 9, '79, Bo.
Miller, Col. H. N. S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, Bo.
Mitford, Major R. C. W. S.C., B.
Mockler, Major E. Inf., 2 yrs., from May 10, 1879, Bo.
Moncrieff, Major C. C. S.C.I. R.E., 17 mo., f. Aug. 22, '79, B.
Money, Lieut. G. E. S.C., 16 m., from Aug. 1, '79, B.
Moore, Capt. M. J. Cav., 16 mo., from July 25, 1879, B.
Morgan, Col. W. D. S.C., 1 yr. 205 d., fm. Dec. 24, '79, B.
Morris, Capt. R. F. R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Morris, Lieut. Col. W. G. 1 year, from March 27, '80, M.
Morrison, Capt. C. S. Inf., 1 year, from April 24, 1880, B.
Morton, Col. B. W. D. S.O., 2 y., from May 26, '79, B.
Murray, Surg. Major J. M.D., 1 mo., from June 30, '80, M.
Murray, Col. W. C. R., 1 y. 243 d., from May 19, 1879, B.
Napier, Maj. the Hon. G. C. I.E. Inf., 18 m., fm. Aug. 1, '79, B.
Neave, Capt. E. S. S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 22, 1879, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G. R.E., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Nicholletts, Capt. R. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Nolan, Surg. Major W. M.D., 18 m., fm. Jan. 10, '80, Bo.
Norton, Col. E. N. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
Ogg, Surg. Major G. S. W., 2 y., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, Bo.
Ogilvie, Col. J. S. S.C., 6 mos., from Aug. 7, '80, B.
O'Kearney, Surg. Maj. F. R., 1 yr., from July 17, '80, Bo.
Olivier, Lieut. H. D. R.E., Bo.
Orpen, Lieut. R. T. R.E., Bo.
Orwen, Major A. G. S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Palmer, Surg. Major W. J., 2 years, from April 5, 1879, B.
Peile, Col. F. W. R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F. R.E., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, Bo.
Phipps, Maj. P. R.E., 2 y., from Feb. 2, 1879, Bo.
Pichall, Surg. Major J. M.D., 18 mo., fm. May 10, '80, B.
Pitchee, Major D. G. S.C., 1 y., from April 17, '80, B.
Pollock, Lieut. C. E. S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Pond, Col. A. S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, 1879, B.
Porteous, Capt. J. E. S.C., M.
Porter, Lieut. A. R. S.C., from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. C. B. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 21, '79, B.
Powers, Capt. F. T. Inf., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from Oct. 2, '78, M.
Powlett, Major P. W. S.C., B.
Prendergast, Lt. Col. G. A. S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Price, Capt. T. S.C., 2 years 6 mos., from July 3, '78, M.
Price, Col. R. H. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Purves, Surg. Major H. B., 1 y., from Feb. 4, '80, B.
Raikes, Lieut. F. D. S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '79, Bo.
Ratton, Sgt. Maj. J., M.D., 1 y. 8 m., fm. Jan. 24, '80, M.
Reilly, Lieut. E. G. S.C., 2 y., from May 21, '79, Bo.
Reid, Surg. J. M.D., 18 mo., from June 14, 1880, B.
Remington, Capt. F. A. S.C., 20 m., fm. May 17, '79, B.
Richmond, Major J. A. S.C., 1 y., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ridgeway, Capt. R. K. V.C. S.C., 18 m., fm. Mar. 17, '80, B.
Ringer, Surg. Major J., B.
Robb, Surg. J., 2 y., from April 5, '79, B.
Roberts, Col. G. K. S.C., 2 years, from May 19, '79, B.
Roberts, Major A. W. Cav., 2 yrs. 9 m., fm. May 12, '78, B.
Robinson, Lieut. Col. J. I. Cav., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Robinson, Surg. E. L., 2 y., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Rogers, Col. H. T. R.E., 2 y., fm. Mar. 21, '80, M.
Rogers, Capt. M. W. R.E., B.
Ross, Col. Sir C. G. K.C.B., S.C., 6 m., f. May 25, '80, Bo.
Ross, Surg. Maj. G. H. I., 1 y., fm. March 27, '80, Bo.
Ross, Lieut. Col. W. H., 18 m., from April 3, '80, Bo.
Ross, Capt. J. C. R.E., 1 y. 115 d., from April 24, '80, B.
Rowcroft, Lieut. Col. G. C. S.C., from July 3, '80, B.
Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G. S.C., 2 y., from April 1, '80, M.
Russell, Surg. E. G., 18 mos., from April 25, 1880, B.
Rutledge, Surg. E. B., 18 mos., fm. June 12, '80, B.
Ryves, Capt. C. M. Inf., 2 y., from March 1, 1880, Bo.
Sanderson, Surg. Maj. A. M.D., 20 mo., fm. Apr. 1, '80, M.
Scott, Col. T. L. S.C., 16 mos., from May 1, '80, M.
Scully, Surg. John, B.
Selous, Surg. Major E., 1 y. 119 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Senior, Major H. W. J. S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Shawe, Col. W. B. Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
Shoubridge, Maj. H. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '79, B.
Sibley, Col. T. H. S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '79, B.
Sinclair, Lieut. A. L. S.C., 6 m., fm. April 17, '80, Bo.
Skardon, Surg. Major T. G., 1 year, from April 18, '80, B.
Smalley, Major F. Inf., 20 mo., from May 6, 1880, M.
Smalley, Major H. R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
Smith, Lt. Col. M. G. S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 15, '79, B.
Smith, Lieut. Col. R. S.C.
Smith, Capt. C. M. R.A., 2 years, from April 12, '79, M.
Smith, Capt. W. G. Inf., 2 y., from April 21, '79, B.
Smith, Lieut. A. S.C., 1 yr. 6 mos., from June 5, '79, Bo.
Smith, Surg. Maj. H. S., 30 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Smith, Col. H. C. S.C., 20 m., fm. April 24, '80, B.
Smith, Dep. Surg. Gen. C. M.D., 6 m., fm. May 1, '80, M.
Smith, Major C. J. R.E., 18 m., from April 24, '80, M.
Smyth, Capt. E. W. Inf., 2 years, from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Smyth, Major R. G. R.E., 1 y., from April 1, '80, B.
Spence, Lieut. M. R. S.C., 19 mo., from June 17, 1879, B.
Spence, Surg. Major J. A. W., 14 mo., fm. Nov. 27, '79, M.
Spens, Lieut. Col. A. T. S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 19, '79, Bo.
Spry, Surg. Major H. W., 18 mos., from Nov. 14, '79, B.
Stace, Capt. E. V. S.C., Bo.
Stack, Lieut. Col. E. Cav., 2 y., from April 28, '79, Bo.
Stanfield, Lt. Col. H. H. Inf., 1 y. 20 d., f. Mar. 13, '80, B.
Steel, Major J. N. Inf., B.
Stewart, Maj. A. F. S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 10, 1879, Bo.
Stewart, Lieut. Col. G. S. C. B.
Stoddart, Lt. Col. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, 1879, M.

Waterhouse, Major J., S.C., 15 mo., from Dec. 13, '79, B.
Watson, Col. J. T., S.C., 1 year, from Feb. 1, 1880, B.
West, Major E. W., S.C., 10 m., from April 9, '80, Bo.
White, Surg. Major J. B., 2 y., from April 1, '80, B.
Williams, Lieut. Col. S. H., S.C., M.
Williams, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 2 year, from Jan. 30, '80, B.
Willoughby-Osborne, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., B.
Wilkins, Lt. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., 2y., f. Jan. 1, '80, Bo.
Wilkinson, Capt. A. F., Inf., 25 mo., from Oct. 3, 1878, M.
Wilson, Capt. R., Inf., 2 y., from Feb. 10, '79, M.
Winson, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Wray, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 19 mos. from May 1, '79, Bo.
Wright, Capt. J. T., R.E., 2 y., from Sept. 1, 1879, B.
Wynch, Major E. J., S.C., 20 mos., from June 22, '80, M.
Young, Lieut. C. L., R.E., Bo.
Young, Lieut. Col. D. B., S.C., 2 y., fm. Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Young, Capt. H. R., 39th Foot, 6 mos., from May 1, '80, B.
Young, Lieut. E. A., S.C., B.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place.

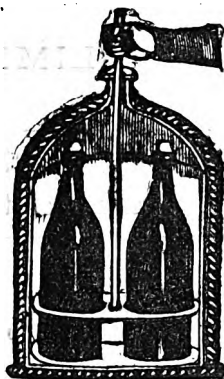
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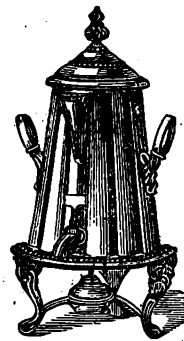
ASH, 1872.



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ROSS' PATENT SIMPLISSIMUS.

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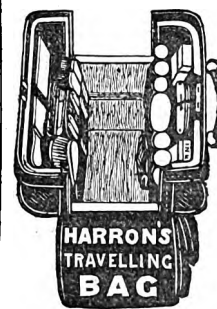
CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—see *Times*, 18th July, 1884.

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PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed to purchase the four Estates known as Phoenix, Lytton, Rosedell, and St. Thomé, in the Devalah district, S.E. Wynad, Madras Presidency, with the mining rights therein, and to work the gold reefs reported to be on these Estates.

These properties contain 800 acres more or less, are held under leases for long terms granted by the Nalliatum Rajah at almost nominal rents, *free of all royalties*, adjoin the estates of the South Indian and Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Companies, and are situated almost in the centre of the area examined by order of the Government of India and declared to be auriferous.

Serious attention has lately been directed to the existence of gold-bearing quartz in this district of India, and the valuable information collected by the Indian Government has attracted considerable capital to the development of these gold fields. The preliminary operations of the Companies already established, and the opening of reefs at low depths, &c., have as far as practicable, before the arrival of stamping machinery, fully confirmed the judgment previously formed by scientific men of the immense value of the Wynad Reefs, so that Gold Mining is now rapidly becoming an established industry of Southern India.

The high prices at which Shares of existing Companies stand in the market show the appreciation by the public of this class of enterprise.

The properties to be acquired by the Company are mentioned in the Report of Mr. Brough Smyth, contained in the Blue Book lately issued by the Indian Government, and their position is marked on the official map which forms part of that Report. The combined properties contain within themselves all the elements necessary to success in a Gold Mining enterprise. The Phoenix River, with its ample volume of water, supplies not only the necessary water-power for crushing the quartz raised on these estates, but is also expected to give to the Company the means of gaining a considerable revenue by the erection of reduction works to crush the quartz from neighbouring properties not possessed of this indispensable resource. Timber necessary for mining operations exists on the estates in large quantities, and the value of this on the spot cannot be too highly estimated.

The Government main road from Ootacamund, the headquarters of the district, to the West Coast, runs by the company's estates, which are situated forty miles from Ootacamund and seventy miles from the Coast. Great facilities are thereby ensured for the transport of machinery and plant. The estates are in the centre of a district which is esteemed by native labourers to be the most healthy in that part of the country.

The following are more detailed particulars of the properties:—

PHOENIX ESTATE, by Government survey, measures about 300 acres. It adjoins Glenrock, running parallel with it for a considerable distance from Hadiabetta Peak, from which it slopes down to the Phoenix River, which passes through the Estate. Mr. Brough Smyth's official map shows extensive old workings and two reefs on the property, and in the Report (page 33) is the following:—

"Within the boundaries of the Phoenix Estate there are two outcrops of quartz—one near the summit of Hadiabetta, and the other about 28 chains southward from it. The sites where gold has been found are marked on the map from information afforded by the proprietors of the Glenrock and Phoenix Estates.

"They say that gold in unusually large pieces is found in this area, and a sample of coarse gold was shown to me by Mr. Williams, who had had Korumbar employed in washing."

The surface rights also include about 100 acres under Coffee in full working, and about 200 acres of splendid forest, in which there is much valuable timber.

LYTTON ESTATE.—Adjoining Phoenix on the north is a small forest estate, of above sixty acres, on which Mr. Brough Smyth's map shows extensive ancient workings, which experience has shown to be the strongest indication of rich deposits below.

ROSEDELL ESTATE is contiguous to the above estate, and its area, by

Government Surveys, is 268 acres. Mr. Brough Smyth's report on this property is as follows (page 33):—

"On the Rosedell Estate east of the adjoining Glenrock, there are old workings, in which is exposed a large vein of quartz, with several smaller veins thrown off from it."

"The outcrop is a little above the road leading to Devalah, and about forty chains eastward of the Glenrock bungalow. Where it is exposed, the strike of the reef is N. 30 degrees W. The quartz is similar to that found in the vein on the summit of Chic Hadiabetta, the casing is ferruginous, and very small plates of mica appear in it. There is also a little micaceous iron ore, and the quartz in the vein is stained with oxide of iron on the faces of laminae.

"When I visited this reef I was accompanied by Mr. H. V. Ryan, the proprietor of the Glenrock Estate, and I suggested that some explorations should be made. They were accordingly undertaken under that gentleman's direction, and several pieces of quartz, with gold in moderately sized grains and minute spangles were got without difficulty.

"The Rosedell Reef is undoubtedly valuable, and will in time be thoroughly prospected."

ST. THOME ESTATE, containing by Government survey over 116 acres, adjoins Rosedell on one side, and on the other the Caroline and Adeline Estates, belonging to the South Indian Gold Mining Company. The reefs showing on these latter run, it is believed, through the St. Thomé Estate, whilst Mr. Brough Smyth's map shows very extensive workings within its boundaries.

The appendix to Mr. Brough Smyth's Report shows that amongst the specimens of quartz sent to the Museums of Madras and Calcutta, eight specimens showing visible gold were sent from the Rosedell, and one from the Phoenix Estates.

The great area acquired by this Company is not subject to the restrictions to be applied to future mining concessions by the Government of India, and as the extent of gold-bearing land thus free is being rapidly occupied, the value of the properties of the Company is thus materially enhanced. To turn this to account, power has been taken to let or sell the mining rights on portions of the lands for working, and to facilitate the formation of other Companies or native Associations for this purpose.

The auriferous nature of the quartz is proved both by Government reports and by private surveys lately made by experienced Miners now working on the Estates of the South Indian and Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Companies. The existence of extensive reefs is also vouched for, and that gold will be produced in paying quantity so soon as the machinery is at work may be therefore accepted as certain. The speculation is thus practically narrowed to a question of the amount of profit to be realised by the application of European skill and machinery to the work hitherto done by rude methods and manual labour.

The accompanying map, taken from the Government survey, shows the position of the properties relatively to other gold-bearing Estates, the names of which are well known.

On the above Estates there are, in all, about 280 acres under Coffee and Cinchona cultivation, which it is proposed to lease to Coffee Planters in the district: at a rental which, it is believed, will afford the Company a considerable revenue.

The titles to these estates have been recently examined and approved by Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, of Madras, the Solicitors to the Madras Government.

This Company is promoted by the vendors of the properties, by whom the consideration to be paid for them has been fixed at £85,000, whereof the vendors stipulate that not less than £33,000 shall be paid in fully paid up Shares of the Company, and the balance they agree to take in cash, or fully paid up Shares, in such proportion as the Directors may fix. The vendors further undertake to defray all the expenses incidental to the formation of the Company, leaving the remainder of the capital entirely available for the development of the works.

The following Agreements have been entered into:—An Agreement dated October 11th, 1880, between William Lonsdale, acting for himself and others of the one part, and Henry Thomas McNeale, as Trustee for the Company, of the other part. An Agreement dated October 9th, 1880, between Jeremiah Ryan, acting for himself and others of the one part, and William Lonsdale, acting for himself and others of the other part. An Indenture of Assignment dated 19th April, 1880, made between John Hodgson Williams of the one part, and William Lonsdale of the other part. An Indenture of Assignment dated 26th April, 1880, made between Rosa Anne Fletcher, Harry Valentine Ryan, and Jeremiah Ryan of the one part, and William Lonsdale of the other part. An Indenture of Assignment and Lease dated 17th May, 1880, made between John Warren Ryan of the first part, William Edwards Schmidt of the second part, and William Lonsdale of the third part. An Indenture of Assignment dated 9th April, 1880, made between Henry Valentine Ryan of the one part, and William Lonsdale of the other part.

These Agreements, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of the Company and of the Solicitors.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company or from the Solicitors.

If no Allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

London, 15th October, 1880.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND
OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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LONDON, OCT. 28, 1880.

[PRICE 6D.]

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EIGHTY YEARS,
18, NEW ORMOND-STREET, LONDON.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 9; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 7; Calcutta, Oct. 6.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Sept. 28, 1880:—In Madras less rain fell than in the previous week and more is wanted in places; harvesting, however, proceeds with a fair outturn. In Bombay good rain has again fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country: in other parts of the Presidency the rainfall was slight; the autumn crops are in fair condition everywhere. In Bengal there was general rain, but more is required in parts of the Patna Division: the autumn harvest is nearly completed, generally with a fair average outturn. Slight rain fell in most parts of the North West Provinces and Oudh, and more is still needed in the eastern districts; the floods in Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly have damaged the crops on low lands; prospects are in most districts fairly good. In the Punjab there was no rain during the week; prospects, are, however, on the whole favourable. In the Central Provinces general, though moderate, rain fell during the week; prospects remain good. In British Burma, where the rainfall was heavy, the crops are doing well. In some parts of Assam more rain would be beneficial, but elsewhere the weather has been seasonable. In native States prospects remain satisfactory on the whole, although in parts of Rajputana more rain is required; crops are reported to be withering in places in Mysor and Coorg owing to partial failure of the rains. General prospects throughout the Empire continue fairly satisfactory on the whole.

THE crop prospects continue to be fair throughout India.

WE have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication:—

"FROM THE VICEROY, OCT. 26.—Commissioner telegraphs, 24th. Rumour current for several days in Peshawur of disturbances in Cabul, even of death of Ameer. No post or message arrived from Cabul for seven days previous to 21st."

THE telegram from the commissioner at Peshawur is somewhat curiously worded as to dates, and only by doing a small sum in addition do we discover that for almost eleven days there had been received no news from Cabul. The bazaar rumours of the anarchy prevailing at Cabul are neither confirmed nor denied. There is too much reason to apprehend that the forces of Mussulman fanaticism are gathering, encouraged by our apparent uncertainty of policy, and incited by counsels which emanate from that league of Islam of which the headquarters at Stamboul are resorted to not only by Indian and Afghan representatives, but by even delegates from Eastern Turkestan and Malacca.

THE telegram from Kandahar contains the following items:—

"It is definitely settled that the native portion of the garrison of Kandahar, while we continue to occupy it, shall consist of Bengal and Bombay troops in equal proportions. This arrangement is being gradually carried out.

"The 9th Lancers and Major Robinson's battery of jointed guns are now the only troops of Sir F. Roberts's army still at Kandahar. The 9th Lancers will be relieved by the 13th Lancers from Lucknow.

"The intention to encamp a brigade upon the Helmund to relieve the supply difficulty has been abandoned from a scarcity of transport, all being wanted for the troops moving up and down the line or for the conveyance of supplies from India.

"The misbehaviour of the Marri Beluch tribe when an attack was made upon a party of railway labourers near Kuchal, and a quantity of treasure carried off, led to their being visited by a brigade of troops returning from Kandahar to India under General Macgregor. Each of the more important sections of the tribe is being made in turn to feel the inconvenience of the troops being

sent into its country. There has been, and it is expected that there will be, but little opposition, and equivalent of the treasure carried off is being fast recovered by the seizure and consumption of the standing crops. The troops are the 60th Rifles, the 2nd and 3rd Sikhs, the 4th and 5th Goorkhas, with the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and Swinley's Mountain Battery.

"The road to Cabul is now altogether closed, the Ameer being able to exercise no authority whatever below Ghuzni. The feud between the Hazaras and Ghilzais has for a time been healed.

"Ayub is now thoroughly established at Herat, and meditates an occupation of Nadali on the Helmund, preparatory to undertaking operations against us. The natives in that vicinity have thrown off their allegiance to Afghanistan and have declared themselves annexed to Persia.

"The Military Intelligence Department reports that Abubeker is at Sangbur, with from 500 to 800 men. He is plundering the people and stopping all supplies from being sent in. He is said to be cruelly treating all those who have afforded any assistance to Colonel Daubeney's column."

GENERAL HUME, of the Allahabad Division, has been appointed to the chief command of Kandahar, with the rank of lieutenant general. Before proceeding to take up his command Lieutenant General Hume will visit the Viceroy at Simla.

GENERAL WATSON, with the force under his command, left Kuram on the 16th inst. Before his departure General Watson held a darbar, and informed the chiefs of the Turi tribe that the British Government recognised their independence and left the internal administration of their affairs in their own hands.

MAJOR GENERAL BARCLAY states that according to a letter from one of the officers of the 66th he is able to contradict the official telegram which mentioned Major Oliver, 66th Regt., as having ridden into Kandahar ahead of the remains of his regiment. The late Major Oliver, who has since succumbed to small-pox, was brought into Kandahar on a gun carriage perfectly exhausted. He assisted General Burrows during the retreat in doing all in his power to restore some sort of order, and was much pained at seeing his name mentioned in the public papers as having reached Kandahar before his men.

THE Foreign Secretary and Sir R. Sandeman arrived at Kandahar on Friday.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY acts as president of the Council during the Viceregal tour.

THE indisposition of Sir Ashley Eden continues, and a Bengal paper says it is probable his Honour will shortly retire from the Lieutenant Governorship.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN has not yet accepted the succession to Sir F. Haines as commander in chief in India.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MACPHERSON is to have the rank of major general for his late services and to command the Lucknow Division.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER TAYLOR, K.C.B., R.E., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India President of the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, in the room of Col. Chesney, R.E., who proceeds to India as Secretary to the Military Department of the Government of India. General Taylor served in the Sutlej campaign in 1846 and in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. He was second in command of Engineers throughout, and director of the attack at the siege of Delhi, for which he received brevet of major and the thanks of the Governor General of India; commanded the Bengal Engineers at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and was severely wounded at the storming of the Begun's Palace. For the latter service he was created a C.B., and received the brevet of lieutenant colonel.

A CALCUTTA telegram says that the late ominous rumours concerning the missing of Burmese troops on the British frontier are reported to be without foundation. The Chief Commissioner telegraphs that all is quiet and there is no cause for alarm.

THE Prince of Wales has sent Sir Henry Ramsay the following telegram:—"Am greatly shocked by the dreadful accident at Naini Tal. Pray make known my deep sympathy."

A TELEGRAM states that the committee appointed to investigate the matter has reported favourably for the retention of Naini Tal as a sanatorium for the troops. The measures to secure the station from further landslips have already begun. The Government have sanctioned an outlay of two lakhs towards that object.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY and Co. and Messrs. H. S. KING and Co. have been asked as representative agents to collect and transmit subscriptions on behalf of the widows and orphans and others rendered destitute by the landslip at Naini Tal. There are many cases urgently requiring assistance. We give elsewhere a list of the Naini Tal committee, who will administer the funds collected.

GENERAL LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA attains his seventieth year on December 6 next, when by the regulations of the service he should be placed on the Retired List. It is proposed, however, to allow his lordship to remain on the Active List to complete his term of office as Governor of Gibraltar, which does not expire until October, 1882.

GENERAL SIR F. F. MAUDE, commanding the Rawul Pindi Division, has made an appeal on behalf of the Lawrence Asylum, at Murree, which is at present badly in want of funds.

THE Kandahar correspondent of the *Times of India* says that "should nothing occur to necessitate the active intervention of our troops in the affairs of Afghanistan before the close of February next it is almost certain that Kandahar will be then evacuated and our troops withdraw to Quetta." This was dated Oct. 9.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says that, as a matter of course, Mr Griffin's criticisms are confined to the portion of Afghanistan with which he himself was concerned. Even Mr. Griffin would, we presume, admit that the question of the retention of Kandahar, to say nothing of Pishin and Quetta, is affected by considerations other than those which apply to Cabul. It strikes us that a person may be a very respectable Lawrencite and yet think twice before deciding that we should abandon the southern portion of Yakub Khan's late kingdom.

It is officially stated that the dates from which the grant of batta to troops and details crossing the frontier is to cease is as follows:—For the Khyber and Kuram lines from August 15; for Southern Afghanistan from Sept. 20.

THE inquiry ordered by the Government into the charge against Chunder Sing, the son of the Raja of Chota Oodeypore, one of the Rewa Kanta States, of the alleged murder of his younger wife, has been concluded. Many witnesses were examined, and Mr. Birdwood, before whom the inquiry was held at Godhra, has submitted a private report to the Government.

THE Madras Government have suspended an official of position pending the result of the inquiry that they are making into some transactions connected with a gold mining concession.

IN the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 1st inst. the Hon. Mr. Stokes moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the issue of "certificates declaring the bearer thereof entitled to the principal sum stated therein, and coupons for the interest payable on such principal sum," on the ground that the Governor General may from time to time desire to repeat the experiment that was so successful in the issue of the Four and a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1880, and to "issue like certificates with or without coupons in respect of other loans." There are two points on which it is considered essential that the law should be definitely fixed—first, that the coupons shall be transferable by delivery; secondly, that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them shall be a full discharge to

the Government. Most useful financial invention the coupon bond.

It is understood that the board of visitors for the Cooper's Hill College have proposed some modifications in the mode of admission to that institution. The limit of age for admission is to be raised from nineteen to twenty-one years, and admission is to be by a pass instead of a competitive examination, the final competition for Indian appointments taking place at the end of the college course. Applicants for admission who, on passing the prescribed test, will be eligible to enter the college in order of application, should address the secretary.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on Sept. 23 was Rs.1,17,47,271-7-3.

It is stated that the Dutch Government is about to appoint a new General Governor of the East Indian Colonies. The ex-Minister of Marine, Jonkheer Wichers, who now commands one of his Majesty's vessels in the East, will succeed Mr. van Lansberghe, who has been for six years at the head of Indian affairs.

THE *Standard* hears from Teheran that the Kurds have demanded the surrender of Urumiah, a town which they have invested. Mr. Abbott, the English Consul General, is there and acting as intermediary. Reinforcements are being sent against the rebels from several directions. The Sheikh Abdullah has issued a proclamation calling upon the Turkish and Persian Kurds to unite as an independent nation, with himself as their sovereign.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Cavaliere G. Maddalena as consul at Larnaca, with jurisdiction over the whole territory of the Island of Cyprus, for his Majesty the King of Italy.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have considered the letter of the Government of India relative to the proposal to alter the days of the departure of mail steamers and resolved to recommend Thursday evening during the N.E. monsoon and Monday evening during the S.W. monsoon.

LIEUT. THE HON. G. VERNON, 12th Lancers, has rejoined his regiment at Secunderabad, but it is said that the circumstances of his recent arrest at Pana will be reported to the Commander in Chief of the Madras Presidency.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, C.E.; Mr. L. A. St. Clair, Public Works Department.

AN open competition for the situation of clerk of the superior class in the Accounts Department of the India-office will be held in London on Tuesday, Nov. 23, and following days. Clerks in the Accounts Department of the India-office, in which the present vacancy exists, receive salary commencing at £100 per annum, and rising by annual increments of £16 to £350, with a prospect of promotion.

THE Chief Commissioner of Mysor has reported to Government on the subject of the alleged disappearance of State jewels from the Mysor Palace, and his report is considered by the Governor General in Council to be "completely satisfactory."

THE rulers of native States are subscribing very liberally to the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers killed or wounded. The Puttiala Council of Regency have just intimated their intention of placing £10,000 at the disposal of the Supreme Government on behalf of the fund.

SIR F. ROBERTS has engaged a passage in the *Peshawar*, which leaves Bombay on the 30th inst. He will be accompanied by two members of his late staff, Major Pretymann, R.A., and Major Kennedy.

DURING the week ending Sept. 25 there were 189 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22.9 per 1,000 of population per annum. In Madras the same week there were

283 deaths, the death-rate being 37.0 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay for the week ending Sept. 28 the deaths numbered 416, giving a death-rate of 31.7 per annum.

THE Maharaja of Benares has given Rs.1,000 to the Naini Tal Fund.

THE only Christian church in Cashmere, situated in the Golden Valley, has been destroyed by fire, but under what circumstances has not transpired. The Maharaja has sent officers to institute inquiries:

THE returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the first five months of the current financial year show that the import duty collected amounted to Rs.1,71,44,446, the export duty to Rs.25,50,289 in the period named, as against Rs.1,63,37,830 and Rs.22,37,746 respectively for the same period of the past year.

THE Wainad Planters' Association have been informed that the Government of India, having made full inquiries, consider that little or nothing can be done to make Beypore a harbour, and that with regard to the railway from Mysor through the Wainad District to Beypore, the country is too sparsely populated and the engineering difficulties too great to warrant the line being taken in hand.

THE LATE SIR W. MEREWETHER.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, in an article reviewing the services of this eminent official, says that the following out of Sir W. Merewether's plans in one particular secured the pacification of the Khelat State and the recognition by its ruler and people of the advantages of keeping on good terms with the Indian Government. But his proposals were only half accepted, and the neglect of his advice on other points has resulted in landing the country in the present and preceding Afghan campaigns and Heaven knows what future complications. The object Sir W. Merewether had in view was the pacification of the Sind frontier without exciting hostility against us in other quarters, and his proposals were calculated to effect that object. His scheme was not, however, received with favour at headquarters. Later a portion of his advice, namely, the adoption of a policy of armed intervention to secure the tranquillity of Beluchistan, was acted upon, in the expedition under Major (now Sir Robert) Sandeman, but in such a way that, although the object of securing the fealty of the Khan of Khelat was attained, the apprehensions of Shere Ali of Kabul were so effectually aroused that he departed from his attitude of friendliness towards us and commenced coquetting with the Russians, a change of front which led to many complications and ultimately to the third Afghan war.

THE MAIWAND TELEGRAM.

MAJOR ADAM, A.Q.M.G. Kandahar Force, writes thus to the *Bombay Gazette*:—"Perceiving by the papers which have lately come to hand that exception is taken to the expression used in one of the telegrams reporting General Burrows's defeat at Maiwand, I write to ask you to publish this letter of explanation. I am the responsible person for having telegraphed that the brigade was 'annihilated.' When the report was first received it was so described, and, knowing that the wire would almost immediately be cut, I hastened to write down what had been reported. Subsequent telegrams modified the first report and were sent off in succession, as news came in, until the wire was cut for good about eight o'clock. This explanation I consider due to General Primrose, and I have no hesitation in assuming the responsibility of what was my act."

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN ON AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

THE general purport of Mr. Griffin's remarkable speech at the farewell dinner given in his honour was contained in the telegram published in our columns of the 20th inst. It is of so much importance that we give *verbatim* the part of his oration referring to Afghan policy and affairs:—

"As we are on the subject of Cabul I would say a few words to show how superficial is the criticism which has been directed against the choice of Abdul Rahman, the march of General Roberts, and the withdrawal from Northern Afghanistan. In the first place, the selection of Abdul Rahman was not, as has been represented, an accident. We are told he is a creature of Russia, who, having conquered Turkistan, was accepted by the Government as it had no other choice. The truth is that before it was known that Abdul Rahman had crossed the Oxus he had been deliberately selected by Lord Lytton as the most likely candidate for the throne; that I went to Cabul with distinct instructions from the Viceroy to at once enter into correspondence with him; and that from that day until his accession the Government has never for a moment wavered in its policy. What was inaugurated by the late Conservative Government was carried

energetically to a successful conclusion by the present Viceroy. The criticism, which at first sight seemed plausible, that, while we went to war to stop Russian influence in Cabul, we have yet seated on the throne a *protégé* of Russia, is seen to be trivial, if it be understood that it was for this very reason that he was selected. Ameer Sheer Ali Khan sinned through ignorance; Abdul Rahman possessed complete knowledge, and a careful study of history and of human nature seemed to suggest that those who knew Russia best would like her least. Again, with regard to the withdrawal from Cabul. The action of General Stewart, who has honoured me with his presence to-night, and whose distinguished services we all rejoice have been recognised by her Majesty and the Government of India, has been criticised as open to grave misapprehension. It is said that he should have remained at Cabul to furnish a base for General Roberts's Kandahar advancing force, and that the withdrawal immediately after the Maiwand defeat would be attributed to fear by both the people of Afghanistan and of India. It certainly did not occur to any of us at Cabul that our retirement could be so misinterpreted, when, at that very moment, a large force was starting, not for India, but to march, heedless of opposition, through the heart of Afghanistan, from Cabul to Kandahar. The criticism is as foolish as it is unworthy of Englishmen. As to remaining to support General Roberts's advance, he might as reasonably have been detained to support our retirement. General Stewart, with characteristic generosity, had given him the pick of the Cabul regiments; and he had a stronger fighting force than that left behind, which was encumbered with the transport, sick, followers, and stores of both the Cabul and Kandahar armies. We further knew, with absolute certainty, that there would be no opposition to General Roberts on this side of Ghuzni or at Ghuzni itself, while it was improbable that there would be any on this side of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. We also believed that if there were opposition it would make very little difference. It was not for us, at Cabul, who were intimately acquainted with General Roberts and his brigadiers, Generals Macpherson, Baker, and Macgregor, who knew the gallant spirits of the officers and the splendid material of the regiments chosen, British and native, to doubt for one moment the success of a force which, led by such generals and composed of such men, could march from one end of Asia to the other. The reverse at Maiwand did not thus advance or retard the withdrawal from Cabul by a single day, nor was there any reason that it should. We withdrew because it had long before been decided to do so when an Ameer had been acknowledged by the Government, lest by remaining we might destroy our own work. Abdul Rahman having been recognised as Ameer, our withdrawal was necessitated by every consideration of sound policy. If he had come to Cabul with the British army still there he would have become at once unpopular as a creature of the Government, supported by British bayonets, and he would have fallen on our retirement. Between the soldiers and his people conflicts would have been unavoidable; disputes on questions of jurisdiction would have arisen; the country would again have become excited, and we should undoubtedly have had to occupy Cabul for another winter, or retire at an unfavourable season, through a hostile, instead of as now a friendly, population. Gentlemen, what do our critics want? What would they have done in our place? If they say annexation, then I can only thank God that the destinies of the country are not as yet entrusted to the hands of crackbrained enthusiasts who fancy it a high and imperial policy for the Government to drag its coat through Asia for barbarians to trample on. I shall never, after to-night, speak as an official of the Punjab Government. So you will forgive me if I make a last confession of political faith. I have, probably, been during the last twelve years as much concerned with Afghan and frontier politics as any one now in India, and I leave the Punjab with the unshaken conviction that the foreign policy of Lord Lawrence, my friend and master, is the only sound one. His views are called obsolete; but the principle which inspires them is of truth and common sense; and Lord Lawrence's reputation will live when the clamour of his detractors has long been forgotten. 'Masterly inactivity' which, by the way, was a phrase used a hundred years before Lord Lawrence's time, is, rightly understood, the proper foreign policy for India. It does not signify national humiliation or indifference to the national honour. 'Masterly inactivity' abroad means 'masterly activity' at home, the development of the country, lightened taxation, and the general prosperity of the people. India cannot enjoy both military glory and internal progress; and if she stretches forward to clutch the soldier's laurels she will assuredly find her hand only filled with thistles. It is not fair to compress a policy into an epithet. Suppose, for example, I were to dissect the 'scientific frontier' which, I hope, will ere long be swept, together with Wynaad goldfields and narrow-gauge railways, into that limbo where all Indian rubbish is treasured. Gentlemen, our scientific frontier is not the Indus; it is not any mountain range stretching from the Khyber to the Safed Koh, from the Safed Koh to the Hindu Kush, and from the Hindu Kush to Bankruptcy. The scientific frontier of India, the only one which is worth having, is in the strong arms and brave hearts of a loyal and contented people—Sikhs, Punjabi, Mussulmans, Dogras, and Goorkhas. What do you wish more? These troops, led by British officers, and supported by and excited to a noble rivalry by British soldiers, will scatter like chaff any army which any Power, European or Asiatic, can ever bring against you."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIAN ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.*

FIRST NOTICE.

THE statistics which we were enabled to publish a short time since showed that the reconstituted Indian Museum had succeeded in attracting a goodly number of visitors. That they might be able to understand what they saw was the object of the handbook which Dr. Birdwood was commissioned to prepare in time for the opening of the new museum in May last. The needful pressure to be in time caused some inaccuracies to creep into the first issue; but the present form of the handbook, or of the portly and handsome volume which represents in a library form the more popular and portable guide to the treasures of the museum, has been carefully purged of such accidental blemishes. And Dr. Birdwood deserves the thanks, not for the first time, of all who are interested either from a retrospective or a prospective point of view in the industrial arts of India. At the present time there is in preparation, as our readers know, an exhibition of industrial art and manufacture to be held next year at Simla. In the programme, or rather in a memorandum explanatory of the programme, we are told that "during the last few years there has been a great revival of public taste, in the course of which it has become universally recognised as a principle that all truly national and indigenous forms of art and ornamentation are valuable in themselves, and are to be preserved." This, which is put forward as the *motif* of the Simla committee, might be accepted as the ruling principle of the Indian Museum and the leading idea of Dr. Birdwood's work. He necessarily takes a wide view, and, writing as he is for English readers, whose notions of the Indian arts and manufactures are vague and confused, commences by grounding them thoroughly in that which, in India as in all ancient art, is the essential preliminary to a comprehension of its development, viz., some knowledge of the religions of the people. As it would be a hopeless task to examine with any intelligence any collection of works of art, ancient or medieval, without knowing the leading features of the cultus which inspired the artists, the deities and demigods, the heroes and legendary beings, in whose honour the artists wrought, so to examine with any true power of discernment the specimens of Indian art, some knowledge of the Indian Pantheon must be adhibited. The symbolism of the multiform and monstrous figures, which otherwise are unmeaning and repulsive, will become clear when they are expounded, and reveal the gradual development of the earliest Aryan religion, its myths and legends, into the later and more corrupt and complicated Brahmanism. The exposition of their development, aided by the numerous plates, will prove a valuable companion, not only to the visitors at the Indian Museum, but the students of comparative religion. In this particular branch we look to see a wider extension of the means of study at the museum, a larger following of the subject that Dr. Birdwood has succinctly handled. Indo-China, on the one side, and more ancient and more distant mythologies need to be correlated by means of examples and teaching such as the museum and the handbook combined present for the Indian division of the mighty subject. The truth that the domestic and foreign influences which affect the arts of a country are always most satisfactorily traced in its architecture, is carefully stated and acted upon by Dr. Birdwood. As the service of the gods and the influence of the heroic legends governed the growth of art, so do the architectural peculiarities of ornamentation show the predominance of different race peculiarities. Dr. Birdwood says: "Those who are familiar with the decorative details of the art manufactures of India will recognise a distinct *Dravidian* style marked by the use of *swami* ornament. There are other distinct styles; one marked by the knop and flower pattern is called Saracenic, but I prefer to call it Aryan, because the use of its characteristic ornamentation was simply revived in India by the Persianised Arabs, Afghans, and Mongols. Another presents the Archaic forms of ornament found in the jewellery and other art work of Central India and Orissa and parts of Bengal. It is a purely indigenous style, and yet quite distinct: from the style prevailing among the so-called aboriginal Turanian tribes of the Inner Himalayas, the decorative forms of which are often quite Chinese." This first, or introductory, portion of Dr. Birdwood's volume prepares the reader for a deeper and more thoughtful appreciation of the second part, which is more practically illustrative of the modern handicrafts of India, which still are mainly unchanged from those which, in Western parlance, we call ancient. Modern mongrel imitations have partially depraved the original and traditional forms and patterns, just as engineer building has introduced the worst deformities of so-called architecture. We hope to recur to the more detailed explanation of the true specialities of the hereditary Indian manufacturers, of whom it is well said: "The mere touch of their fingers, trained for 3,000 years to the same manipulations, is sufficient to transform whatever foreign work is placed for imitation in their hands into something rich and strange and characteristically Indian."

* "The Industrial Arts of India." By GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I. Published for the Committee of Council on Education by Chapman and Hall (Limited).

OFFICIAL PAPERS.*

THE fourth précis of official papers for the past session has appeared, containing the essence of no less than eighty "Blue Books," occupying in their original form more pages than we care to count. The utility of these series of publications becomes more evident with each successive number, and it must become as indispensable for reference as even the volumes of "Hansard." Looking at the excellent index, we referred to reports on the use of Kopt's Erbswurst food forwarded to India and South Africa for the troops, and were surprised to find "No reports on this subject were received from India." The précis of the parochial charities of the city of London is a most valuable and instructive document, giving almost at a glance the extraordinary congeries of these foundations for wasting money. "India" has only the return asked for by Mr. Balfour of gross revenue and expenditure for eighteen years, and the army Indian home charges appropriation account for 1878-79.

* "Pécis of Official Papers." No. 4. Session 1880. W. H. Allen and Co.

COUNTY RHYMES.*

THE rural neighbourhood of Flirton Croft is "upon the uplands found, by sheltring slope of undulating ground, where health inspiring breezes never fail to spread their influence o'er th' encircling vale." Here J. T. B. "pitched his tent" *poetically*, as we may fairly assume he did not seek "return of strength to gain" under canvas on English uplands. And we imagine he must have regained a large amount of strength to go through the manual labour of writing out the curious quantity of metrical prose contained in the little volume. Village polemics and gossip furnish forth the subjects intermixed with small lyrics to "The Lily," to "A Favourite Magpie," &c. We fancy the best bit of autobiography is contained in the lines:—

"So he would oft'n to his friends submit
Some few short lines he called 'a pretty bit,'
For their approval, in a tone of voice
Which seemed to say 'they must pronounce them choice.'"

We are sorry for the Flirton people.

* "Stray Leaves from the Roadside." By J. T. B. Provost and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SAD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly give insertion in your valuable paper to the following facts?—The smack *Nautilus* was cast on the rocks at Pendine on June 3 last, and was got off at the neap tide, since when she has been lying on the beach at Laugharne. The owner (J. T.), having no means, was obliged to resort to subscriptions to enable him to repair the smack; and he was thus enabled to commence the repairs, and has expended the whole of the amount collected—viz., £10 12s. It is estimated that about £14 more are required to complete his repairs, and as he is unable to meet this expense himself, and his vessel is his only means of subsistence for himself and family—consisting of four children—the eldest son being now dangerously ill with typhoid fever, I appeal to the kind public for assistance on his behalf, and shall be obliged with the smallest donation.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

THEOBALD RINGER, Surgeon Major, 7th Bl. Cav.
Laugharne, St. Clear's, South Wales, Oct. 19.

THE LICENSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I fear that future historians will accuse us of great imbecility in our attempts to tax our subjects in India. The official report on the license-tax published in the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 23rd ultimo, proves our ignorance and want of sound judgment in financial matters. The following is the mode by which we try to discover the ostensible means and secret profits of merchants in India:—"The circumstances or ostensible means of some half million of persons were elaborately inquired into, not, it is true, as a rule, with the result of securing any very conclusive evidence, but laboriously and pertinaciously. Their houses were visited and mentally appraised; their horses and cattle (if they had any), their brass utensils and style of house-keeping silently estimated; the clothes they wore, the aspects of their faces even, scrutinised in hopes of gaining some just conception of their wealth. Happy was the assistant who found an elephant tied up near the house of one Drigpal Singh; here, at least, was something substantial to build on." After all the trouble that our best officers have taken they have only arrived at guesses. Now, consider for one moment what trouble has been taken: uselessly taken; what valuable time has been wasted. "Throughout the cold weather the diaries of officers teemed with entries showing that half their time (often entire days), day after day, was occupied with license-tax work." What has been the effect of the license-tax on our subjects in India? At first it inspired hatred; now it breeds contempt. The taxpayer sees clearly that the officer making the assessment can only after the most strenuous endeavours, make a guess, and, if the guess

be excessive, he can only revile Government and pay; he denounces the tax as a piece of oppression which no good Government would resort to. The lists of our best officers are full of errors, and mere paupers have in a large number of cases been assessed. It was supposed by our financiers that by exempting the poorer classes justice would be done; but it has been proved that native agents employed to collect the tax have, in a very large number of cases, continued to collect it from the poor and pocket the sums obtained; they have found that disobedience to the provisions of the law has facilitated a system of embezzlement and fraud.

Under the income-tax the law declared that all the poor would be exempt, the assessment on whom was less than two shillings a year; but native officials easily evaded this provision, and poor people, unable to pay two shillings, were clubbed into parties of three and forced to pay eightpence each, their payments being recorded as the contribution of one person. I have known a beggar assessed as a banker, and when nothing could be got out of him the truth was officially confessed; a mistake had been made but was not reported for upwards of a year.—Your obedient servant,
Oct. 19. T.

THE LICENSE-TAX IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. St. George Tucker's letter of last week, showing the deplorable results of the license-tax in India, will you allow me to cite a case just decided by the High Court of Bombay, from which it would appear that, in addition to the evils denounced in that letter, the working of the License-tax Act has affected the independence or the intelligence of judges belonging to the Civil Service, and whose advancement, therefore, depends greatly on the goodwill of the Government? Pujabhai, a small dealer in the Khaira district, appealed to the collector against a charge of Rs.25 made on him for a license-fee under the Bombay License-tax Act of 1878. The collector increased the charge to Rs.60 and caused the same to be recovered; whereupon the aggrieved party appealed to the Judge of Ahmedabad. The judge dismissed the appeal on the ground that Section 12 of the Act in question authorises the collector to pass such order as he thinks fit, and that Section 23, excluding appeals, makes the collector a judge for the purposes of the Act. The High Court of Bombay, however, upon further appeal, held that in Section 12, saying "the collector may pass such order thereon as he thinks fit," the words "order thereon" must be taken as meaning an order relevant to the petition, which an order enhancing the fee cannot be deemed to be. The High Court ruled, therefore, that the collector had exceeded his authority, and that the plaintiff had a cause of action against him for the difference between Rs.60 and Rs.25, the sum mentioned in the list published under Section 10 of the Act. The order of the Court of Ahmedabad was reversed and the collector was directed to pay the plaintiff's costs of the appeal to the High Court. The numerous instances in which fees have been enhanced by collectors upon appeal will show how the people have been subjected to illegal demands on the part of the Government; while the courts instituted for their protection have, through ignorance or subserviency, connived at the injustice.—I am,
Sir, your obedient servant,
Oct. 26. J. D.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

THERE is no one point brought out more clearly in the report of the Indian Famine Commission than that of the importance of extending lines of communication. The commissioners state: "It is to the future extension of railways that we look as the most complete justification of our belief that the trade of the country may be confidently left to provide for the supply of food in times of scarcity." The dissent minute of Messrs. Caird and Sullivan is based entirely on the want in India of means of communication. They urge, and with a good deal of force, the storage of food by Government in those localities "distant from the lines of railway communication; and they close with the remark, "nor do we at present counsel interference with trade, except in localities with which it has as yet imperfect means of communication. There can be but little doubt that at present the Government are, as it were, burning the candle at both ends. They are giving India the benefit of freedom of trade, under which the produce is drawn out of the country through the influence of high prices, but they fail to give that safeguard in railways which will bring food back into the different localities when needed. In old times food never found its way out; there was no demand beyond the local one, and in every locality the excess of production was stored in the ground and became a real insurance fund—unlike Sir John Strachey's—against famine. Now trade enhances the price of grain, all surplus stocks are disposed of, and, when famine comes, there is not only no reserve of food but there are no railways to carry food into the famine-stricken districts. The commissioners state: "Judging from these considerations, we can have no doubt that the surplus produce of India, taken as a whole, at present furnishes the means of meeting the demands of any part of the country likely to suffer from famine at any one time." But then further on they write: "Until, however, th

whole country is more completely supplied with railways or canals, by which food can be transported rapidly, cheaply, and in large quantities to every part where severe want may exist, the possibility of some unusual demand for Government interference in particular localities, or for special classes of people, cannot be shut out, nor the danger of the occurrence of a great calamity altogether removed." This, taken with the expression of Lord Hartington's in introducing the Indian Budget, which we quoted some days ago, "I think the most satisfactory feature of that position (Indian finance) is the increasing productiveness of the public works to which I have referred," should certainly lead to a more active prosecution of railways as one of the best insurances against loss of life by famine. We would be glad to see this matter taken up with more interest in our own presidency; in Bengal they are doing a good deal quietly, but here, where there has been so much suffering from famine of late, and where a scarcity was threatening only a few days ago, there is nothing done and apparently nothing thought of. Another matter which we have urged and in which this famine commission report supports us, is the re-establishment of the agricultural department as a distinct department, and not as a subdivision, as now, only of sufficient importance to claim a portion of the time of one of the secretaries to Government. The special commission recommends the appointment of a famine commissioner, who should be the head of a department to obtain agricultural, vital, and economic statistics throughout the country; under him there should be for each province a director of agriculture who would "control the statistical officers and be the adviser of the local Governments on all matters relating to agriculture and statistics." "In ordinary times he should discharge these duties and superintend all measures designed to improve the agriculture of the country." It is suggested that all the officers of this department should prepare for their duties by a "technical training in scientific and practical agriculture." Such a department might be made of immense benefit to this country; there would be danger, we admit, of attempts to introduce at once too much science; the inclination would be to urge the immediate abolition of old practices and adopt those recommended by scientists, but if prudent men were appointed to these posts this would soon right itself. And it is not only as regards famine but also as regards trade that the statistics which such a department would furnish would be invaluable. The figures now given are generally too late to be of any use to the merchant, and trade is carried on in ignorance of the statistics so vital to its intelligent conduct. With all the means at our disposal in the shape of telegraphs we are still lamentably behind the rest of the world in prompt information as to extent and prospects of the crops. In a country so entirely dependent on agriculture an agricultural department ought to be one of the first to be established, and every effort should be made to give the promptest information. At present we have a kind of Agricultural Department as a branch of one of the secretariat departments of the Supreme Government; but so important a matter requires the whole attention of an able staff, and such a department would naturally be the one to take the responsibility of dealing with future famines. A third point brought clearly out by this report is the danger of interfering with factory labour. The commissioners state: "A main cause of the disastrous consequences of Indian famines, and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of providing relief in an effectual shape, is to be found in the fact that the great mass of the population directly depends on agriculture, and that there is no other industry from which any considerable part of the community derives its support. The failure of the usual rain thus deprives the labouring class, as a whole, not only of the ordinary supplies of food obtainable at prices within their reach, but also of the sole employment by which they can learn the means of procuring it. The complete remedy for this condition of things will be found only in the development of industries other than agriculture, and independent of the fluctuations of the seasons." Surely this should lead our legislators to deal very tenderly with factory labour when the proposed bill comes up again for discussion. It is essential before any step is taken in the way of restricting labour that it should be clearly made out that there is an evil to be met. That certain philanthropists at home who have suggested active measures in this direction are sincere in their views we do not for a moment doubt. But the picture they drew of the condition of the children working in our mills was certainly an exaggerated one. The evidence of men whose knowledge depends on what they hear from others is of but little value in such a discussion. The Local Government should take steps to ascertain the truth. It is in Bombay chiefly that the evil which will result from such legislation will mainly fall, and the members of this Government ought to be able to give an intelligent opinion on the subject—not one based on statements of the mill-owner only—not gained by visiting any one well regulated mill on a certain fixed day—but by careful investigation made by those in whom they can trust. If the children come from the mills at night wearied, worn-looking, or emaciated, by all means legislate for their protection; but if they invariably appear, as we have always met them, sprightly, playful, and healthy, they cannot be overworked, and legislation is unnecessary. We trust that this famine report will lead the Supreme Legislative Council to deal ver cautiously with a matter so vital to the general interests of the country.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE MAHOMEDANS OF MADRAS AND THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

THE Mahomedans of Madras have resolved to present his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos with a farewell address before he bids adieu to the shores of that city. It may be interesting to inquire if there is anything for which the Mahomedans residing in the capital of the southern Presidency have specially to be grateful for to the duke. So far as we are aware, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has not in any signal way shown any decided partiality for Mahomedans in preference to other sections of the community, as appeared to be the case in the time of the late Lord Hobart, who seemed to have made it almost his duty to advance the interests of the followers of the Prophet. Yet, we are inclined to think that there are points in the ducal *régime* that will link it with the memories of the Mahomedans of Madras. It will ever be a pleasant and proud recollection to Mahomedans that the destinies of the Presidency were entrusted to one holding so exalted a position among the illustrious nobles of England. To have had as Governor a duke must have pleased the extravagant ideas of a Mahomedan mind as to grandeur and titular dignities. The efforts made by his Grace to alleviate distress during the time of the severe famine that has marked a dark period during the reign of the duke must call for an expression of thankfulness from the Mahomedan community, for a good deal of the charity dispensed at the time in Madras was directed to relieving the wants of the starving Mahomedan poor in Triplicane. There can be no doubt that but for the prompt measures adopted by the duke, and the policy observed by him in regard to the relief operations, the distress and suffering among the Mahomedan population would have been much greater than it was. The interest evinced by his Grace's Government in promoting the spread of education among the Mahomedan population of the Presidency ought also to afford a topic calling for sentiments of gratitude. The late Lord Hobart, perceiving the apathy shown by the Mahomedans in regard to the education of their children, endeavoured to rouse in them a feeling of interest in a subject of such vast importance to themselves. The measures begun in Lord Hobart's reign were continued by the Government of the duke, and the action of the Government was supplemented by the kindly personal efforts of the late Lady Anna Gore-Langton, sister of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The Gore-Langton School in Triplicane will serve as a monument to remind all Mahomedans of the *régime* of the duke and of the special interest evinced in their welfare by his Grace's sister of honoured memory. In addition to the interest taken by his Grace in the spread of education among the Mahomedan population, there has been a desire on the part of his Grace to admit qualified Mahomedans into the public service; and that his Grace respected the wishes and prejudices of the community may be inferred from the appointment recently made of a successor to the late Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Saib Bahadur. The Government might have departed from the policy inaugurated by the late Lord Hobart on the ground that no sufficiently qualified Mahomedan was to be found to fill the vacancy, but his Grace, desirous of pleasing the Mahomedans, selected for the post a junior Mahomedan member of the Unconventured Service, whose claims and qualifications, as far as is publicly known, were he a member of any other section of the community, would not have given him any chance in the race for appointment. The points we have alluded to show that the Mahomedan community have grounds for the demonstration of gratitude they intend to make before his Grace leaves Madras. It is thought by some that the farewell address to the duke would be incomplete without an assurance of their loyalty in reference to the Ooty scare. Any such assurance, we think, would be a great mistake, laying the presenters of the address open to an unpleasant rebuke. It will certainly be in very bad taste for the Madras Mahomedans, in a valedictory address, to at all refer to such a disagreeable episode in the duke's reign as that which was recently enacted at Ootacamund. Further, it would be quite out of place and uncalled for, as to speak of their loyalty would be to presume that it was doubted, which is not the case, so far as the Mahomedan residents of Madras are concerned.—*Madras Times*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER AT LUCKNOW.—A murderous assault was recently made upon Mr. Marshall, who for many years was in charge of the Lucknow Central Gaol. Mr. Marshall was sleeping in the sitting room, with the door open on to the verandah of his house in Generalgunge, when, in the middle of the night, he was violently seized, an attempt made to throttle him, and as the would-be-murderer made his exit—apparently on some alarm being given—he slashed Mr. Marshall across the chest with some heavy cutting instrument, perhaps a tulwar, and, from the direction of the wound, extending from shoulder to shoulder across the chest just below the chin, it seems likely that his throat was aimed at.—*Lucknow Times*.

THE NAINI TAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.—This committee is composed as follows:—President—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner. Vice Presidents—The Hon. Sir Robert Stuart, chief justice; Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, commissioner of Kumaon. Members—C. P. Carmichael, Esq., Board of Revenue; W. C. Plowden, Esq., Board of Revenue; C.

Robertson, Esq., secretary to Government. Col. H. Brownlow, R.E., secretary to Government; H. B. Webster, Esq., inspector general of police; E. T. Atkinson, Esq., accountant general; Rev. B. T. Atlay, chaplain; Major Garstin, junior assistant commissioner; Major Erskine, secretary to Government; Major Holt, commanding the depot; Dr. Hamilton depot surgeon; E. White, Esq., magistrate; R. Smeaton, Esq., junior secretary to Government; J. Macdonald, Esq., superintendent, Tarai; Dr. J. Cleghorn, civil surgeon; Capt. Jkeden, private secretary; J. C. Macdonald, Esq., Aligarh; F. H. Ashurst, Esq., executive engineer, &c., with power to add to their numbers; E. T. Atkinson, honorary secretary, *pro tem*.

A CURE FOR RINDERPEST.—The Kangra correspondent of the *Indian Herald* writes:—"It is well known that rinderpest in various forms has proved as detrimental to the wellbeing of cattle in India and elsewhere as cholera has to mankind itself. Any addition therefore to the remedies already known for mitigating the ravages of the disease will, I am sure, be welcomed by the large number of cattle owners, European or native. To one such addition I believe they are indebted to Mr. P. R. Laval Lennox, tea planter of Bhowarna in the Palampur Valley. I allude to the strawberry leaf remedy which has been discovered by him and used with remarkable success in the treatment of rinderpest in this district. I am not aware that this discovery has already been made known, and I shall therefore be glad if I can bring it to the notice of those concerned through the medium of your paper, and thereby secure a further trial for what is here believed to be an infallible cure for one form at least of cattle disease. I should add that its chief value consists in efficacy in stopping the purging and cooling the system. Early this year, when the disease broke out with unusual virulence in the valley, it occurred to Mr. Lennox, in the absence of any specific, that the green leaves of the garden strawberry, which was well known to the Greeks to possess astringent and febrifugal virtues, might be used with advantage in the treatment of animals subject to violent purging and fever attended with ague. As the domesticated plant was not procurable in sufficient quantities he prescribed the wild species to his native neighbours whose cattle were affected, as he knew the latter possessed the same remedial properties, though in a less developed degree. He was not a little surprised to find that the experiment was tried with undoubted success. His own subsequent experience testified to the efficacy of the medicine, and he brought the discovery to the notice of the local authorities with a view to the remedy receiving a more extensive trial. The latter took the matter up with commendable promptitude and interest, and did all in their power to have it fairly tested in the parts affected. The results, which were thoroughly authenticated, have satisfactorily proved Mr. Lennox's discovery to be highly valuable in curing cattle of rinderpest attended with the symptoms specified above. Various experiments made under European and native supervision have abundantly corroborated this conclusion. The plant mostly used in this direct is *Potentilla Kleimana*, subtribe *Rosana*, mentioned by Hooker in his '*Flora Indica*' (vol. 12, page 359)."

ULWAR.—A patriotic fund meeting has been held at Ulwar. A native gentleman of that State writes:—"His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Ulwar, having convened a large and influential meeting of his principal jagirdars and officials, explained to them briefly how the Afghan war had been conducted; how bravely their countrymen had fought side by side with the British soldiers against the Afghans; and what glorious victories were won at Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotai, and still more recently outside the gates of Kandahar. Bravery, his Highness further remarked, had from ancient times been regarded as the special qualification of the Rajputs. It therefore behoved us not to be behind others in coming forward to contribute our mite for the relief of the families of those brave ones who had been killed or wounded in this great war. His Highness's call was cheerfully responded to by all his people, and more than Rs.12,000 were subscribed on the spot."—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE ORIENTAL JUTE COMPANY.—At an auction sale held by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., a syndicate purchased for 4½ lakhs the block of the Oriental Jute Company (Limited). This property cost originally something like 16 lakhs.—*Indian Daily News*.

CAROB SEED.—An experiment in the cultivation of the carob seed is to be tried in the Botanical Gardens under the orders of the local Government. On the requisition of the Government of Bengal some samples of those seeds have been sent down by the Government of the North Western Provinces with the necessary instructions for sowing. The autumn is the proper season for growing this plant.—*Indian Daily News*.

DROWNED IN THE HUGLI.—A fatal occurrence took place in the harbour on Sept 27. It seems that on that day, at between 6 and 7 p.m., an ordinary seaman, of about 21 years of age, went to bathe on the banks of the River Hugli. The moment he got out of his depth he sank and was seen no more. Only the previous Friday he had, it appears, received the good news from England that his father had come in for £3,000. The deceased was the son of a schoolmaster in England, and worked his way out to India as a seaman on board the *Lucile* of Liverpool.—*Indian Daily News*.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Jokai Tea Company (Assam), held Sept. 27, the report and

accounts were passed.—At the general meeting of the Borsillah Tea Company, held Sept. 27, the report and accounts were passed.—*Englishman*.

THE HUGLI-BRIDGE.—The receipts of the Hugli-bridge toll for the year 1879-80 have been returned at Rs.3,89,652 and the expenditure at Rs.3,69,080. The bridge tolls had been farmed out to Messrs. Stanley and Co. at Rs.9,187 per mensem. The contract for the current year has been taken by Messrs. Burn and Co. at Rs.8,250 per mensem.—*Ibid*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage at date of mail stood at 24,968 tons. London *via* Canal: Rates closed steady at £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for rice or wheat; £3 for jute; £3 5s. for hides; £3 10s. to £3 15s. for tea; £3 to £3 5s. for linseed, rape, poppy, &c. For London *via* Cape: The market closed very firm at £2 5s. nominal for rice or wheat; £2 12s. 6d. for linseed; £2 15s. for rape; £2 17s. 6d. for poppy; £2 10s. to £2 11s. 3d. for jute. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Quotations nominal at £2 15s. for wheat; £3 to £3 5s. for rice, oils, measurement, &c. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Wheat or rice, £2 5s. nominal; linseed, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. nominal; jute, £2 2s. 6d. nominal; gunnies, £2 5s. nominal; oils, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.—*Englishman*.

WRECK OF THE "MELPOMENE."—The British ship *Melpomene*, from Liverpool to Rangoon, with salt, was wrecked on the Sunken Reef on Sept. 24, sixty miles east of the Andamans. After several attempts to stop the leak proving unsuccessful the vessel was abandoned and the captain and twenty-six of the crew took to their boats. They tried to make for the Andamans, but, owing to the high sea, they were unsuccessful, and made for Torres Island. After four days the steamer *Kilwa* picked them up and conveyed them to Moulmein, whence they arrived at Rangoon.—*Times of India*.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has won for the Subordinate Executive Service a substantial concession. His honour has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the addition of four members to the three higher grades of the service, viz., one for Rs.800 grade, one for Rs.700 grade, and two for Rs.600 grade. By the addition of those four men the prospects of promotion in the service will be improved.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

THE KANDAHAR FORCE.—It is intended that three Bengal Native Infantry Regiments shall form part of the temporary garrison of Kandahar, which is now settled at five regiments of native infantry, which will allow of three Bombay regiments being withdrawn to India. The 3rd, 4th, and 17th Bengal Regiments are to proceed to Kandahar.—*Times of India*.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.—The following notification is published in the *Gazette of India*:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on Thursday, October 28, 1880, at 7 a.m. His Excellency will visit Nahum, Dehra, Saharunpore, Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Jacobabad, Sibi, Karachi, and Bombay, and will probably arrive at Calcutta on December 6, 1880. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a levee in camp at Lahore on Thursday, November 11, at 9.30 p.m. The great chiefs in the Punjab have all signified their intention of being present at the durbar at Lahore, and the following officers have been deputed to attend upon them:—His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere will be accompanied by Col. Jenkins; the Maharaja of Puttiala, by Col. Beadon; the Nawab of Bahawalpore, by Mr. Gardiner; and the Raja of Nabha, by Capt. Massy. The officer who will attend on his Highness the Raja of Jhind will be shortly appointed. The Lahore durbar is understood to be held in connection with the Afghan campaign, and it is expected that some recognition will be made of the services of the Punjab chiefs. Besides the great chiefs, such as the Maharajas of Cashmere, Puttiala, &c., upwards of 500 ordinary durbars have been invited.—*Times of India*.

ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—A committee is sitting at Simla to inquire into the representations of the Government clerks respecting the wholesale reduction of allowances hitherto passed to them. The first committee appointed last year, under the orders of Lord Lytton, at the instance of Sir John Strachey and Mr. Chapman, concluded its deliberations, it is said, without giving the clerks an opportunity of a hearing in the matter; but the present one is to examine and personally to ascertain from the clerks their grievances. For this purpose two clerks from each secretariat (a Christian and a native) are to appear before the committee. Lord Ripon is said to have taken a kindly interest in the matter, and it is hoped the result will be favourable to a hard-working and meagrely-paid class of servants who do not spare themselves in the service of Government.—*Times of India*.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA.—A Bassein correspondent wires that a severe earthquake was felt there on Thursday, Sept. 30, about four in the morning. The Tsunboo pagoda fell, scattering the jewels from the umbrella. The municipal bazaar and the public buildings were somewhat injured. The same shock was felt at Rangoon, but was comparatively slight.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—A meeting of the Indian Association, Lahore, has been held to take into consideration matters connected with the proposed elevation of the Punjab University College to the status of a university. After some discussion it was

resolved, all but unanimously:—"That the committee are of opinion that the cause of sound, liberal education would greatly suffer by the system inculcated and acted upon by the Punjab University College, and that the cessation of all connection of the colleges and schools of the Punjab with the Calcutta University would be a calamity."—*Times of India*.

THE SIMLA KURSAAL.—The Simla kursaal project is thought once more to have floated off into deep water. The local authorities resolved themselves the other day into a committee of ways and means, and we hear that, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, it has decided to raise a municipal loan of two lakhs for the construction of the desired building. Arrangements will be made for liquidating the principal of this loan in a period of thirty years, and as the great probability is that the building will earn an income amply sufficient to meet the charges of this settlement, the town will be quite justified in borrowing the capital. As revised by the Public Works Department the building is now to cost Rs.1,72,000, and the present designs have been carefully worked out in all their details, so that the estimates may be trusted. The building, as now to be taken in hand, has been a good deal altered. Design No. 3, which is, we believe, the work of Mr. R. Tyndall, C.E., superintending engineer at Simla, promises what will at any rate be a dignified and roomy structure, the solidity of which will be unimpeachable.—*Pioneer*.

MADRAS.

TEA IN NILGIRIS.—There are, it appears, seventy-nine tea estates in the Nilgiris, with a total tea acreage of 2,543 or mature, and 1,628 acres of immature plants. The yield of tea last year was 645,126 lb., being at the rate of 253 lb. per acre, reckoning the young plants as not yet bearing. This is a high average for gardens so comparatively new, and if the quality is up to the mark tea should pay in that locality.—*Indian Daily News*.

OUCHTERLONY VALLEY ESTATES.—The proceeds of last year's crop of the above estates must have been large, as after an allotment of a large sum of money for the up-keep of the several estates for the current year and other contingent expenses a sum of £24,000 has been ordered to be distributed in the following manner amongst the beneficiaries of the late Mr. James Ouchterlony's will:—Mr. J. W. Ouchterlony, his elder son, is to receive £2,500, a sum of £7,500 is to be paid towards the estate of his younger son, Mr. G. A. Ouchterlony deceased (for the benefit of the legatees under his will), and £3,000 each to be paid to his two daughters, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Wapshare, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ouchterlony, is also to receive £3,000. Besides the above payments a sum of Rs.30,000 or thereabouts has been ordered to be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, Messrs. Grant and Grant, and Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, being their costs in connection with the suit of Ouchterlony v. Ouchterlony, and a further sum of Rs.18,000 has been allotted to meet the salaries of the receiver and his assistants, Mr. R. C. Walker and Mr. Straith.—*Madras Mail*.

THE "DUKE OF ARGYLL."—The steamer *Duke of Argyll* arrived in Madras roads on Sept. 26, last from London *via* the Suez Canal. Mr. Mathias, the chief officer of the steamer, accidentally fell overboard during the voyage in the Red Sea and was drowned.—*Madras Times*.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a general court martial, held at Secunderabad on June 30, Private James Gilmour, 1-21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, was convicted of having committed rape upon a child under the age of twelve years. The court sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for fifteen years, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. The Governor General in Council has approved of the sentence of penal servitude for fifteen years.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.—In submitting to Government a brief review and analysis of publications registered under Act 25 of 1867 during the year 1879, the Register of Books stated that during the year under review the copyright of eighty-three works was registered, including four publications of the Educational Department. This class of registration is optional, and there is a slight decrease this year corresponding to the falling off in the total number of works delivered for registration.—*Madras Times*.

EUROPEAN PLOUGHS.—The results of an exhibition of European ploughs in the Trichinopoly District were unsuccessful. The Government have ordered that when a competent person is available a fresh experiment may be attempted. From the last report on the School of Agriculture it would appear that more attention is now being paid to the practical instruction of the students, and it is to be hoped that one or more may hereafter be found qualified to regulate the working of the plough.—*Ibid*.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ON THE NILGIRI HILLS.—His Grace the Governor in Council has directed that the tour or duty of medical officers in civil medical appointments on the Nilgiri Hills shall, in future, be limited to a period of two years. Medical officers so appointed will retain a lien on their permanent appointments in the plains during their service on the hills and will revert to them on completion of their tour of duty.—*Ibid*.

PATENTS.—There have been received in the office of the chief secretary to Government copies of the specifications of the following

inventions:—Mr. Max Hahn, of Berlin—"Improvements in apparatus for working switches and points, turning platforms, and the like, and communicating signals on railways." Mr. Antoine Bureau, of Brussels, Belgium—"Improvements in electric lamps." Mr. Joseph Stokes Williams, of Riverton, New Jersey, United States, America—"Improvements in railway crossings and switches and the apparatus means for signalling upon or operating mechanism connected with lines of railway." Mr. Druitt Halpin, of Thornfield-road, Shepherd's-bush, county Middlesex, England—"Improvements in lock nuts." Mr. Friedrich Breyer, engineer, of Vienna, Austrian Empire—"An improved mode of, and apparatus for, removing excreta and other similar refuse matter and for treating the same for production of a useful article of commerce therefrom." Mr. William Kitts, of Rangoon, British Burma—"An improved method of shelling rice and apparatus therefor."—*Madras Times*.

EDUCATION.—The new report of the Syndicate of Madras University compares favourably with the reports of previous years. Of the 3,309 candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination, 1,094 passed. Of the successful candidates about two-thirds came from non-Government schools, and it appears that the schools managed by native gentlemen are considerably on the increase. The majority of the eighty-five candidates who, out of the 175 who presented themselves, passed the B.A. examination, were Brahmins.—*Athenaeum*.

It is stated that Mr. Barlow is to be appointed as representative of Madras in the Supreme Legislative Council.

SOLDIER-TRADESMEN.—The Bangalore correspondent writes that a case was being heard in which Quartermaster Sergeant Wingfield and Bombardier Wicks, R.H.A., were charged with smuggling into the station from Madras 35,000 cigars. The quartermaster sergeant keeps a large store of European goods and also enjoys the military privilege of remitting money to England at par.—*Times of India*.

THE NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.—The Hon. V. Ramaengar has left Madras to proceed to Travancore in order to take up the post of Dewan of that native State. In 1873 Mr. Ramaengar was called upon by Government to proceed to England for the purpose of giving evidence before the Parliamentary Finance Committee. He became Inspector General of Registration in 1875, and in the following year attended, by request of the Duke of Buckingham, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and received then the Commemoration Medal, together with Mr. Justice Moothosawmy Iyer, the only two native gentlemen of this Presidency selected for that honour. He also served during the last decade on very many special committees on great and various questions of public importance, the consideration of which required on the part of those dealing with them much varied and extensive information as well as experience and sound judgment. It will thus be seen that the new Dewan is a man whom the Madras Government has found to be a most valuable servant.—*Madras Times*.

BOMBAY.

THE subject selected by the Bombay university syndicate for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, which is to be adjudged in November 1881, is—"The vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the southern confines of the Goanese territory to the northern limits of the Tanno Zilla and Khandesh." The competitive essay must not exceed 100 pages foolscap size.

THE KARACHI TRADE.—In an article upon the Karachi harbour, the Lahore paper observes that it is frequently argued that Bombay must always be the principal seaport on this side of India, but the real question is whether there is room for both. It seems to be assumed, says our contemporary, that Karachi can only thrive by diverting trade from other quarters, so that there will be no advantage, as far as the country at large is concerned, in the partial substitution of one seaport for another. We put the plain question—has the trade of Bombay been any worse for the fact that the trade of Karachi has been multiplied almost a thousandfold since 1840? The diversion that will take place will be for the advantage of the country, in so far as it will mean a cheap and speedier route. But that diversion can only proceed to a certain point, and for the rest, the chief function of Karachi will be to afford an outlet for a large and progressive traffic, for which hitherto there has been no opening. The Kandahar province possesses great commercial capabilities. So does the Herat district—"The Granary of the East"—as historians have called it. Lord Ripon's forthcoming journey to Karachi has induced us to revert to this important subject. We trust his Excellency may take the opportunity of making himself personally acquainted with the various questions connected with the Sukkur bridge and the improvement of the harbour.

TORTURE BY THE POLICE.—As painful a case of police torture as ever came before a court of justice was heard recently on appeal before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice M. Melvill at the Bombay High Court. A village watchman in the Khandeish district and his wife Phumi were arrested by the police on suspicion of theft. On the arrival of the chief constable at the village the husband was kept in custody inside the police station, where the chief constable took up his lodging, while Phumi was locked up with her infant child in the cattle pound adjoining the station in the

companionship of a stray bullock. About midnight on the second night of her confinement she was taken out of the pound by two police sepoy (the prisoners in the case) and others in order to see if she would make a confession—which fact was not denied by the prisoners. The chief constable had taken the precaution of clearing the station of all but the police and the woman's husband, and he then set his men to work to see what they could get out of her. The prisoners were seen going off with her in the direction of the river side; and the evidence of some witnesses showed that their attention was drawn to the cries of the woman from the river. Some time afterwards the prisoners were seen returning, but this time they each held the woman, who was walking between them, by her arm or shoulder. She was walking with difficulty and was groaning as if in pain. The husband, who was handcuffed and a prisoner in the station, saw everything that went on in regard to the departure and return of his wife; he protested that his wife was innocent, and begged the police to do anything with him sooner than harm her. The Mahar custodian of the cattle pound was taken by the police on some pretext to a distance, and, during his absence, the woman was placed again in the pound, the gate of which was locked. When, by order of a police sepoy, he opened the gate the following morning a heartrending scene presented itself to his view. The woman, covered with blood, was lying insensible on the ground with a deep wound in the back of her head—the skull being fractured, her child lying asleep in front of her. She was placed in a cart and taken to the Civil Hospital at Dhulia, where she died some days afterwards. The two prisoners were convicted of murder by Mr. E. Cordeaux, sessions judge of Khandeish, and sentenced to be transported for life. The High Court has confirmed the sentence.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE CHOTA ODEYPORE TRIAL.—The prosecution was conducted by Col. La Touche, assisted by Mr. Nurbharam Rugoonathdas. For the defence Rao Saheb Wasoodew Juganath and Gockuldass K. Parekh appeared. The Prince's pleader made a formal objection to Mr. Birdwood's jurisdiction to deal with the case. The Odeypore Dewan said the rights and privileges of the State must not be considered waived by the circumstance of his presence in court. Mr. Birdwood said he had nothing to do with the objection as to jurisdiction, but would note it. The Prince pleaded not guilty. The pleader for the prosecution, in his opening speech, said that the wife was deliberately beaten by the Prince for two or three hours one evening. She was caught descending from a window about twelve or thirteen feet from the ground. Intimation of this was conveyed to the Prince, who went with attendants and found his wife at the residence of Meniad. It was dark, and, on a lamp being brought, the paramour fled. The Prince inflicted blows on his wife with a stick, and an attendant also struck her. She was taken up and conveyed to an elder wife's room, where she was cruelly treated. Some witnesses say twenty blows were struck and the stick broken. She was then suspended from the ceiling, head downwards. The accused did not at the time possess a sword, but he went and fetched one and inflicted two cuts on his wife—one with the sword sheathed and the other partly sheathed. One cut was on the back and the other on the head. The poor woman was treated thus from two o'clock to half-past eleven, and then the accused, by the intervention of the second wife, was induced to leave the room, leaving the deceased tied to the ceiling. The accused's second wife untied her. Next morning the Prince gave her four or five blows with a stick, and she cried bitterly. A number of blows were also inflicted on Monday, and she died on Tuesday morning in bed. She could not have easily moved to obtain anything. The body was burnt immediately, and a medical man was ordered to falsify the dispensary book, to show that she died from snake bite. The Raja ordered this to be done, although the medical man had not attended the deceased as a patient and knew nothing about the matter.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SCHOOLS AND CASTE.—The recent educational ukase promulgated by Dr. Buhler about the admission of Dheds and Bhungies into all schools under his supervision, a correspondent tells us, has met with a cold reception in Kattywar. Col. Barton has distinctly given the authorities to understand that the order in question shall not apply to the schools in Kattywar, which are not supported by the Imperial money, but owe their existence entirely to the funds raised by the chiefs, who to a man strongly oppose the new measure.—*Bombay Gazette*.

FOUNDERING OF A NATIVE CRAFT.—The *Guzerat Mitra* hears of the foundering of a native craft with 115 passengers on board. The craft belonged to Kutch, as also most of the passengers, and was on its way from Jodia to Anjar. Full one hundred lives are said to be lost.—*Times of India*.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.—The Board of Trade has recognised the humane conduct of Capt. Keit, B.I.S.N. steamer *Sirdhana*, and the gallantry of Mr. Brown, third officer, and Mr. Piper, pilot of the steamer, in rescuing the crew of the pilot boat *Fairy*, in August last year, by awarding to each a handsome silver medal, and also by awarding a bronze medal to each of the eight men who formed the boat's crew.—*Times of India*.

A SHIP'S ENGINEER FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Oct. 4 on view of the body of James Hunter, third engineer of the s.s. *Britannia*, now lying in the Prince's Dock, whose body was found floating in a well on the Esplanade. The

following verdict was recorded by the jury:—"That the death of James Hunter was caused by drowning in a well, but under what circumstances he was drowned there was no evidence to say."—*Times of India*.

NEW COURT OF SURVEY AT ADEN.—The Political Resident at Aden has been delegated with certain powers under the new Indian Merchant Shipping Act, and the First Assistant Resident is appointed as judge of a court of survey to hear shipping cases generally for the port. He will have power to summon one of the following persons as an assessor:—Port officer, Aden; commander of the Indian Government steamer stationed at Aden (it in port); chief engineer of ditto; and chief engineer, Government condensers, Aden. The local shipping master is to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed on the local authority under Chapter III. of the Act; and the port officer is exempted from the operation of Section 69.—*Gazette*.

THE marine survey party under Lieut. Petley, R.N., have arrived in Bombay, and will shortly commence operations. The survey of the harbour is expected to occupy them till the end of the year. Mr. Falle, Indian Marine, has been ordered to Burma.—*Times of India*.

I. G. STEAMERS.—The Indian Government steamer *Dalhousie*, Capt. W. G. Hotham, arrived in harbour on Oct. 3 from Karachi. She brought Col. Martin, Central India Horse; Lieut. and Mrs. Kirwan, R.H.A.; Mrs. Fellowes and child, 8th (N.I.); 1 European woman and 2 children, 2 native officers, 48 rank and file of 3rd Cavalry (Hyderabad Contingent); 2 warrant officers; 72 public and private followers. The *Dalhousie* left on Oct. 5, taking the following to Karachi:—Major Sartorius, 29th N.I.; Surgeon Major Macbeth; Mr. G. Yardley, Ordnance Department; Lieut. H. C. Cure, 61st Regiment; Capt. Brebner; 21 non-commissioned rank and file of 78th Highlanders; 15 non-commissioned rank and file of 13th N.I.; 16 non-commissioned rank and file of 8th N.I.; 206 followers. The Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, 1,760 tons, Commander B. P. Creagh, arrived at Bombay Oct. 7, from Karachi, towing the Indian Government ship *Czarewitch*, with the following detachment of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. In *Tenasserim*, 1 European officer, 1 warrant officer, 137 sowars, 88 followers. In *Czarewitch*, 33 sowars, 78 followers.—*Times of India*.

THE "JEDDAH" CASE.—The *Indian Daily News*, in reproducing some remarks about the *Jeddah* case, says:—"Whilst, however, the action of Sir James Fergusson does him honour, we think that, as his Government is concerned, he might bring the matter before the Government of India. A change in the law is absolutely necessary, not only for the protection of passengers and shippers, but for the protection of owners and underwriters. We pointed out the other day that no thought seems to have been given to the immense loss which Capt. Clark inflicted upon the owners or underwriters in the way of salvage. The matter, we think, touches mercantile men sufficiently near to justify the Chambers of Commerce in India coming forward to strengthen the hands of the Government by such a representation as shall form a substantial basis for any action it may be disposed to take in referring the general question to the Board of Trade."—*Times of India*.

CROPS IN MALWA.—From Malwa we learn that the rains have been satisfactory, and that the state of the first crops is very encouraging. The same remark applies to the poppy, sugarcane, and rabi crops. Prices of food-grain are very low and are likely to remain so, adds our informant, if heavy demands do not come from outside.—*Ibid*.

LIEUT. BREBNER, LATE I.N.—Lieut. Brebner, late of her Majesty's I.N., proceeded to Karachi on Oct. 5 to relieve the port officer, the latter having been ordered to England on medical certificate. Lieut. Brebner's first employment was that of conveying through the Red Sea the troops sent from this country to the Crimea. He afterwards served throughout the Persian campaign, receiving the war medal and clasp; he also saw a good deal of service on the Arabian and African coasts, where he was for some time actively engaged. On the abolition of the Indian Navy he commanded the Harbour Defences, and subsequently conveyed Dr. Livingstone hence to Zanzibar. He assisted in the fitting out and despatch of the Abyssinian Expedition, which obtained for him the thanks of the Government. He also took a prominent part in the Malta and Afghan Expeditions, which again elicited the satisfaction of Government and his superiors. He had been for some time a member of the Marine Board, Fellow of the Bombay University, member of the Bench of Justices, and was also a very active officer of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ADEN NEWS.—We learn from Aden that the 1-6th Regiment leaves that station for England about Nov. 25 next, their place being taken by the 62nd Regiment. The 6th will be much missed in Aden, where it has become most popular, and the good conduct and excellent discipline of the soldiers are matters of common remark. Colonel Gordon put in at Aden for about a week on his return from China, and left for England in the *Kaisar-i-Hind*. His plans are not definitely settled, but his intentions at present are to go to Borneo. He is close on his promotion to major general, and intends positively, it is said, to retire from the army.—A Parsee clerk, employed at Steamer Point, accidentally walked over the roof of his house at night and was killed by the fall.—The heat is described

as having been very great, but there are signs that the cool weather is about to set in.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE PORT TRUST.—It is rumoured at Puna that the chairmanship of the Bombay Port Trust has been given to Major George Merewether, R.E., and, if this rumour should prove correct, Government will have made again a very good selection. Major Merewether has had a good deal of experience in harbour matters, having been acting superintendent of the Karachi harbour works during their construction under Mr. Parkes; he was also executive engineer of harbour defences here at Bombay for some years. He is a man of ability and of great devotion to his work, and there is no army officer we know of who would be more acceptable to the mercantile community.—*Ibid*.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOTT—Sept. 30, at Karachi, the wife of Capt. Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery, a son.
COOKE—Sept. 23, at Sylhet, the wife of Robins T. Cooke, Esq., a son.
COOKE—Oct. 8, at Puna, the wife of Samuel Cooke, Esq., Bombay Educational Department, a son.
COLLEDGE—Sept. 25, at Madras, the wife of Lancelot Dent Colledge, a son.
FALVEY—Sept. 30, at Madras, the wife of Mr. D. Falvey, Public Works Department, a son.
GREENWOOD—Sept. 25, at Sialkote, the wife of Joseph Greenwood, a daughter.
GOODSIR—Oct. 2, at Madras, the wife of J. R. Goodsir, a daughter.
GOULDING—Sept. 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. H. H. Goulding, inspector of schools, Agra Division, a son.
HIGHLAND—Sept. 26, at Bangalore, the wife of Charles H. Highland, a son.
JOSEPH—Sept. 25, at Ghazipur, the wife of G. J. Joseph, district engineer, a daughter.
MICHEL—Sept. 29, at Mussoorie, the wife of John Michel, Esq., of Dasnah, a son.
O'CONNOR—Sept. 26, at Mussoorie, the wife of the late John O'Connor, accountant Public Works Department, a son.
PHILIPPS—Sept. 26, at Allahabad, the wife of R. O. Philipps, Esq., a daughter.
PIRRIE—Sept. 28, at Howrah, the wife of W. Pirrie, a son.
PLATTS—Sept. 25, at Dacca, the wife of F. T. Platts, Esq., a son.
RATTIGAN—Sept. 26, at Simla, the wife of W. H. Rattigan, Esq., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLAND-HIGHTON—Sept. 30, at Calcutta, Elliott Bland, Esq., to Agnes Isabel, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Henry Highton, M.A.
BOWDEN-CASSIDY—Sept. 30, at the Methodist Hall, Puna, by the Rev. J. Northrup, assisted by Rev. W. E. Robbins, L. A. Bowden, of Madras, to Julia Agnes, second daughter of the late Rev. H. P. Cassidy, of Puna.
CHAMBERLAIN-CLEMENTS—Oct. 2, at Madras, Mr. C. E. Chamberlain, of Bedford, England, to Rebecca Clements, daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Johnson, of Madras.
GIBSON-SHEFFIELD—Sept. 11, at Bangalore, Charles E. W. Gibson, of Coorg, to Eleanor M. L. Sheffield, daughter of T. Sheffield, Madras Forest Department.
GRAHAM-WALTON—Sept. 4, at Fort William, Calcutta, George D. Graham, Bengal police, son of the late Col. William D. Graham, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, and grandson of the late Sir Thomas Downman, K.C.B., &c., R.A., to Rosie Sabine, daughter of Col. B. Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps.
KNOX-CAVE—Sept. 27, at Subathu, Surgeon Major M. Knox, A.M.D., to Edith Mary, daughter of Major General G. N. Cave.
ROBERTSON-WACE—Sept. 26, at Punjab, Frederick Alexander Robertson, Bengal Civil Service, son of James Roderick Robertson, Esq., to Beatrice Mary Angelo, niece of Major E. G. Wace, settlement commissioner, Punjab.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Sept. 22, Sergeant Harry D'Arcy Adams, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, aged 38.
BALDERSTON—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Captain Archibald Balderston, H.M.'s 34th Regiment, station staff officer, Naini Tal, aged 36.
CARMICHAEL—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Lieutenant J. B. H. Carmichael, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, aged 20.
CARTHEW—Oct. 12, at Lundi Kotal, Afghanistan, Capt. Charles A. Carthew, deputy assistant commissioner, quartermaster general, Khyber Brigade, son of General Carthew, C.B., aged 39.
CONNEW—Oct. 2, at Naini Tal, Kathleen Minnie, the child of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Connew, aged 8 months.
DENNISTON—April 23, at Fatehgarh, N.W.P., William Maxwell, aged 10 months, and on Sept. 3, at Mussoorie, Stephen Barrett, aged 2½ years, children of J. L. Denniston, C.S.
ENEVER—Oct. 2, at Howrah, Gloriana Elizabeth, the wife of C. Enever, aged 24.
GOODRIDGE—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, killed in the landslip, Capt. Talbot Goodridge, Bengal S.C., aged 35.
GODFREY—Oct. 11, at Calicut, J. G. H. Godfrey, C.E.
GRAY—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Warren Simpson, the eldest son of the late J. A. S. Gray and Annie Gray, aged 15.
HALKETT—Sept. 18, killed at Naini Tal by the second landslip, while saving life, Colin James Love Halkett, second lieutenant 73rd Regt., grandson of the late General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., and G.C.H., &c., aged 21.
WHITTUCK—At Kandahar, Frank Whittuck, lieutenant 1st Bombay Grenadiers, aged 24.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

THE old saying, that history repeats itself, has received another illustration in the course of events in Herat and Kandahar. The great Amir Dost Mahomed, although restored to Cabul, and successful in establishing his power over Afghan, Turkestan, and Badakshan, could not unaided resist the intrigues of Persia, directed as they were to the recovery of the important district represented by the former. Colonel Malleson says that under the intriguing rule of Esau Khan the suzerainty of Persia would have become almost an accomplished fact but for the warnings which the British Government of that day caused to be communicated and repeated to that Power. The pressure of the Persian intrigues compelled Dost Mahomed to conclude the treaty of Peshawur, and ended in the temporary occupation of Herat, and its consequence, the Persian war of 1857 and the treaty by which the Shah renounced all claim of sovereignty over Herat. The subsequent virtual submission of Ahmad Khan was put an end to by the last enterprise of the Amir, who conquered Herat only nine days before his death. There have been sufficient indications of Persian intrigue, if the Government do not hold unpublished proofs of the assistance given in officers and money to Ayub Khan. The one victory has been won by this leader, and his subsequent defeat has not, we are told, prejudiced him in the eyes of his countrymen. It is obvious that, as contrasted with Abdul Rahman, he, with the added claims to be the protector and supporter of the ex-Amir or his heir, would command the most active support from all the turbulent tribesmen and the fanatic Ghazis; and, whatever the magnitude to which the movements against the Government of the Amir whom we have recognised at Cabul may have attained, it is certain that the ultimate goal of Ayub's ambition will be the subjugation of the whole of Northern Afghanistan. To accomplish this he must possess not Herat only, but Kandahar also, and it may possibly be true that he is prepared to bribe Persia with that part of Seistan which, by the

arbitration of Sir Frederick Goldsmid in 1871-72, was retained as a portion of Afghan territory. The statement that he meditates establishing himself at Fort Nadali, on one of the streams into which the Helmand divides, just upon the frontier line, is consistent with this plan. But it is somewhat surprising to be told that the natives in that vicinity have thrown off their allegiance to Afghanistan and declared themselves Persian subjects. Persia has, we are also told, nourished a deep feeling of anger against England for handing over the province of Seistan to Afghanistan. It is curious that Sir Douglas Forsyth alleged, in an article in *Macmillan's Magazine*, that this arbitration was hurried on to please the Shah, and that Afghan villages were forcibly made over to Persian officers. This, though promptly refuted by Sir F. Goldsmid, was brought forward as one of the excuses for the hostility of the Amir Shir Ali. We may recall the latter's own words in his remarkable conversation with the British Vakeel in 1873: "As the British Government has approved of the cession of the fertile territory of Seistan proper to the Persian Government, this decision will one day cause so much injury to Afghanistan that it will not be surprising if its effects will at the end spread as far as India, as there is a straight road from Merv Shahjehan to India via Seistan." In the vigorous pamphlet in which a Persian Minister recounted the causes of animosity entertained by his Government and countrymen, against Great Britain there is no mention made of any such deep feeling as associated with Seistan. But there is every possible argument insisted on, every appeal made for the restoration of Herat to Persia. The able arguments of Colonel Malleson in his monograph on Herat proved conclusively that this ancient city should be under the dominion, if not of the Empress of India, of a ruler protected from all neighbours and invaders by the Power which would gain so much by the measure that ensured peace and prosperity to the garden and granary of Central Asia. If, as is only too likely, Persia is impelling Ayub to a fresh conflict, it is hardly probable that the borders of Seistan alone is the reward looked for. We have shown no readiness to extend the influence of our arms beyond Kandahar. The chief who has not only raised civil war against our ally, but has inflicted a defeat on our troops, and is guilty of the cold-blooded murder of English prisoners, has been allowed to retreat unmolested to Herat and there enter into new intrigues with our ally, Persia, and make new preparations for renewing the attack. We are free to conjecture that the untiring diplomacy, the never-resting secret service that is directed from Tashkent is behind all this; but it will surely be a question to which a full and satisfactory reply must be given as to what steps the Foreign-office have directed our representative at Teheran to take in view of the almost open aid and encouragement given by Persia to Ayub Khan. The circumstances are somewhat changed since Sir Bartle Frere six years ago considered it the wisest course to depute from the Persian side "an intelligent and scientific military officer with three or four good assistants acquainted with all arms of the service, and to establish them there permanently if the ruler of Herat could be induced to receive them." This advice appears to have been followed by those for whom it was not meant; but the latter portion of it may still be a guide for future dealing with a new ruler. That able statesman objected, in the same letter, to troubling the Governor General with the affairs of Persia, as

the European interests they involve ought to be dealt with in Westminster and directly by the Secretary of State for India. The future of Persia, threatened, as we learn daily, by the Kurdish hordes on the western side, while hostile influences direct its Government, and slowly sap the way for the carrying out of the never-relinquished schemes of imperial progress, is of vast importance to India, and through it to England. But there seems a want of the vigour and vigilance which marked the conduct of those who formerly represented the interests of India at the Persian Court, and there might as well be a *terra incognita* beyond the Afghan frontier whence our enemies could derive aid and countenance without any knowledge or protest on our part. The danger to be apprehended from Ayub's rumoured plan of advance to Khelat may be provided against, for the period during which a forced march could be made across the intervening desert is limited to a very few weeks. But the existence of this resolute and determined foe in the Western borders of the country which we must either control or occupy is a standing menace, a constant cause of war, and a proof that half measures do not increase either our credit or security on the Indian frontiers, seeing that there is ground even for rumours of Persian intrigues against both, as well as of active assistance to our declared enemy.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 2.)

- HENDERSON, Lieut. P. E., B.S.C., to be supernumerary assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.
- TAYLOR—The Rev. Mr. Taylor's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.
- KENNEDY, Lieut. W. P., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, and third assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Central India, is posted as assistant cantonment magistrate, Morar.
- MADE, Lieut. M. J., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, is transferred to Indore as the third assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Central India.
- BOWEN, Major C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Mysor, to officiate as superintending engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner in the Public Works Department.
- MORRIS, Lieut. J. G., officiating squadron commander, 1st Regt., Central India Horse, to officiate as boundary settlement officer and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Bhopal.
- JOSCELYNE, Mr. D., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the Special Survey Division.
- CORRIGAN, Mr. S. A. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted temporarily to the P.N.S. Railway, open line.
- KUNHARDT, Lieut. H.G., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Railway Branch, is temporarily transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the Government of Bengal.
- BARROW, Mr. W. F., assistant examiner, 1st grade, is promoted to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, from July 1.
- MACPHERSON, Mr. D. W., assistant examiner, 1st grade, is promoted to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, from July 1.
- DE BOURBEL, Lieut. Col. R., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, is transferred in the same capacity and rank to Calcutta.
- PEMBERTON, Lieut. Col. R. C. B., R.E., superintendent engineer, 1st class, director of State railway stores, is appointed consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow.
- MALLET, Mr. R. T., superintending engineer, 2nd class, engineer in chief, I.V. Railway, is appointed director of State railway stores.
- DIBBLE, Mr. F. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, P.N. Railway, is appointed engineer in chief of the I.V. Railway.
- GRANT, Lieut. S., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, passed the departmental standard examination on Sept. 4.

SMITH, Lieut. W., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

EDWARDS, Mr. W. M., 1st grade officer and acting commander, I.G.S. *Czarewitch*, to be commander I.G.S. *May Fiere*.

LAING, Mr. J., engineer in charge of the hydraulic lift graving dock at Hog Island, Bombay, twelve months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate.

MATHIAS, Mr. G. L., 4th grade officer, I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, to be a 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine.

HOOPER, Mr. H. B., 4th grade officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, to be a 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, C.S.I., late chief political officer in Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, special leave of absence for four months.

MILITARY.

FORSTER—Permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. F. Foster, S.C.

MURRAY, Lieut. A. B., 1st W.I. Regt., a candidate for the I.S.C., is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. B. Harrison, S.C., controller of military accounts, Bengal (medical certificate) for two years; Lieut. Col. R. Smith, S.C., commandant, 8th N.I. (medical certificate) for one year 182 days; Lieut. Col. D. Ward, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, Punjab, P.W. Department (private affairs) for two years; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. M. H. Heathcote, S.C., squadron commander and second in command, 17th Bengal Cavalry (medical certificate) for one year 182 days; Major P. Lambert, R.E., examine, 2nd class, 1st grade, temporary 1st class, 3rd grade, officiating examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bombay, P.W. Department (private affairs) for one year; Major M. P. Moriar, S.C. (medical certificate) for one year and 182 days; Capt. and Brevet Major R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., assistant superintendent 2nd class, Survey of India (private affairs) for one year; Capt. C. H. M. Kinniburgh, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Mysore P.W. Department (medical certificate) for 1 year; Capt. A. G. Hammo, S.C., wing commander, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force (private affairs) for 1 year 41 days; Capt. H. O. Woodhouse, S.C., wing officer, 9th N.I. (medical certificate) for 1 year; Lieut. St. G. C. Gore, R.E., assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Survey of India (private affairs) for 2 years; Lieut. C. Hogg, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 3rd Punjab N.I. Pioneers (medical certificate) for 1 year 18 days; Lieut. C. Pulley, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 3rd Gorkhas, the Kumaon Regiment (medical certificate) for 1 year 18 days; Deputy Surgeon General A. Smith, M.D., A.B., A.M.D., to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA. (Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 28.)

JONES, Major A. F., G.L.I., attached to the 39th N.I., is posted to Umballa for general duty.

LAMBERT, Lieut. E. A., R.A., to proceed from Peshawar to Hussan Aoudal, and join G Battery 3rd Brigade R.A.

SCOTT—The name of Lieut. W. E. Scott, 2-6th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

Orders confirmed:—

LACY—WATSON—2nd Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force O., dated August 28, making the following appointments:—Col. R. Lacy, 59th Foot, to assume command of the brigade; and Lieut. S. Watson, 59th Foot, to officiate as brigade major as a temporary measure.

MICHELL—Presidency District O., August 27, appointing Major J. W. A. Michell, 36th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate of the Presidency Circle.

SMYTHE—Upper Kuram Brigade O., Sept. 1, appointing Lieut. I. W. T. Smythe, 85th Foot, station staff officer at Peiwar Kotal.

CONSTABLE—Jullundur Station O., August 27, directing Major F. R. A. B. Constable, S.C., to assume command of that station.

WOOLLEY—Nowgong Station O., July 8, appointing Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as station staff officer.

DIMOND—13th Hussars R.O., Sept. 14, directing Lieut. F. S. Dimond to officiate as quartermaster.

THISTLETHWAYTE—DYKE—CHANCELLOR—1-5th Fusiliers—R.O., Sept. 11, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under:—Capt. and Brevet Major A. R. W. Thistlethwayte, president; Capt. G. H. Dyke and Lieut. A. Chancellor, members.

DAVIES—2-22nd—R.O., Sept. 2, directing Lieut. H. S. P. Davies to perform the duties of acting adjutant to the battalion.

ABBOTT—BRUCE—MASSY—19th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Sept. 7, making the following appointments:—Capt. G. M. Abbott, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. E. Bruce, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; and Lieut. H. S. Massy, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

MASSY—YOUNGHUSBAND—Dated Sept. 10, making the following appointments:—Lieut. H. S. Massy, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, and Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

RELIEFS.—1880-81.—The following movements in relief of British troops for 1880-81 are directed to take place as herein ordered:—2-24th Foot—England to Secunderabad; 48th Foot—Secunderabad to England; 77th Foot—England to Madras (temporarily); 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—England to Puna.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 29.)

WILKINSON, Major A. R., personal assistant to inspector general of police, to act as deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta.

GILLAN, Rev. G. G., officiating senior chaplain of St. Andrew's

Church, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment from March 29.
MULLEN—PERCIVAL—To be honorary magistrates for the Bench at Sudder Station of Chittagong, and vested with powers of a magistrate, 3rd class :—Dr. J. French-Mullen, officiating civil surgeon ; Mr. H. Percival, Government pensioner.
SHATTOCK, Mr. F. F., assistant district traffic superintendent, E.I.R., Dinapore, to be an honorary magistrate for the Khagoul Bench in Patna, and vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.
CHRISTIE—CAMPBELL—Mr. W. B. Christie, executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over charge of the Darjiling Division to Mr. J. A. Campbell on Sept. 8.
BUCKLEY, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Calcutta Workshop Division to officiate as superintendent of the workshop.
GOODFELLOW, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, reported his arrival on Sept. 24.
BUCKLEY, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, reported his return on Sept. 24.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 2.)

AIKMAN, Mr. R. S., joint magistrate, Agra, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Agra.
WHITE, Mr. E., C.S., at present on special duty at Naini Tal, is placed in charge of the duties of assistant commissioner, Naini Tal.
KILVERT, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Tarai to Naini Tal as a temporary arrangement.
GORDON, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, is transferred to the Irrigation Branch, and posted to the Aligarh Division Ganges Canal.
ORCHARD, Mr. F. S. A., executive engineer, was recalled to duty on Sept. 12 from the two months' privilege leave granted him.
 From August 3, 1880, the date on which Mr. R. F. Gibbon proceeded on leave, Mr. H. B. J. Bateman, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. From August 5, 1880, the date on which Mr. J. Hooper received charge of the Gonda district, Mr. G. R. Irwin, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. Consequent on the retirement of Col. J. Reid, commissioner, Lucknow Division, and from Sept. 9, 1880, Mr. W. Lane, officiating commissioner, Rae Bareilly Division, to be confirmed in that appointment ; Mr. K. M. King, officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Saharanpur, to be confirmed in that appointment ; Mr. W. R. Burkitt, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to be confirmed in that appointment ; Mr. J. M. Pears, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be joint magistrate 1st grade ; and Mr. R. D. Alexander, assistant magistrate and collector to be joint magistrate 2nd grade, but to continue to officiate as judge Small Cause Court, Allahabad. From August 25, 1880, the date on which Mr. H. M. Bird received charge of the Jalaun district, Mr. J. Deas, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class ; and Mr. H. M. Bird, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Sept. 25.)

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., officiating executive engineer, took over charge of the Lower Assam Division on the 4th inst.
LILLEY, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Central Assam Division.
GRAY, Capt. M. A., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Kamrup, is transferred to Goalpara, and posted to the headquarters station of that district.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*.)

ANDERSON, Surg. J., is appointed civil surgeon of Hoti Mardan, in addition to his military duties.
 Promotions, vice Col. J. W. Orchard, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, retired from the service, from Sept. 1 :—District superintendents of police :—Capt. L. H. E. Tucker, from 2nd to 1st grade ; Mr. W. Ward, from 3rd to 2nd grade ; Mr. C. Brown, from 4th to 3rd grade ; Mr. S. Smith, assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade, to be a district superintendent of police, 4th grade. Assistant district superintendents of police, 1st class :—Mr. L. N. Broome, from 2nd to 1st grade ; Mr. D. H. Hunter, from 3rd to 2nd grade ; Mr. H. I. G. Reid, from 4th to 3rd grade ; Mr. F. B. Collins, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade, to the 1st class, 4th grade.
MEIN, Lieut. J. E., wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.
JAMESON, Lieut. R. F., wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.
SPARLING, Lieut. J. P., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

Orders confirmed :—

POLLOCK—Kohat Station O., August 9, directing Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, 1st Sikh Infantry, to assume charge of the depot, 5th Punjab Infantry.
KEMBAL—Sept. 14, appointing Lieut. G. V. Kembal, E-3 R.A., as a temporary measure, to the command of No. 5, Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*.)

CHARD, the Rev. C. H., from Rangoon cantonment to Thayetmyo.
NOYES, the Rev. W. C., from Toungoo to Rangoon cantonment.
MYERS, the Rev. J. G., from Thayetmyo to Toungoo.
IRELAND, Mr. W. de C., has resigned his commission as a captain in the Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps.
PARROTT—BRIDGES—Capt. B. A. N. Parrott and Mr. J. E. Bridges, C.S., to be settlement officers of the 2nd grade, from Aug. 16.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 5.)

WALLACE, Mr. John, principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to act as district and session judge, Cuddapah.
GRAHAME, Mr. W. F., acting district and session judge, Cuddapah, to act as district and session judge, Nellore.
BIRD, Mr. C. A., acting district judge, Cuddapah, to act as district judge, Nellore.
HAMMETT, Mr. G., to be inspector of registration.
LEMAN, Mr. G. D., collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor in Ganjam, assumed charge of the office on Sept. 20.
FORBES, Mr. G. S., acting assistant secretary to Government in the Judicial and Legislative Departments, assumed charge of the office on Sept. 24.
STUART, Mr. A. E. C., assistant agent to the Governor in Ganjam, assumed charge of the office on Sept. 17.
PRITCHARD, Mr. T., to be deputy collector of the 2nd grade, vice T. Krishna Rao, and to have charge of the Treasury, Bellary.
HORSLEY—STUART—Mr. W. D. Horsley, acting collector and district magistrate of Ganjam, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. A. E. C. Stuart, the assistant collector, on the 11th ult.
FOSTER—HORSLEY—Mr. W. S. Foster, collector and district magistrate of Godavari, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. W. D. Horsley, the acting collector, on the 21st ult.
LE FANU, Mr. W. J. H., head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tinnevely, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Salem.
MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., acting senior assistant to the collector and district magistrate and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Kistna.
FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tanjore, to act as senior assistant to the collector and district magistrate and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.

MEDICAL.

ESMOND-WHITE, Surgeon H. P., acting residency surgeon, Travancore, is confirmed in that appointment.
 The following promotion is made, subject to her Majesty's approval :—
BLENKINSOP, Surgeon F. H., I.M.D., to be surgeon major, from Oct. 1.
FRY, Surgeon Major W., residency surgeon, Travancore, to be zillah surgeon and superintendent of the gaol at Berhampore.
FRENCHMAN—The services of Surgeon E. P. Frenchman are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.
BROWNE, Surgeon A. L., M.D., A.M.D., on arrival from England, to do duty, British troops, Bellary.
FARMER, Surgeon Major W. L., A.M.D., from medical charge British troops, Fort. St. George, to medical charge 2-24th Regt. Secunderabad.
WHITE, Surgeon Major M. L., A.M.D., from on arrival from England, to medical charge 77th Regt., R.A., and European details, Fort St. George.
RAHILLY, Surgeon Major J. R., A.M.D., from general duty, Secunderabad, to do duty 1-21st Fusiliers, Secunderabad.
GRANT, Surgeon W. C., M.B., A.M.D., from arrival at Madras to do duty with 77th Regt., R.A., and European details, Fort St. George.
CUSACK, Surgeon R. O., A.M.D., from arrival at Secunderabad, with 2-24th Regt., to do duty 2-24th Regt., Secunderabad.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Sept. 21.)

Posted to the battalion of their regiment specified :—

GRAHAM—SUGDEN—THWAYTES—24th Foot—Second Lieut. Graham, 2nd Battalion ; 2nd Lieut. Sugden, 2nd Battalion ; Second Lieut. Thwaytes, 2nd Battalion.

Posted to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

Cox—13th Foot—Second Lieut. Cox, 2nd Battalion.
MACLAVERTY, Capt. A. I., R.A., will do duty under the orders of the officers commanding R.A. British Burma Division.
WICKHAM, Capt. C. B., No. 19 Battery 9th Brigade, R.A., is appointed officiating adjutant R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Orders confirmed :—

MIDDLETON—WATSON—STAINFORTH—Sept 17, by the Commandant 21st Regt., N.I., making the following appointments :—Major F. B. Middleton, to officiate as commandant ; Major C. J. Watson, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander ; and Capt. W. Stainforth to officiate as wing commander.

HAWKES—M'DONNELL—By the Commandant 17th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. G. Hawkes to officiate as adjutant, and Lieut. R. D. M'Donnell to officiate as quartermaster.

HAWKES—Sept. 17—By the officer commanding Vizianagram, appointing Lieut. G. Hawkes station staff officer.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major E. G. Blenkinsop, S.C., wing officer, 4th Regt. N.I., medical certificate, out of India, for two years. Major H. Gillet, 2-13th Foot, from Sept. 18 to Jan. 14, 1881, England, private affairs. Lieut. Col. F. Horsley, S.C., second in command, and squadron commander, 3rd Light Cavalry, medical certificate, out of India for two years, with subsidiary leave. Lieut. Col. R. C. Stewart, cadre 8th Light Cavalry, military assistant to the chief commissioner of Mysor, out of India for six months, with subsidiary leave.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 7.)

- WALLER, Major W. F. F., V.C., to act as assistant political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country.
- WALLER—BAUMGARTNER—Major W. F. F. Waller delivered over charge of the office of assistant political agent, Southern Maratha country to Col. T. M. Baumgartner on the 24th ult.
- HAMILTON, Mr. W. R., Huzar deputy collector, Ahmednagar, and a magistrate of the 1st class in the Ahmednagar district, to act as cantonment magistrate at Ahmednagar.
- HUNTER, Capt. J. M., railway magistrate, Kathiawar State Railway, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ahmedabad.
- HENDERSON, Mr. H. J. H., to act as district superintendent of police in the Nasik District.
- M'IVER, Mr. C., to act as district superintendent of police in the Shikarpur District.
- BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., assistant collector in the District of Ahmedabad, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the District of Ahmedabad.
- CORDEAUX, Mr. E., delivered over charge of the office of district judge and sessions judge of Khandesh on the 22nd inst.
- SPENCER—Mr. J. F., resumed charge of the office of clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 1st inst.
- SELBY—MACNAGHTEN—Mr. F. G. Selby, delivered over charge of the office of Principal of the Rajkumar College, in Kathiawar, to Mr. C. Macnaghten on the 18th ult.
- OXENHAM—SELBY—Mr. R. G. Oxenham delivered over charge of the office of Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, in the Deccan College, to Mr. F. G. Selby on the 30th ult.
- OXENHAM—KIELHORN—Mr. R. G. Oxenham delivered over charge of the office of Principal of the Deccan College to Dr. F. Kielhorn on the 30th ult.
- HATHORNTHWAITE—OXENHAM—Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite delivered over charge of the office of Principal of the Elphinstone College to Mr. R. S. Oxenham on the 30th ult.
- KIELHORN, Dr. F., to be in the 2nd grade of the Educational Department, vice Dr. Buhler, retired.
- GILES, Mr. E., to be in the 3rd grade of the Educational Department, and to be educational inspector, Northern Division.
- JACOB, Mr. H. P., to be in the 4th grade of the Educational Department, and to be educational inspector North East Division.
- BARRETT, Mr. A., to be principal, Elphinstone High School.
- OLIVER, Mr. J., to be vice principal of the Elphinstone High School.
- DAVIDSON, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendent from July 28.
- DUCAT—SETON—Major W. M. Ducat, R.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Puna District and Sholapur, from Major A. R. Seton, R.E., on Sept. 21.
- WHITING, Mr. J. E., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., on special duty, Nira Canal project.
- LAMBERT—TATE—Mr. G. N. R. Lambert delivered over charge of the office of executive engineer, Fuleli Division, to Mr. J. Tate, M.Inst.C.E., on Sept. 4.
- VINING, Mr. C. E., assistant traffic superintendent Holkar and Scindia Neemuch Railway, is transferred, as a temporary measure, to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.
- WILSON—PRESCOTT—Major W. H. Wilson delivered over and Mr. Henry Prescott, inspector of police, received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Nasik.
- THAKUR—BLATHWAYT—Mr. S. B. Thakur delivered over charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Kaladgi, to Mr. C. G. Blathwayt on the 25th ult.
- CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. Monies, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, W.R. State Railway, on medical certificate for six months; Mr. G. T. Gierzen, district superintendent of police, Karachi, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

MEDICAL.

- HOLMESTED, Surgeon Major T., to be civil surgeon at Hyderabad.
- BANKS, Surgeon Major S. O'B., F.R.C.S., to be civil surgeon at Ahmedabad.

MILITARY.

- BROOM, Lieut. W. A., S.C., to be captain from Sept. 30.
- Orders confirmed:—
- LEACH—LAW—BEVILLE—Kandahar Field Force O., July 29, making the following appointments:—Capt. (Brevet Major) E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., to be field engineer; Capt. W. Law, R.A., (provost marshal), to be brigade major, 1st Infantry Brigade; Lieut. Col. G. F. Beville, S.C., (deputy judge advocate), to be provost marshal.
- LEACH—July 30, appointing Capt. (Brevet Major) E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., field engineer, to be brigade major, K.E.
- ANDERSON—August 27, appointing Captain J. W. Anderson, S.C., squadron officer and officiating 3rd squadron commander, Puna Horse, to officiate as brigadier major, Cavalry Brigade.
- Extract from Field Force O. by Lieut. General Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B., commanding Southern Afghanistan Field Force Dec. 29, confirmed:—
- FORBES, Lieut. Forbes, 1st Infantry Brigade, vice Lieut. Ravenshaw.
- MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G. V.C., 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. A. J. Garrett, Bengal S.C., general transport officer, Kandahar Field

Force, to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. H. T. Bulkeley, Bombay S.C., inspector and adjutant G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, privilege leave to England for sixty days on urgent private affairs; Col. E. W. Dunn, Madras S.C., to proceed to sea and the Nilgiri Hills on medical certificate; Major G. C. Hogg, cadre, 2nd Cavalry, squadron commander, Puna Horse, to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Lieut. C. J. Roberts, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. J. T. Carruthers and J. R. Watson, 16th Regt. N.I. to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. P. W. St. John Richardson, 23rd Regt. N.L.I.; Lieut. J. D. Kirwan, R.H.A. (D Battery E Brigade), 12 months; Lieut. W. Plant, R.H.A. (E Battery B A Brigade), 12 months; Capt. T. Groube, 7th Foot (2nd Battalion), 12 months; Capt. R. B. Manning, 12 months; Lieut. G. F. Thunder, 12 months; Surg. Major A. F. Preston, Army Medical Department, 6 months; Veterinary Surg. W. B. Spooner, 12 months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 1.)

- MACMAHON—3rd Regt. N.L.I.—Lieut. G. F. W. MacMahon, wing officer (officiating quartermaster) to be quartermaster.
- MACGREGOR—14th Regt. N.I.—Surg. J. MacGregor, M.D., to officiate in medical charge.
- SCALLON, Lieut. R. J., wing officer and quartermaster, 23rd N.L.I., (officiating wing officer, 29th N.I.) to rejoin his regiment.
- FISHER, Major C. E., S.C., on general duty at Deesa.
- WILLIS, Surg. C. F., I.M.D., on general duty, Puna.
- ROBINSON—MARTIN—Surgeon R. H. Robinson, A.M.D., general duty, Puna Division. Surgeon H. Martin, A.M.D., general duty, Presidency Circle.
- MACBETH—MURTAGH—FLOOD—Surgeon Major H. M. Macbeth on general duty, Sind District; and Surgeon Major T. Murtagh, and Surgeon S. J. Flood, on general duty, Presidency Circle.
- GIBB, Lieut. J. H. S., promoted into the 35th Regt., to proceed to England to join his corps.
- NIAL, Divisional Surgeon J. O., A.M.D., to proceed to England.
- MONTEITH, Lieut. A. M., 3rd Sind Horse, has obtained a certificate as an instructor in army signalling.

DIVISIONAL ORDER BY GENERAL ROSS.—Before leaving Killa Abdulla General Ross issued the following divisional order:—"Orders having been received for the infantry division Cabul-Kandahar Field Force to be broken up, Major General Ross wishes to return his hearty thanks to the general officers commanding brigades, the divisional staff, the officers commanding corps, and heads of departments, for the assistance and support they have invariably afforded him. The troops it has been the major general's good fortune to command have long been celebrated for their discipline and gallantry, and these qualities have never been more promptly displayed than in the arduous marches from Cabul and in the victory which crowned their labour. His association with the Cabul-Kandahar force will always be looked upon by Major General Ross with feelings of great pleasure, and his regret in bidding them farewell is only lessened by the knowledge that the troops composing the force are returning to their homes after long and arduous service to enjoy the rest and repose they have so well earned."

SURGEON MAJOR HANNAH AND CAPT. GOODRIDGE.—The general commanding the Allahabad Division has issued a Brigade Order touching the death of Surgeon Major Hannah, of the B-4th Battery R.A., and Captain Goodridge, of the 35th N.I., both of this station, who lost their lives the other day in the terrible landslide at Naini Tal. The order runs thus:—"It is with the deepest regret that the Brigadier General Commanding has learnt that, in the very serious calamity which occurred at Naini Tal, owing to a landslide on the 18th instant, many valuable lives of officers, soldiers, and others have been lost, and that among these Captain Goodridge, of the 35th N.I., and Surgeon Major Hannah, A.M.D., attached to B Brigade 4th Battery, Royal Artillery, stationed at Allahabad, have perished. Brigadier Gen. Cobbe was unacquainted with Capt. Goodridge, but he deplors his sudden and premature death. From personal knowledge he can testify the great loss sustained by the death of Surgeon Major Hannah, whose unsparing exertions during the late cholera epidemic will still be fresh in the minds of many. He is sure that Dr. Hannah will be sincerely regretted by every officer and soldier who has had occasion to know him in his professional capacity, while many will lament the loss of a friend taken thus suddenly in the prime of life and usefulness."

GENERAL BURROWS'S DESPATCH.

KANDAHAR, Aug. 30, 1880.—To the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.—Sir,—I have the honour to report that on the 26th ult., whilst encamped at Kushk-i-Nakhud, I received information that 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry and a large number of Ghazis had arrived at Garmao and Maiwand, and that it was Ayub Khan's intention to follow with the main body of his army immediately. A sketch is attached to this report, showing the position of Maiwand and Kushk-i-Nakhud, from which it will be seen that to carry into effect the instructions I had received—(vide correspondence from the Assistant Quartermaster General, Kandahar Force, attached)—viz., to prevent Ayub Khan from passing on to Ghuznee, it was incumbent on me to intercept him either at Maiwand or Kushk-i-Nakhud. Hitherto I have found it impossible to obtain any reliable information regarding Ayub Khan's intended movements, for although when the expedition set out it was understood we were to operate in a friendly country and in concert with a loyal army, the actual circumstances were the reverse of this. The Wali's army had gone over to the enemy; the Wali himself was a refugee in my camp. Whatever little political influence there may previously have been in the country was at an end, and every man's hand was against us. In the absence of intelligence beyond such as my cavalry patrols brought in, and from which I knew that the enemy's

advanced post was at Sanghur, twelve miles in my front on the Kushki-i-Nakhud road, I considered it advisable to await events in the position I had taken up at the latter place. On learning, however, that the enemy was making for Maiwand I determined to move on that place at once. The force, strength as given below, marched at 6.30 a.m. on July 27, encumbered by an enormous quantity of ordnance and commissariat stores and baggage. This was unavoidable, as the hostile state of the country rendered it impossible to leave anything behind in safety, and I could not divide my already too weak force:—E-B ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—Officers, 5; non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 141; horses, 191; 6.9-pounder M. L. R. guns, 6 6-pounder taken from the Wali's mutinous army and manned by one officer and 42 men 66th Foot. 66TH FOOT.—Officers, 19; non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 497; 3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.—Officers, 6; native officers, 13; non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 297; horses, 306; 3RD SIND HORSE.—Officers, 5; native officers, 8; non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 247; horses, 252. SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Officer, 1; European non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 2; non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 41; native officer, 1. 1ST NATIVE INFANTRY (GRENADIERS).—Officers, 7; native officers, 15; non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 626. 30TH NATIVE INFANTRY (JACOB'S RIFLES).—Officers, 8; native officers, 14; non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 603. After proceeding about eight miles large masses of troops were discovered about four miles distant, moving in a diagonal direction across our right front, and it was evident that a collision with Ayub Khan's army must take place before we reached our destination. Advancing on a village which lay about a mile in my front I placed my baggage there, and on the higher ground beyond I deployed my infantry into line, with guns in the centre and the cavalry on the left, covering the movements with two Horse Artillery guns and a troop of cavalry. It was difficult on account of the haze and dust to estimate the number of the enemy, but judging from the extent of country covered I believe I am within the mark when I set down his strength at 25,000 men. At 11.45 a.m. the fight commenced by the advanced guns under Lieutenant MacLaine coming into action on our left, followed shortly by two Horse Artillery guns and the smooth-bore battery in our centre; the remaining two 9-pounders were also brought up from the rear guard. In about half an hour the enemy began to reply from their right, gradually extending along their front, and concentrating the fire of thirty guns on our position. The infantry were ordered to lie down, and the wing of Jacob's Rifles, which had been in reserve, was brought up on the flanks, which were threatened on the right by Ghazis and on the left by the enemy's regular cavalry. In this position we remained for nearly three hours, our artillery making excellent practice, the cavalry holding the enemy's cavalry in check, and the infantry keeping up a steady fire on the Ghazis on our right. A large body of the enemy's regular infantry were on our left front, and about the middle of the day they advanced in line, but with delivered volleys checked them, and they did not come on again. Between two and three o'clock the fire of the enemy's guns slackened and swarms of Ghazis advanced rapidly towards our centre. Up to this time the casualties amongst the infantry had not been very heavy, and as the men were firing steadily and the guns were sweeping the ground with case shot I felt confident as to the result. But our fire failed to check the Ghazis; they came on in overwhelming numbers, and making good their rush they seized the two most advanced Horse Artillery guns. With the exception of two companies Jacob's Rifle, which had caused me great anxiety by their unsteadiness early in the day, the conduct of the troops had been splendid up to this point; but now at the critical moment, when a firm resistance might have achieved a victory, the infantry gave way, and commencing from the left rolled up like a wave to the right. After vainly endeavouring to rally them I went for cavalry. (I was obliged to go myself, having no staff officer left.) The 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sindh Horse were retiring slowly on our left, and I called upon them to charge across the front and so give the infantry an opportunity of reforming, but the terrible artillery fire to which they had been exposed, and from which they had suffered so severely, had so shaken them that General Nuttall was unable to give effect to my order. All was now over, and I went back to the infantry to do what might be done to save them from complete annihilation. After retreating across and through the gardens near the village, a small walled enclosure was reached, and in this about 150 men of different corps with several officers made a stand and checked the enemy for a time, but, seeing we were rapidly being outflanked, and that our line of retreat would presently be cut off, I gave the order to retire. A wide open plain lay before us, and, with discipline utterly gone, and the men all scattered, the prospect was discouraging, but we succeeded in making our way without much loss for a distance of three miles, when we joined the guns and cavalry in rear of the baggage, which was by this time stretching for miles over the country towards Kandahar. Small parties of the enemy continued to hover in our rear, but no vigorous pursuit was made. After daylight we were fired on from every village we passed until we reached Kokeran, where we met a small force under General Brooke, which cleared the way for us into Kandahar. Of the four Horse Artillery 9-pounder guns and six smooth-bore guns with which we left the field the whole of the former and one of the latter were brought safely into Kandahar, the five other smooth-bore guns had one by one to be abandoned during the retreat, the horses being unable to bring them on. Of the conduct of the troops generally I have already spoken, but I wish to bring the Artillery to special notice. Their behaviour was admirable; exposed to a heavy fire they served their guns coolly and steadily as on parade, and, when the guns were rushed, they fought the Ghazis with hand spikes, sponge rods, &c. In explanation of the unfortunate loss of the two Horse Artillery guns, the officer commanding the battery has reported that Lieut. MacLaine, who was in charge of them, waited to fire another round of case after the order to limber up and retire had been given, and the delay was fatal. The

detachment of the 66th Regiment under Lieut. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, also behaved extremely well. On Major Blackwood being wounded during the action, Capt. Slade, R.H.A., took command of E-B R.H.A. I beg to bring the conduct of this officer to very special notice. Capt. Slade was not only conspicuous for his gallantry during the day, but throughout the long and trying retreat of forty miles he worked with unflagging energy, encouraging his men and tending the wounded officers and men who crowded his guns. I was indebted to Major Leach, V.C., R.E., for valuable assistance during the retreat. The casualty returns have already been forwarded to you.—I have the honour, &c., J. BURROWS, Brigadier General, commanding Girishk Column.

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office, Kandahar, July 2. To Brigadier General Burrows, commanding Girishk Column.—The following telegram received from the Quartermaster General in India is forwarded to Brigadier General Burrows, commanding Girishk Column, for information and guidance. It is requested that a copy may be furnished to the Political Resident, Southern Afghanistan.—By order, F. S. ADAM, Major, Assistant Quartermaster General.

From Quartermaster General, Simla.—To General Primrose, Kandahar, Simla, 22nd.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub if you consider you are strong enough to do so. Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghuznee.

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office, Kandahar, July 22.—To Brigadier General Burrows, commanding Girishk Column.—Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Lieutenant General Commanding, to forward you a copy of a cypher telegram received last night from the Commander in Chief in India:—

From Chief, Simla, to General Burrows, Kandahar.

Simla, July 21.—You have not answered chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows's position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip by Kandahar towards Ghuznee without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions, and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed. You must keep chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows's moves are received by foreign long before yours. General Primrose desires you will at once report what plans you have resolved on in the event of Ayub's main body crossing the Helmand at Girishk, and what you would propose in the event of his moving north and covering himself in your direction with cavalry. He would also much like to know if you are solely dependent for information on what is supplied you by the political resident, and if any steps have been taken by you to send out spies in the direction of Girishk and Maiwand. General Primrose desires me to thank you for the letter received last night relative to an attack last night which it was reported would be made on the camp by Ayub's cavalry. But though this may not have taken place he would be obliged by your furnishing as soon as possible the information called for by the Commander in Chief.—I have, &c.

COMMENTS OF LORD RIPON AND SIR F. HAINES.

THE comments of the Viceroy are conveyed in a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Adjutant General of India. After acknowledging the Adjutant General's letter, forwarding General Primrose's despatch and General Burrows and General Nuttall's accounts of the operations, the letter proceeds:—"The Governor General in Council concurs with his Excellency the Commander in Chief as to the meagre and unsatisfactory character of the accounts furnished, which, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the date of the occurrence to which they refer, still leave the Government of India in ignorance of the true facts of the case and the exact circumstance to which the reverse sustained by her Majesty's arms is to be attributed. The Governor General in Council, however, understands that a full report of the situation, drawn up by General Roberts after his arrival at Kandahar, is now on its way to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and as, doubtless, this will throw much light on what these despatches leave in obscurity, the Government of India will await the arrival of that report before deciding on any further course of action in connection with the operations of July 27. It is not, however, necessary to wait for further information to enable the Governor General in Council to express his hearty concurrence in the high tribute paid by the Commander in Chief to the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of E-B Battery Royal Horse Artillery. Notwithstanding its loss of guns, and that the result of the day was disastrous, the E-B Battery Royal Horse Artillery may look back on the action at Maiwand as one in which they nobly maintained the credit of their distinguished regiment. The Government of India entertained no doubt of the good conduct of H.M.'s 66th Foot, but it is still a satisfaction to obtain the voluntary testimony of the enemy to the devoted courage with which the colours of the regiment were defended to the last against overwhelming odds. The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in receiving the names of those officers whose services are specially brought to notice by his Excellency. The names of those killed and since dead of their wounds have been telegraphed to the Secretary of State. It is, I may add, needless to give expression to the deep grief the Government of India feels in reading the sad roll of losses sustained by the force employed under Brigadier General Burrows."

Sir F. Haines says the despatches are eminently unsatisfactory, as giving no facts regarding the precautions taken to ascertain the strength and position of Ayub Khan, and as completely failing to explain the reasons of the disaster. He believes that victory was possible had the infantry stood firm, and that the disaster was intensified by the demoralisation of the cavalry and the precipitate retreat. When the enemy only followed for three miles the cantonments ought never to have been abandoned on the false report of annihilation.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, OCTOBER 22.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. C. Waud, from the Royal North Down Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice W. B. Browne, transferred to the 16th Lancers.

8th Hussars—Second Lieut. C. N. C. Vesey, from the Dublin County Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. S. Williams, promoted.

12th Lancers—Lieut. R. A. C. Christie, from the 6th West York Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. M. H. Archdale, promoted.

13th Hussars—Lieut. C. W. Cottrell-Dormer, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice F. J. W. Farquhar, promoted.

17th Lancers—Lieut. F. F. Colvin, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice F. D. H. St. Quintin, deceased.

1st Foot—Lieut. L. F. Barton, from the North York Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice E. J. Collins, transferred to the 98th Foot; Lieut. W. J. Todd, from the Hereford Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice L. R. H. Roberts, transferred to the 70th Foot; Lieut. E. Davison, from the 2nd or North Durham Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice L. C. Sherer, transferred to the 17th Foot.

4th Foot—Lieut. A. D. Thorne, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice T. M. Vigors, promoted; Lieut. W. O. M. Mosse, from the West Cork Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice T. E. Burke, promoted.

7th Foot—Second Lieut. C. H. Morrice, from the 6th West York Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice E. S. Marsh, killed in action.

9th Foot—Second Lieut. H. Comins, from the South Cork Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice A. C. Becher, promoted.

11th Foot—Lieut. H. Bower, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice A. Phayre, promoted.

21st Foot—Second Lieut. F. L. H. Sadler, from the Royal Sussex Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice H. H. Smythe, promoted.

23rd Foot—Lieut. A. C. King, from the Shropshire Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. B. Mainwaring, promoted.

25th Foot—Second Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson, from the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice S. Kerr, transferred to the Rifle Brigade; Lieut. C. H. Dawson, from the 1st Devon Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice J. W. C. Hutchinson, promoted; Lieut. P. Wildman-Lushington, from the West Kent Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice C. T. P. Keene, promoted.

29th Foot—Lieut. C. B. Little, from the West Kent Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice J. H. S. Gibb, promoted into the 36th Foot.

35th Foot—Lieut. H. B. Scaife, from the 2nd or South Devon Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice F. H. Yate, promoted; Second Lieut. R. P. Whately, from the Royal South Gloucester Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. T. H. Howe, 107th Foot, promoted; Lieut. A. D. Homfray, from the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice P. Malcolm, transferred to the 7th Foot; Lieut. M. D. Keatunge, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice C. L. A. Ramus, promoted.

39th Foot—Second Lieut. W. H. Dobbie to be lieutenant, vice J. C. S. Irving, promoted into the 102nd Foot; Second Lieut. W. A. W. Strickland, from the West Suffolk Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice W. H. Dobbie, promoted.

40th Foot—Second Lieut. R. M. R. Smythies, from the West Suffolk Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice L. Seward, promoted.

43rd Foot—Lieut. C. M. Brunker, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice A. M. Dobbs, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

46th Foot—Second Lieut. C. G. Martyr, from the 2nd or South Devon Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. R. M'Mullen, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. H. J. W. M. Kennedy, from the Royal Anglesey Engineer Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. G. P. Beauchamp, transferred to the 20th Hussars.

48th Foot—Second Lieut. G. W. Dowell, from the South Cork Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice G. M. D. Lys, promoted into the 58th Foot.

62nd Foot—Lieut. H. S. Mayhew, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice A. N. Roberts, transferred to the 14th Foot.

70th Foot—Lieut. L. T. Bowles, from the South Cork Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice M. G. Bolton, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieut. K. P. Burne, from the Royal Berks Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice L. Sunderland, promoted; Lieut. G. R. Tod, from the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. T. Fraser, 91st Foot, promoted.

77th Foot—Lieut. H. E. Every, from the 1st Derby Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice L. G. Oliver, promoted.

89th Foot—Lieut. W. P. Davison, from the 1st Durham Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. A. D. Campbell, 94th Foot, promoted; Lieut. F. M. Hext, from the Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. J. J. F. Hume, 94th Foot, promoted.

98th Foot—Lieut. D. S. Somerville, from the East Kent Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice R. J. Hunter, promoted.

102nd Foot—Lieut. M. R. P. Audain, from the Antrim Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice H. J. Guyon, promoted; Lieut. H. F. O'Neill, from the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice E. H. Goddard, promoted; Lieut. R. W. C. Vyvyan, from the Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice A. W. Gordon, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. A. Fuller-Acland Hood, from the 1st Devon Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice W. J. Lascelles, promoted.

OCT. 26.

Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Col. H. J. F. E. Hickes to be lieutenant colonel, vice J. K. Holdsworth, appointed a commanding officer of auxiliary artillery; Major F. G. Baylay to be lieutenant colonel, vice J. F. Betty, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as chief instructor at the school of gunnery; Capt. A. Swinton (late Bengal) to be major, vice G. F. Blackwood (late Bengal), killed in action; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., from the Seconded List, to be major, vice Brevet Col. H. J. F. E. Hickes, promoted; Major W. Smith, from the Seconded List, to be major, vice F. G. Baylay, promoted; Capt. J. Younger to be major, vice E. S. Burnett, deceased; Capt. C. J. Deshon to be major, vice E. O. Hollist, who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. P. E. Monckton to be captain, vice A. Swinton (late Bengal), promoted; Lieut. C. J. Long to be captain, vice A. J. C. Rawlins (late Bengal), deceased; Lieut. L. W. Parsons, upon the Seconded List, to be captain; Lieut. A. K. Loyd to be captain, vice F. L. Archer, deceased; Lieut. the Hon. H. C. Denison to be captain, vice W. M'Clintock, placed upon the Seconded List for services in a manufacturing department; Lieut. R. L. Scarlett to be captain, vice J. Younger, promoted; Lieut. F. W. Radcliff to be captain, vice C. J. Deshon, promoted; Lieut. W. J. Clark, upon the Seconded List, to be captain; Lieut. A. G. S. Wade to be captain, vice W. F. Nelson, who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. C. T. I. Noble to be lieutenant on the Seconded List, on appointment as a probationer to the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. W. J. Honner to be lieutenant on the Seconded List; Lieut. B. Duff to be lieutenant on the Seconded List; Capt. C. H. Sprague to be adjutant, vice F. P. W. Freeman, who resigns that appointment; Lieut. A. S. Barnes resigns his commission. The second Christian name of Ridingmaster Goode, whose promotion appeared in the *London Gazette* dated Nov. 14, 1879, is "John," and not as therein stated. The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are altered as stated against their names, viz.:—Capt. J. V. V. Baker, July 28, 1880; E. B. Coke, August 1, 1880; F. E. R. Pollard-Urquhart, August 10, 1880; J. K. Trotter, August 21, 1880; F. A. Aylmer, Sept. 1, 1880; R. F. W. Trist, Sept. 2, 1880.

BREVET.—Lieut. Col. J. M. C. Vibart, R.A., to be colonel.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 18.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut. General Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India, in the room of General Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E.

OCT. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major J. L. Bryden, M.D., Lieut. Col. R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., Inf., Lieut. C. Hogg, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major P. N. Mookerjee, Surgeon J. A. Laing.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. P. Turton, S.C., two months; Major G. Alexander, S.C., ten days; Surgeon Major G. W. Jameson, six months; Capt. H. Howell, S.C., three months; Capt. A. G. Hartsorne, Inf., two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. T. Watson, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. A. M'Nair, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. A. M'Mahon, S.C.

HOME NEWS.

INDIAN PHOENIX GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The letters of allotment and regret will be posted this (Thursday) evening.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—On Wednesday, Oct. 20, tenders were received at the Bank of England for India Council drafts to the amount of Rs.30,00,000. Of this Rs.28,88,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and the rest to Bombay. Both the minimum and average rates were 18. 8d. per rupee, applications at that price getting about 5½ per cent. Yesterday tenders were received for the same amount, which were allotted as follows:—To Calcutta, Rs.23,87,000; to Bombay, Rs.4,72,000; and to Madras, Rs.1,41,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18. 7 15-16d. will receive about 94 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows a decline of 1-16d.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE EAST.—Orders have been received at Devonport to hold the 4th Battery, 9th Brigade R.A., in readiness for embarkation for India in the troopship *Jumna*, leaving Portsmouth on the 10th December. The battery on arriving out will be stationed at Rangoon.

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—The following is the official programme of the movements of H.M. Indian troopships for the season 1880-81:—OUTWARD.—The *Euphrates* will leave Portsmouth on Dec 5, and arrive at Bombay about Jan. 2; *Crocodile*, Malta Dec. 20, Bombay, Jan. 7; *Malabar*, Portsmouth Dec. 15, Bombay Jan. 12; *Jumna*, Portsmouth Dec. 19, Bombay Jan. 16; *Serapis*, Portsmouth Dec. 31, Bombay Jan. 28; *Euphrates*, Portsmouth Feb. 22, Bombay March 22; *Crocodile*, Portsmouth Feb. 27, Bombay, March 27.

Malabar, Portsmouth March 4, Bombay April 1; *Fumna*, Portsmouth March 9, Bombay April 6; *Serapis*, Portsmouth March 17, Bombay April 14. **HOMEWARD.**—The following ships will leave Bombay on the dates named, arriving at Portsmouth in about twenty-eight days:—*Malabar*, Nov. 5; *Fumna*, Nov. 9; *Serapis*, Nov. 12; *Euphrates*, Jan. 11; *Crocodile*, Jan. 16; *Malabar*, Jan. 20; *Fumna*, Jan. 25; *Serapis*, Feb. 5; *Euphrates*, March 31; *Crocodile*, April 5; *Malabar*, April 12; *Fumna*, April 16; *Serapis*, April 24.

AFGHANISTAN MEMORIAL.—The Duke of Cambridge, as colonel in chief of the Royal Artillery, has approved of a regimental memorial being erected by the officers to their comrades of all ranks who have fallen in the campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa. With a view to ascertaining the general feeling as to the form to be selected for the memorial and to obtaining subscriptions, his Royal Highness has appointed the following committee:—President, Major General J. Turner C.B., commandant of the Woolwich district; with the following members: Colonel W. Stirling, C.B., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. A. Stewart, R.H.A., Major Francis Duncan, R.A., and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. Harness, C.B., R.A.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced of Col. Thomas Rattray C.B. and Companion of the Star of India, which happened at the close of last week at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, in the 61st year of his age. Entering the Indian Army in 1839, he served in the Afghan campaign under General Pollock, when he was severely wounded in the attempt to force the Khyber Pass, and afterwards under Sir Charles Napier, in Sind, against the hill tribes. In 1856 he raised and disciplined a body of Sikhs, now the 45th Bengal Native Infantry (commonly known as Rattray's Sikhs). He commanded this force through the Indian Mutiny, for his services in which he received the medal and the brevet rank of major, and was several times thanked by the Government of India. He attained the rank of brevet colonel in 1870; and his name stands in "Hart's Army List" of 1878 as assistant adjutant general of the army. For his gallant services in India and elsewhere he was rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath and by the Companionship of the Order of the Star of India.

THE LANDSLIP AT NAINI TAL.—On Monday the Lord Mayor (Sir F. Wyatt Truscott), on taking his seat in the Justice-room of the Mansion House, announced that by the Indian mail which arrived in London on Wednesday he had received details of the terrible catastrophe which had befallen the hill station of Naini Tal. From those he learnt that a large number of natives, estimated at 200, and about 30 Europeans, had perished—by far the large portion of them while endeavouring to rescue those who had been overwhelmed in first of the two landslips. It was not necessary for him to enter into the painful details of that sad occurrence, as they had already appeared in the newspapers and excited general sympathy. A committee had been formed, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir George Couper, lieutenant governor of the North West Provinces and Oudh, to appeal to the public for contributions on behalf of the widows and orphans and in aid of others injured and rendered destitute by this calamity, and he had consented, on behalf of that committee, to receive at the Mansion House subscriptions towards the fund which is being formed. He earnestly commended the matter to the liberality of the public. The bankers to the fund were Messrs. Grindlay and Co., of Parliament-street, and Messrs. H. S. King and Co. of Cornhill.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—The 24th report of the Civil Service Commissioners has been issued, relating to the examinations held during the year 1879. The Commissioners record their regret for the death of Lord Hampton, till recently Chief Commissioner. The total number of cases dealt with in 1879 was 17,942, as compared with 17,055 in 1878. Of these, 13,171 were home Civil Service cases, of whom 4,755 were passed and certificated, as compared with 11,875 home Civil Service cases in 1878, of whom 4,609 were passed and certificated. At the competition for the Indian Civil Service, held in June and July, 1879, open to candidates between seventeen and nineteen, there were 181 competitors for twenty-eight vacancies. At the competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, in July, 1879, there were sixty-six candidates for thirty-five vacancies, as compared with 108 candidates for thirty-four vacancies in 1878. There were, in 1879, 3,325 candidates for the Military Services, of whom 549 obtained appointments, as compared with 3,013 candidates and 457 appointments in 1878. Last year the Commission for the first time held an examination for certain departments of the Naval Services, with the result that thirty-three competitors appeared for assistant clerkships, of whom fifteen were selected, and three for interpreterships, all of whom were found qualified. There are various appendices to the report.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors have declared an interim dividend, for the half-year ending June 30 last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after Nov. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.—The directors of the Oriental Bank have issued their balance-sheet for the first half of the present year. The figures show a reduction of about a million in the deposits at interest, the total of which is now £5,281,000. The current deposits not bearing interest amount to £2,600,000, against £2,730,000 in December last. These reductions are principally due to the transfer of the Bank's South African business to the Bank of

Africa. The current expenses have fallen off from £113,372 to £92,669. The dividend proposed to be declared is at the rate of 4 per cent., but the balance to be carried forward is equal to nearly another 2 per cent. per annum.—At the general meeting, held on Thursday, Oct. 21, an interim dividend of 10s. per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, was declared, absorbing £30,000 of the half-year's profits, leaving a balance of £15,768 to be carried forward. The Chairman referred to the reduction of £75,000 under the head of debts secured by landed and other property, and to the diminution in the working expenses of £20,700 in the last six months, making £35,000 in the twelve months, and stated that the realisation of securities under the first head was being proceeded with as quickly as possible. He thought they might now reckon on seeing better times for the bank. The policy of the directors was to strengthen the bank by every means in their power rather than to pay high dividends. The usual votes of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The directors report that the accounts for the half-year ended June 30 show a net profit of £35,702, out of which a dividend is declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £16,952. The Eastern trade is said to be improving, owing to last season's good harvest in India, and the present indications point to the probability of its continuance. As compared with the previous report, deposits and bills payable show rather larger totals. The note circulation is rather less, while the loans payable have fallen by about one-half. The total of money at call has doubled. The bills receivable show an increase of about £200,000, and the bills discounted are about half a million less.—At the half-yearly meeting, held on Oct. 19, the chairman, Mr. G. Nicol, after going through the various paragraphs of the report, said it was with regret that the directors were unable to present a more satisfactory account of profit and loss for the half-year. Irrespective of the circumstances which had paralysed banking and trade in India, they had had the exceptional disadvantage this year to labour under in the disagreeable blunder in the Indian Government finances, which had necessitated a loan to a large amount. Still, under all circumstances, he thought that the profit they were able to show for the half-year was not altogether unsatisfactory, and there was every reason to look forward to a better result in the future. Trade was now in a satisfactory and safe condition, and their prospects were sound, although he could not hold out the hope that they would make large profits. Since the last meeting Mr. Jackson, their inspector, had returned from the branches, and his report was very satisfactory indeed. It appeared that the bank was never in a more sound and safe condition than at the present moment. Irrespective of the items of building, there were few accounts which they would not be able to liquidate at once without any loss whatever. At the last meeting he told them that they had an account in Ceylon still unsettled; but that matter had been fully concluded now, and there was left nothing in Ceylon but a small property of the value of £1,500. The lesson they had learned there was not without its advantages, because by it they had been warned against incurring similar losses up again. If they had had the courage to face the loss ten years ago the bank would have been better off than it was now. Following the usual custom at the half-yearly meeting, the directors would have no resolution to propose, but he was prepared to give the shareholders any information they might desire. The few observations made by the shareholders were purely of a congratulatory character, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the directors, the manager, and the staff of the bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—An extraordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, Oct. 20; Mr. William Paterson in the chair. The Chairman stated that as this was only an interim meeting there were no accounts to submit, and only one resolution to bring forward. The balance-sheet would be laid before the shareholders at the end of the year's business as usual, but he might state that the directors had gone through the accounts and returns sent in from the various branches of the bank, and they felt quite justified in recommending an interim dividend for the half-year ended on June 30 last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The bank had had a fair share of business during the first half of the year, but unfortunately the profits were not what they might have been had trade been brisker and competition less keen. The shareholders were aware that the Afghan war had cost many millions, and there had been very much discussion as to how, when, and what this country should contribute towards it. The uncertainty as to these points had influenced the operations of the bank to a considerable extent. It only remained for him to move that an interim dividend for the half-year, ending June 30 last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be now declared payable on and after the 27th inst. Mr. John Jones seconded the resolution, which, after a brief discussion, was agreed to.

MOYAR COFFEE COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on Oct. 18 at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. F. A. Hall presiding, to consider special resolutions. The chairman reminded them that at the meeting in May they were authorised to dispose of five gardens, or portions of the property, to the Devala Moyar Gold Mining Company, and they had done so for £132,000, to be paid partly in cash and partly in shares. The meeting was

called to decide on the disposal of the proceeds. In consultation with their legal adviser, Mr. Courteney, it was found necessary to consult counsel for the purpose of seeing how the proceeds could be dealt with. They had accordingly consulted Mr. Beal and Mr. Horace Davey, who concurred that a portion only could be divided as profit, and that a portion must be treated as capital, and so returned to the shareholders. The portion which they now proposed to deal with was all the shares, which amounted to 61,795 shares of £1 each, and £30,897 in cash. The second sum of £30,897 would be returned as capital, and would be dealt with afterwards. They proposed that the 61,795 shares should be distributed among the shareholders as soon as they could manage to do so, thus giving for each share in the company five shares in the Devala Moyar Company. He moved a resolution distributing among the shareholders of the company *pro rata*, according to the number of shares therein in respect whereof they were the registered holders on the 16th inst., 61,795 fully paid-up shares in the Devala Moyar Gold Mining Company, and £30,897 in cash as dividend or profit arising from the sale of a portion of the company's estates. The motion having been seconded, some discussion ensued as to the retention of the word "dividend" in the resolution. The chairman said they had been advised that, whatever they called the sum to be divided, it must be regarded as profit; and they could only make a dividend out of profit. The solicitor said it was important that the word should be retained. The chairman said they would still keep the Dale Estates, which they believed would about represent the reduced capital—£31,000. They were not aware that there were any reets on those estates. An amendment was proposed leaving out everything beyond the word "cash" in the resolution. The solicitor said if the amendment were carried he should urge the directors to retain the money till they satisfied themselves that the words should have been excluded. In reply to a question, he stated that he could not say exactly how long it would be before the other £2 would be returned—he did not think earlier than two months. The amendment was then put and lost. In reply to a question, the chairman said the £30,897 would be paid free of income-tax. A further amendment was then proposed by General Gossett, the effect of which was that £1 should be paid as dividend and that the £4 should be paid as return of capital. The solicitor said this would merely defer the payment of the £1 for two or three months, and could not alter the character of the money. The amendment was lost and the resolution was carried, with three dissentients. Another resolution was passed altering the articles of association so as to give the company power to reduce its capital. A discussion afterwards ensued relative to the disposal of the balance remaining of the cash received from the Devala Moyar Company, and a resolution was proposed by Mr. C. Kilburn to the effect that, after making a return of £5 per share to the shareholders and providing for other payments, it should be divided among the directors. An amendment was proposed and ultimately carried distributing £5,000 as a committee of shareholders might determine among the directors, officers, and *employees* as extra remuneration for their services connected with the sale of the company's property to the Devala Moyar Company, in lieu of the remuneration provided for by clause ninety-four of the articles of association. The committee was afterwards appointed.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FULTON—Oct. 2, at 17, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, the wife of Edmund M. H. Fulton, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, a son.
HEYLAND—Oct. 18, at Baumont, Jersey, the wife of Major Arthur R. Heyland, 1st Bombay Lancers, a son.
MINCHIN—Oct. 23, at 9, Clydesdale-road, Kensington-park, the wife of J. I. Minchin, retired M.C.S., a daughter.
PENNY—Oct. 18, at Sandown, Isle of White, the wife of the Rev. Frank Penny, Madras chaplain, a daughter.
PLANT—Oct. 14, at Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Major W. C. Plant, W.S.C., deputy commissioner, British Burma, a daughter.
SIMPSON—At Hillside, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, on Sept. 25, the wife of James Simpson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARKWELL—MURRAY—Oct. 14, at Battersea, Richard Herbert Barkwell, M.D., to Jeanie Gordon, daughter of the late Alexander Murray, of Lucknow.
COLQUHOUN—LUMSDEN—Oct. 12, at Stonehaven, William C. Colquhoun, late captain 15th Foot, to Mary, daughter of the late William J. Lumsden, Bombay C.S.
FRASER—HUDDLESTON—Oct. 18, at Norton, Suffolk, John Logan Fraser, lieutenant 12th Regt., son of the late John Fraser, H.E.I.C.S., to Ellen Mary Anne, daughter of the late Peter Huddleston.
MARSHALL—RAWLINS—Oct. 19, at Ashton Parish Church, Charles Edward Marshall, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Walter Rawlins, captain of M.N.J., and lieutenant 17th Staff Corps.
THOM—THOM—Oct. 20, at Liverpool, J. hn Thom, late of Calcutta, to Jane Ramsey Thom, daughter of Dr. Thom, Crief.
WATSON—WILLIAMSON—Oct. 20, at Littlewood-park, Forbes, Aberdeenshire, A. G. Watson, of Calcutta, to Sophia, daughter of George Williamson.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—Oct. 22, at Ramsgate, Arabella, widow of Walter Norman Harris, and daughter of the late Col. John Worthy, H.E.I.C.S.

MINCHIN—Oct. 24, at 9, Clydesdale-road, Kensington-park, the infant daughter of Mr. J. I. Minchin.
RATTRAY—Oct. 21, at Sherborne, Dorset, Thomas Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., colonel Bengal Army, aged 60.
ST. GEORGE—Oct. 23, at Devizes, Acheson W. G. St. George, son of the late Lieut. Col. Thomas G. St. George, H.M. Indian Army, aged 14.
WARLOW—Oct. 12, at Cologne, Richard Glyn, son of Major P. Warlow, M.S.C., aged 19.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 20. Sofia, Rangoon; Felicia, Batavia; Lythemore, Pomaron; Cyrene, Singapore; Leonore, Bombay; Dolbadern Castle, Penrith, Java; Sarpedon (s), Shanghai; City of Carthage (s), Calcutta; Rohilla (s), Shanghai.—21. City of Oxford (s), Akyab; Roxburghshire, Calcutta.—22. Umgeni, Pomaron.—23. Preston, Almeida, Glenavon (s), Pomaron.—25. Agnes Oswald, Rangoon; Ash (s), Calcutta.—26. Jubilee (s), Pomaron; Saron, Akyab; Duke of Buckingham (s), Calcutta.—27. Durano (s) and Rosdhu, Calcutta; Maud (s), Taganrog; Rockhurst, Bassein; Gelderland (s), Batavia; Trentham Hall (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 28. Busheer (s), Penang; Arratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong; Faize Roboman, Muscat; Canon Harrison, Trincomalee; Scottish Chief, London.—29. City of Khio (s), Liverpool; Rajpootana (s), Singapore; La Ecco-ais, Liverpool; Star of Denmark, London; Hamoodi, Muscat.—30. Chinsura (s), Bombay; Locksley Hall, Liverpool; City of Cardiff; Lady Palmerston and J. L. Skolfeld, Liverpool.—Oct. 1. Peshawa (s), Bombay; Hugh Rose (s), Port Blair; Bengollun, London.—2. Dharwar, Bombay.—3. Meinam (s), Point de Galle.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 20.—City of Brussels, Clyde.—21. Sydney Dacres (s), London.—22. Nepaul (-), London.—23. Inventor (s), Liverpool.—27. City of Venice (s), Glasgow and Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 2. Chupra (s), Rangoon; Coconada (s), Karachi.—3. I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Colaba (s), Calcutta.—4. Rosetta (s), London; Thiber (s), Calcutta; Hartlepool (s), Rangoon.—5. Clan Stewart (s), Antwerp; Narenta (s), Trieste; Henry Bolckow (-), Bus-sorah; Gazelle, Mauritius; Puttialla (s), Karachi.—6. Sallimutte, Calcutt.—7. I.G. Tenasserim (s) and I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi; Amodee, Muscat.—8. Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; British Crown, Mauritius.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 22.—Orthes (s), Cardiff.—23. Cicero (s), London.
MADRAS.—Sept. 30. Meinam (s), Galle and Pondicherry; Khandalla (s), Bombay and Southern Ports; Scindia (s), Calcutta and Northern Ports.—Oct. 2. Gwalior (s), London.—3. Zenobia, Mauritius.—4. Almora (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 20. Radnorshire (s), Penang; James Wishart, Rangoon; Navarino (s), Colombo; City of Mecca (s), Calcutta.—21. Ardenconnel, Bombay; Syrene, Singapore; Gilt (s), Demerara; Frijhof, Taganrog; Warwickshire (s), Singapore; Nubian (s), Cape; Governor Goodwin, Hong Kong; Sjaelland, Brindisi; Dartmouth, Shanghai; Xania, Hong Kong; Auguste (s), Singapore.—23. Duart Castle, Natal; Marathion (s), Bombay; Deicke Rickmers, Singapore; City of Baltimore (s), Bombay; City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta.—24. Eurydice, Calcutta; Her Majesty, Madras; County of Carnarvon, Bombay.—25. Australia (s), Calcutta.—26. David, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 28. Chindwara (s)—29. Ooryia (s), and Curlew (s), Benclench, Gateacre, and Eastern Monarch.—30. Celestial Empire, Udson, and Thurso.—Oct. 1. Almora (s), City of Cambridge (s), and Pemba (s)—2. Riversdale and Duncan Coupland.—3. Busheer (s), Satara (s), Cyenus (s), Lady Lisgar, Sarah Hignett, County of Berwick, and Bargany.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 2. Ganjam, Pondicherry; Calcutta (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Palm (s), Calcutta; Arrow (s), Coast and Jamnugur; Ellora (s), Galle; Poona (s), Southampton.—4. Charter Oak, Sandhead; County of Inverness, Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie, Karachi.—5. Lennox, Calcutta; Fathe Salem, Chittagong; Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Shahzada (s), Bushire and Coast.—7. Narenta (s), Colombo; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta; Sirdhana (s) and Britannia (s), Calcutta.—8. Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Harmonic, Mauritius; Rosetta (s), Australia, &c.; Colaba (s), Calcutta; Teheran (s), China, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 23.—Manora (s), Madras, Colombo, and London.
MADRAS.—Sept. 30. Meinam (s), Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Khandalla (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Bombay.—3. Gwalior (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Oct. 13.—From Bombay: Mr. F. Dashwood, Cap. Kensington, Mr. Mackenzie, Lieut. Baird, Surg. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Mackenzie, Lieut. Tobin, and Mr. and Mrs. Golding. From Gibraltar: Mr. L. Blautt and Mr. Kaufman.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, Oct. 11.—From Bombay: Col. W. Johnson, Mr. F. H. Farrer, Mr. Steedman, Mr. Christie, Brigadier General Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and Rev. J. Gregson. From Galle: Mr. Mackintosh. At Venice: Mr. Parker. From Alexandria: Mr. G. Cure, Mr. W. Giles, and Mr. Pitts.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Rosetta*, Oct. 4.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. King-mill, Col. J. and Mrs. Laughton, Mr. E. Laughton, Miss Bushby, Mr. J. Brown and two children, Mrs. M.

hew, Mr. I. Robb, Mr. I. E. Evans, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. R. Cross, Miss Read, Mr. and Mrs. Broad and infant, Mr. A. L. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawrence and child, Mr. W. Hall, Dr. H. Cook, Mr. J. Bryan, Miss Martelli, Mr. H. Bryant, Mr. H. C. Edwards, and Mr. Clarkson. From Venice: Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. Trotter, and Mr. J. J. Godfrey. From Brindisi: Col. Chetty, Mr. C. A. Elliott, Mr. Robertson, Mr. S. Campbell, Mrs. Whally, Surg. Major Oldham, Mr. F. W. Rees, Capt. Stopford, Mr. S. J. de Souza, Mr. C. F. Lazarus, Mr. R. S. Spedding, Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, Mr. W. W. Gibson, Mr. A. E. Staley, Mr. F. G. Luisell, and Mr. C. W. Hewitt. From Suez: Lieut. R. W. B. Robertson. From Aden: Miss N. Forde and Lieut. Irving Webb.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Oct. 25.—From Bombay: Capt. Buckley, Lieut. Col. Bergmann, Mr. L. Griffin, Major Colledge, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kemball, Miss Hill, and Mr. Ballantyne. From Alexandria: Mr. P. H. Rani, and Mr. S. Joanides.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Oct. 28.—From Bombay: Mr. G. Mann, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. G. Nicholls, and Mrs. Ponsonby Cox. From Alexandria: Count de Los.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Bokhara*, Oct. 6.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mrs. A. Huson and child, Mrs. Winter and children, Mrs. C. Porter, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Frost, Rev. and Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Vanrenen, Mr. A. C. Maitland, Miss Balfour, Misses Holdsworth, Mrs. Kilvert and child, Mrs. Crosthwaite and child, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Sullivan, Capt. Austell, Miss Middleton, Mrs. Purbrick, Miss Clarke, Rev. and Mrs. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Chester, Mr. H. G. Siddons, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Andaseer, Mr. Jennings, Col. J. C. Russell, Mr. Hildebrand, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Bagshawe, Col. and Mrs. Leggait, Miss Clark, and Mr. Finch. For Aden: Mrs. Greig. For Hong Kong: Rev. and Mrs. Gordon. For Gibraltar: Capt. de Marylaki, Mr. J. H. Fox, Capt. Baker, Sir J. Cochrane, two Misses Cochrane, Mr. Baker, Mr. Sandeman, Mrs. Brand and child, Rev. — Reynell, Mrs. Petty and son, Mr. Towels and Mr. Tucker. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Rotheram and child, Gen. Sir A. and Lady Borton, Miss Jones, Miss Watts, Mr. Blackley, Col. and Mrs. Dickinson and children, Mrs. Hall and three children, Col. and Mrs. Eldridge and child, Mr. Rivington, Count M. Hamilton, and Lieut. Powell. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. Lofie, and Miss Atkinson. For Sydney: Mr. Le Crew and son and two Misses Le Crew.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Mongolia*, Oct. 15.—For Bombay: Mr. and Misses Le Crew, Mr. Russell, Mr. Pankow, Mr. G. Toynbee, Mr. R. and Miss Spankie, Deputy Surg. General Gibbons, Mrs. and two Misses Murray, Miss Saunders, Mr. H. F. Evans, Col. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. King, Miss Nicol, Dr. G. King, Mayat Ali Khan, Rev. G. Warlow, and Mr. Elliott. From Brindisi: Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Messrs. Thomas, Deputy Surg. General Smith, Mrs. Barton, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. Cohn, Mr. H. L. Dampier, Mr. Ewing and friend, Mr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Mr. S. C. Mackenzie, Mr. F. D. Godman and friend, Mr. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Boys, Mr. J. A. Cassel, Mr. Bruce, Mrs. R. D. Spedding, Miss Batho, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Saunders, Miss Roe, Messrs. Harvey, Kennard, Tucker, King, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. MacLaden, Mr. Murray, Rev. J. Stephenson, Mr. Ford, Mr. Diefenbach, Mrs. Ollivant and child, Dr. Beranji Naovosji, Mr. Nownjee Rostonjee, and Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee. For Alexandria: Madame de Virgin, Le Comte Ehronsvard, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Ralli and two children, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Borg and friend. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Levick.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Pekin*, Oct. 13.—For Calcutta: Mrs. and three Misses M'Donell, Mr. A. Apar, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Harper, Mrs. Lyall and children, Mr. T. J. Murray, Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Cockin, Miss Kelly, Mr. Macrae, Mrs. Buskin, Mr. Inskipp, Mr. Gibbs, Miss Searle, Mr. W. Morgan, Miss Lyell, Mr. Mathewson, Mrs. Parsons and child, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. L. Moseley, Mr. J. E. Robertson, Mrs. Smith, Miss Durward, Mr. G. Yule, and Mrs. Evans. For Madras: Mrs. Lonsdale and three children, Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhode, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Logan, Mrs. J. W. Handley, Mrs. F. W. Emery and child, Mrs. Pinsent, Mr. P. F. Crozier, Mrs. and Miss Prendergast, Mrs. Teare, Mr. W. Teare, Mr. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, and Mr. E. Wright. For Bombay: Major C. T. and Mrs. Lane, Major Engeldue, Miss Proctor, Capt. Goldie, Capt. Gordon, Miss C. Grimshaw, Surg. Major Parsons, Mr. John Atkins, Miss Reid, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Nettleship, Mrs. H. England, Lieuts. M'Laren, Bacon, Atherton, Mrs. Lloyd Dicken, Col. Greene, Mrs. Tucker and child, Miss Lawrie, Mrs. Haywood, and Mrs. Benthall. For Ceylon: Mr. Grigson, Major Olwey, Mr. Crozier, and Mr. Radcliffe. For Hong Kong: Rev. — Warren, Miss Caspari, Mrs. and Miss Mackie, Rev. and Mrs. Banister, Mr. T. Scott, Mr. J. Johnson, and Rev. J. Brabazon. For Malta: Mr. Pender and son, Lieut. Cook, Mr. H. Edwards, and Miss Bushe. For Gibraltar: Miss Clarke, Capt. Molyneux, Mr. C. Fraser, Capt. Baker, Mr. A. D. Lun, Mrs. and Miss Hewson, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. and Miss Stokes, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. M'Carthy, and Mrs. Cammure. For Suez: Mr. Faussett and Mr. and Mrs. George and child. For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. Meldrum, Mrs. Keasbury and children, Lieuts. Rippon and D'Aeth, and Mr. A. H. M'Nair. For Hong Kong: Mrs. Marshall and child.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, Oct. 22.—For Shanghai: Mr. H. Sale. For Calcutta from Brindisi: Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Lavers, and Major O. M. Bradshaw. For Ceylon: Mr. Kirwan and Mr. Skene. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay and child, Mr. and Mrs. Logan and child, Mrs. Orr and children, Miss Orr, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Miss Apar, Mrs. Hopton, Mr. Powell, Mr. Trafford, Mr. Vincent, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Glenn, Mr. W. C. Bennett, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Liebnitz, Mr. Scott, and Mrs. Keegan. From Brindisi: Messrs. Dalgairns, G. F. Evans, Macleod, Mackiliclin, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Col. Innes, Major Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, Miss Beatson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lyall, Miss Burney, Mr.

and Mrs. Broughton and child, Major and Mrs. Bullock, Col. Mayne, Mr. Wyer, Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood, Mr. Morris, Mr. Gowenlock, Capt. Newitt, Major Farrer, Dr. Winstone, Messrs. Hornby, Stanley, Whyte, A. V. Frere, Karpells, Mrs. L. Laird, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. Kingsley, Mr. C. D. Field, and Mr. Knox Hill. For Zanzibar: Mr. Galleit. For Alexandria: Hon. Justice Hills, Mrs. Hills, Misses Floyer, Count Caprara and party, and Mr. Tarrant. From Brindisi: Messrs. Psicher, Mr. A. Money, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. Robins, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Malet.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Almora*, Sept. 30.—For London: Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. George Wardi, Capt. Gimblett, Miss Woodward and child, Mr. R. Bramall, Mr. R. B. Fe'lowes, Mrs. Stoble, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. James Cunison, Mr. John Cunison, Mr. M. Johnson, Mr. E. Stevens, and Mr. Macpherson.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Thibet*, Oct. 9.—For Venice: Dr. A. Smith, Mr. G. J. Nicholls, Mr. A. C. Campbell, and Mr. Gustav Mann and child. For Brindisi: Mr. Lepel Griffin, the Hon. Justice and Mrs. Kemball, Mrs. Ponsonby Cox, Major J. Colledge, C. I. Horse, Capt. H. Buckley, and Lieut. Col. C. H. Bergmann. For Southampton: Mr. H. W. French, Mr. Ballantyne, Miss Hill, and Mr. T. Moore, C.S., and child. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Oct. 2:—For Southampton: Mr. F. Watson and Miss Giles. For Venice: Mr. J. Barrow. For Malta: Mr. John Sinclair.

CASUALTIES.

The Quickstep, which arrived at Marseilles on Oct. 11, from Singapore, reports that she had strong westerly gales and very high seas off the Cape of Good Hope. Shipped several heavy seas on deck, and had a quarter boat carried away from the davits, and forward house filled with water. She was off the Cape for eighteen days. On Oct. 5, off the Spanish coast, she encountered strong southerly gale, and lost two mastsails and jib.

The Fritz Reuter (German ship), from Cardiff to Bombay, is reported to have passed Anger on fire.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Cleomene, from Calcutta, August 26, off Stalwart Point; Miako, for Singapore, Sept. 10, 35 N., 16 W.; Bernard Carl, Calcutta to New York, August 24, 33 S., 15 E.; Dinapore, from Singapore, August 16, off Algoa Bay; Wild Rose, from Moulmein, August 22, 35 S., 19 E.; Carrick Castle, from Calcutta to New York, August 23, 24 S., 4 E.; Stockbridge, from Calcutta, August 23, 24 S., 4 E.; Vernon, from Calcutta, July 8, 3 N., 93 E.; Hospodar, from Calcutta, July 9, 2 N., 93 E.; Melanope, from Bassin, August 1, 27 S., 46 E.; Dragon, from Madras, August 18, 35 S., 28 E.; Elliot, for Bombay, Sept. 12, 16 N., 27 W.; Sea Witch, Manila to New York, August 20, 36 S., 23 E.; Elcano, from Sourabaya, July 31, 16 S., 83 E.; Lenore, from Bombay, Sept. 10, 4 N., 21 W.; George Arkle, from Java, Sept. 21, 27 N., 30 W.; Persian, for Rangoon, Sept. 3, 1 N., 24 W.; Hagars-town, from Calcutta, August 29, 15 S., 7 W.; Lenore, from Bombay, Oct. 12, off Cape Finisterre; Lord Macduff, from Rangoon, August 29, 35 S., 17 E.; Jeanie Landles, Calcutta to New York, Sept. 19, 18 N., 49 W.; Oriflamme, from Calcutta, Sept. 23, 34 S., 24 E.

COMMEMORATION OF SERVICES IN AFGHANISTAN.—The following special notice appears in the *Gazette of India* of Sept. 25:—"The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that her Majesty the Queen-Emress has been graciously pleased to confer a separate war medal in commemoration of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and native, who have been employed on field service in Afghanistan. Her Majesty has expressed her gracious readiness to receive for consideration the names of those British officers who have rendered distinguished service during the war, which her Majesty's Government hopes has now been brought to a happy termination. Recognising the excellent service which has been rendered by many native commissioned officers, the Secretary of State for India has authorised the creation of twenty-five additional appointments to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, and a corresponding promotion to the 1st class, to be hereafter absorbed. His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India will be empowered to furnish the Government of India with the necessary recommendations for giving due effect to these measures, in which her Majesty's Government trusts the armies of India will recognise that her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Emress of India is very sensible of the valued and distinguished services which have been rendered in the field in Afghanistan. The Governor General in Council congratulates the Indian armies on this cordial expression of her Majesty's royal pleasure and approbation. It has been his pleasing duty, as it was that also of his predecessor, to bring from time to time under the notice of their Queen the several occasions on which, under the able guidance of their commanders, her Majesty's troops, British and native, have justified the full confidence of the Government in their courage and devotion on the field of battle. The Governor General in Council now desires, on the return of a large portion of those troops to British territory, to offer the hearty testimony of the Government of India to the unflinching discipline, the high spirit, and the cheerful endurance which have been so conspicuously evinced by the whole force under all the vicissitudes of prolonged, distant, and trying service. To these most honourable and soldierly qualities it is due that rarely, if ever, has war been carried on in an enemy's country with so strict a regard to the laws of humanity and honour, and such total absence of excess of any kind, as throughout the late operations in Afghanistan. For this result, no less than for the successes they have achieved in the field, the Government of India desires to thank its soldiers of all ranks; and, while deploring those gallant and devoted men who have fallen in the performance of their duty, to offer the returning division and their leaders a hearty welcome."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	705
Bank of Bengal	500	745xd.
Bank of Madras	500	620xd.
Agra	500	113
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	106
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	680ex pth
Frere	150	
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Fort Canning	1,400	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1225
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	340
Bellary	1,000	490xd.
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	405
New Indian	350	115
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Garwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	675
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	1,050
Fort	8,500	1,775
French	500	415
Sind	750	465
Mofussil	400	215
Prince of Wales	1,500	650
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1,350
Sassoon	500	400
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	95
Alfred Manufacturing	500	540 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,075
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	250
Bombay United	1,000	950 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	720
Central India S. W. and M	500	700
Coorla Mills	1,000	640
D. Spinning	2,000	470
Hindustan	1,000	1,040
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	750
Khandeish	1,000	880
Madras	1,250	570
Madras United	1,000	1,450
Manchester Spinning	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	175
National Spinning	1,000	1000
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,085
Oriental	625	655
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	280
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,015
Victoria Mills	1,000	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £10 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-13	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	140 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,085
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	500	415
Teacher and Co.	500	690
Thacker and Co.	100	135

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 7 to 96 9
4% of 1870 (1885)	101 0 to 101 4
4% of 1871 (1881)	101 0 to 101 8
4% of 1878-9 (1893)	104 7 to 104 9
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 7 to 104 9
4% Debentures of 1867	105 8 to 105 9

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1871 (1891)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1908)	104 4 to 105

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	120	121
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	100	141 to
Bank of Bengal	500	705 to
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to
Delhi and London	25	182 to 185
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	103 to
National of India	12½	106 to
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	110 to
Barnagore Jute	100	66 to
Bengal Coal	1000	1750 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	84 to 5

Ballighatta Jute	100	20 to
Bengal Mills	1275	to
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62 to 63
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	84 to
Burrakur Coal	100	120 to
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to 116
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	77 to
Eastern Bengal Railway	120	1 to
East Indian Railway	120	1 to
Equitable Coal	250	220 to 225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	40 to
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	74 to 75
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1340 to
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	405 to
Nanthpore Indigo	30	3 to
New Beerhoom Coal	100	102 to 105
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	1 to
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	98 to 99
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press	90	108 to 109
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	1 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	1 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	54 to 55
Strand Bank Press	100	113 to 114
Watson's Patent Press	100	114 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amuluckie	100	55 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Assam	100	550 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to
Do. contributory	80	23 to
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	206 to
Do. contributory	100	103 to
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	75 to
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	40 to 50
Chandpore (Cachar)	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to
Cutecherra (Cachar)	100	170 to 172
Darjiling	100	348 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	31 to 40
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Giee (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
H. olungorie (Assam)	100	40 to
Indian Terai	500	500 to
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to
Do. contributory	200	45 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	100	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to
Majagram (Cachar)	100	60 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to
Do. contributory	90	35 to
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	100	1 to
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nutwapore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Puttaree (Sylhet)	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 70
Singell (Darjiling)	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	30 to

MADRAS.—Oct. 7.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 1½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	¾ to 1 dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
	Rs. 8 1-16d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.
Banks demand	—	—	—
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 5-16d.	—	Rs. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 8 7-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 5-32d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 7-16d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 15-32d.	Rs. 8 13-32d.	Rs. 8 9-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8 9-32d.	—

LONDON.—Oct. 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1888	104½ to 104¾
4	India Encased Paper	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 87¾
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Months on 12)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (Months notice)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102
4½	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	105 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½	Do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	112 to 114

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	140 to 142
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	125 to 126
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 124
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	2 to 4pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 111
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 107
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	103 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12¾
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10 to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sec., 1900	—	105 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
Indo-European	25	24½ to 25½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22½ to 23½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22½ to 23½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	38 to 39
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to 1½dis
Oriental Corporation	25	20½ to 21½

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Adams, R. W. P., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police, 24 mos., May 9, 1880.
Aller, F. W., Indian Marine, 12 months, May 23, '80.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Judi., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Ancell, F. B. Pilot, 18 mos., May 23, '79.
Anderson, C. F., Centra Prov. Police, 12 mos., June 5, '80.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Anley, A., Assam Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 27 mo., Aug. 21, '78.
Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mos., July 27, '79.
Bamber, H. W. J., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Banerjee, C. N. B., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 6, '80.
Barbour, D. M., Bl. Cov., Finan. Dept., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Barrett, E. C., Survey Department.
Bartlett, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 12 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 15 mos., Sept. 21, '79.
Barwick, F. M., Indian Marine, 12 mos., July 30, '80.
Batten, G. H. M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust., 9 mo., Mr. 3, '80.
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 1, 1879.
Beckett, J. O. B., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 10, '80.
Bell, H., P.W.D., India, 16 mo., July 10, 1880.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Benett, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 10, 1880.
Beynon, R. C., do. Rev. Survey, 24 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fin. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 18 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 20 mos., July 13, '79.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 10 mo., Mar. 28, '79.
Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
Bradbury, J. F. (Bo. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79.
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., Jan. 10, '80.
Brooke, W. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., April 5, 1880.
Bruce, R. I., Pol. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bryant, A. J., Mil. Accts. Depart., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buck, E. C., B.C., Agri., & N.W.P., 15 mo., May 18, '80.
Burgess, J., Bo. Archaeological, on duty.
Burne, K. G., Burma Com., 15 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 21 mo., April 30, '79.
Burnell, A. C., C.I.E., M. Cov., M. d. Jud., 21 mo., July 11, '80.
Burns, L. R. (M. Cov.), M. Municipality, 16 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Burroughs, C. W., Madras Educational, 12 mo., July 8, '80.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dep., 19 mos., May 3, 1880.
Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '80.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 8 mo., April 4, '80.
Capper, W. C. (Bengal Cov.), Jud., 18½ mo., Mar. 17, '80.
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 32 mo., Mch. 26, '78.
Casson, G. D., Survey Department, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Channing, F. C. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 10, '80.
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Chase, H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judi., 12 m., May 1, '80.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mos., Sept. 9, '79.
Christie, A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Sept. 25, '80.
Church, W. T. (Bl. C.), N.W.P., R. and Gen., 7 mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 18 mo., May 7, '80.
Cline, G. W., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '80.
Collins, F. B., Punjab Police, 12 mo., Jan. 4, '80.
Coghlan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 5 m., May 20, '80.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 15 mos., Feb. 21, '80.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Cooke, T. L. D., Bombay Educ., 12 mos., Aug. 13, '80.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 12 months, May 22, '80.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 24 mo., Aug. 1, '78.
Cooksey, W. K., Bengal Irrigation, 15 mo., June 1, 1880.
Connell, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mo., July 24, 1880.
Cordery, J. G. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 8 m., May 1, '80.
Cornwall, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., Mar. 27, '80.
Coudrey, H., R. W. P. int. 18 mos., May 19, '80.
Court, F. W., N.W.P. Police, 8 mos., Mar. 1, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 1, 1880.
Crawley-Roevey, A. W. C. (Bo. Cov.), Sett., 16 mo., Feb. 28, '80.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judi., 23 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 15 mos., Aug. 29, '79.
Darling, W. C., Tele. Dept., 18 mo., week, May 1, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12, '79.
Davy, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 12 mo., June 19, 1880.
Dawson, H., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 14 mo., April 23, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 42 mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 23, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 m. s., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, E. S., N.W.P., P.W.D., April 17, 1880.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Druitt, G. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 8 mos., April 24, '80.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 21 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Duncan, C. M., Educational, 24 mo., April 9, '79.
Durant, A. H., Transport Dept., 12 mos., April 23, 1880.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '80.
Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Edwards, G. L., Railway Department, 8 months.
Elliott, C. A., C.S.I. (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty.
Elliott, F. A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Education, 6 m., May 1, '80.
Elms, H. W. B., Ben. Marine, 15 mos., Feb. 19, '80.
Elmslie, G. R. (Bl. Cov.), Punj. Comm., 22 m., Feb. 10, '79.
Ellison, T. E. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 9 m., May 29, '80.
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 18 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mo., April 21, '79.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Medical, 15 mos., June 19, 1880.
Fiddall, W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos., May 21, '80.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., 80, 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 18 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 24, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 18 mos., April 4, 1880.
Foot, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13, '79.
Foxton, W., Sind Judi., 24 mos., July 31, '79.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 5, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, 1879.
Fullerton, J. G., Madras Police, 18 mo., June 27, 1880.
Fulton, E. M. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21 mos., May 5, '79.
Furnival, J. G., State Railways, 16 mo., Sept. 12, '79.

Gae, J. D. (Ben. Cov.).
Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P., R. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
Garrett, C. B. (Bl. Cov.), Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educational, 21 mo., June 27, 1880.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '80.
Gilbert-Cooper, R. G., Sind Sett., 14 mos., Nov. 20, '79.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 22 mo., June 6, '79.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. K. and G., 19 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Glenny, W. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. Dept., 19 mo., May 20, '80.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
Goodrich, H. St. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 21 mo., Apr. 25, '79.
Goldingham, J. D. (Madras Cov.), 9 mos., April 5, 1880.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 18 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Dept., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., July 1, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., May 1, '80.
Greaves, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., April 25, '79.
Guthrie, J. A., Boribay Revenue, 21 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos.
Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 15 mo., Oct. 17, '79.
Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12 mo., July 10.
Halliday, M. B. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. Dept., 6 m., May 15, '80.
Hamilton, R. C. A., N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., 13 dys, Mar. 1, '79.
Hampton, S. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 8 mos., May 21, '80.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Department, 13 m. nths.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov., Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 14, '79.
Hearn, R. V., do. Legal, 12 mos., May 15, '80.
Heineke, G. F., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 15, '79.
Henderson, E. P. (Bo. Cov.), Punjab Com., 17 mo., Apr. 7, '80.
Hensley, F. P., P.W.D. Accounts, 8 mos., April 9, '80.
Hobart, R. T. (Bo. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 2 mo., July 12, '78.
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 17 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Holland, W. J., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 27, 1880.
Hope, T. C., C.S.I. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., April 14, '80.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 29, '80.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Howe, W. A. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 8, '80.
Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 3, '79.
Hurst, B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 24 mos., April 21, '79.
Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & Oudh, 9 mo., Feb. 14, '80.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 4 mo., Dec. 4, '79.
Ivens, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 13, '80.
Ivens, F. J., State Railways, 5½ months.
Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 18 mo., June 6, '79.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 4 mo., Jan. 1, 1879.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 1, '79.
Jevrey, E., Survey Department, 12 m., June 25, 1880.
Johnson, W. M., State Railways, 15 mo., June 5, 1880.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, H. L., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Sept. 15, '80.
Jones, T. H., Judi., 33 mo., May 15, '78.
Jones, J., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Dept., 1, mo., Jan. 3, '80.
Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 8 m., May 10, '80.
Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 10, '79.
Kellner, E. W., Financial Dept., 9 mos., May 9, '80.
Kirkham, T. B., B. Educational, 15 mos., May 6, '80.
Knapp, C. B. C., Burma P.W.D. 6 mos., June 7, '80.
Keyser, A. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
King, J. H.
Lamborn, H. E., Indian Marine, 6 months, May 21, 1880.
Larminie, W. D. (Bo. Cov.), B. R. & G., 21 mo., May 7, '79.
Larmyore, A. D., Bl. Gais, 20 mo., Jan. 18, '80.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mo., Mar. 23, '9.
Lawson, T., State Railways, 6 mos., July 24, 1880.
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., 7 days, April 5, '79.
Leach, E. A., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 6, '80.
Lee Warner, J. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 31 mo., Sept. 6, '72.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), R. and Gen., 13 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leeds, H., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mo., Jan. 15, '80.
Leupolt, J. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 12 months, May 2, '80.
Lloyd, H. J., Opium Dept., 17 mos., June 2, 1880.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept. Bengal, 12 mos., Apr. 11, '78.
Lucks, H., State Railways, 6 months, June 26, 1880.
Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Macgregor, J., India Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Maclean, L. F., Punjab Irrigation, 12 months.
Macleod, D. G., Burma Judicial, 12 mos., July 27, 1880.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. & G., 15 mo., Sept. 4, '79.
Maclean, C. F., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macnabb, D. C. (Bo. Cov.), P. Com., 24 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macnabb, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab 6 mos., April 24, '80.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judi., 14 mo., Jan. 6, '80.
McCrindle, J. W., Bengal Educational, 6 mo., June 23, 1880.
McLeod, G. E., Assam Comm. s., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Maltby, T. J. (Mad. Cov.), April 22, '80.
Man, E. H., Andamans Com., 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Mangles, R. L., V. C. (Ben. Cov.), R. R. G., 17 mo., ep. 19, '79.
Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mo., Dec. 7, '79.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 24 mo., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Mcara, E. J., P.W., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Meares, W. E. P. D., N.W.P., 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Meiklejohn, D. O. (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Prvs., 19 mo., April 1, '80.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 14 mos., April 3, 1880.
Mendham, C. E., Opium Dept., 8 mos., April 28, '80.
Miller, A. C., Indian Marine, 15 mos., Nov. 3, 1879.
Moir, E. M. H., Punjab Forests 10 months, April 18, '79.
Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 11, '79.
Moies, W., 6 mos.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 2 mo., Aug. 8, '79.
Monteath, A. M., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Post-office, 24 mos.
Moore, L. M., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 15 mo., Sept. 6, '79.
Moore, J. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 14 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Moore, F. S., N.W.P. Irrigation, 18 mos., May 13, '80.
Moore, E., State Railways, 12 mos., July 10, 1880.
Moore, L., Burma Educational, 12 mos., July 30, 1880.
Moscardi, E. H. (Bo. Cov.), 6 mos., Aug. 5, '80.
Mouvi-ani Ullah Khan, N.W.P. Judi., 16 mo., April 24, '80.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 12 mos., April 5, '79.
Murray, F. C., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., April 9, 1880.

Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 24 mos., August, 1880.
Neale, W. E. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 8 m., May 1, '80.
Neill, L. (Ben. Cov.), Cen. Prov., 12 mos., April 10, '80.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 8 mos., April 1, '80.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Noble, G. J., C.P. Police, 18 mo., March 31, 1880.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Norman, M. J., P.W.D. Bengal, 6 mos., July 16, 1880.
Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.
O'Callaghan, J., State Railways, 12 mos., Mar. 27, 1880.
Odling, C. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Judi., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), B. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judi., 24 mos., from July 25, '79.
Parker, W. H., P.W.D., India, 12 mos., May 21, 1880.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Partridge, Dr. T. D. O.
Peaco, K. F. (Bengal Cov.), Bengal, 10 mo., Feb. 18, '80.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 9 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peet, A. W., Madras Forests, 24 mos., April 21, '80.
Pierce, E., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 7, '80.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), B. m-bay Administration, on duty.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Peterson, F. W. V. (Bo. Cov.), B. Rev. and G., 13 m., from Oct. 19, '79.
Phillips, W. K., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879.
Pilcher, R. H. (Bn. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Porteous, W. (B.C.), Bo. R. and G., 21 m. 20 d., April 7, '79.
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pritchard, C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 18 mo., May 26, '79.
Pritchard, T. M. R. and G., 21 mo., Mar. 27, 1879.
Proper, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 14 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Punnett, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 9 mos., May 8, '80.
Purchase, E. B., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., March 11, '80.
Quinton, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Jhansi Com., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '80.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T. R. (Bo. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19 mo., April 1, 1880.
Reid, H. J. C., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Reid, L. A. W., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., July 18, 1880.
Reynolds, P., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 10, 1880.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Rich, H. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 3½ mo., March 25, 1878.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Roberts, W. R., M. Agricultural, 19 mo., May 7, '80.
Robinson, A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P., R. and Gen., 17 mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Roberts, S. C., Bengal Irrigation, 6 m. s., July 8, '80.
Roe, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 9, 1880.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 7, '79.
Rowe, F. J., Educ. Dept., Bengal, 17 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Russell, A. S., P.W.D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos.
Russell, W. (Bo. Cov.), Judi., 10 mos., March 6, '80.
Saunders, R. F., Ben. C. v. N.W.P. Jud., 9 m., Feb. 21, '80.
Savi, W. B., Assam Police, 12 months, June 5, '80.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 20 mos., April 9, '80.
Search, F., State Railways, 12 mos., June 4, 1880.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '7.
Sewell, H. M., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 19 mo., April 22, '79.
Sewell, R. M., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 21 mo., April 22, '79.
Seymour, L. W., Sind Settlement, 12 months, May 7, 1880.
Sharpe, G., Bombay P.W.D., 18 mos., June 1, '79.
Shaw, A. K., Inland Customs, 7 mos., April 20, '80.
Single, J. G., P.W., Bo., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '79.
Slivewright, R., P.W.D., Bombay, 6 mos., May 8, 1880.
Simpson, M., Tele. Dept., 9 mo. 6 days, July 10, 1880.
Skirne, F. H. B. (Bo. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 32 mo., April 8, '80.
Smart, R. H., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
Smith, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos., Apr. 10, 1880.
Smith, J., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 mos., Apr. 15, 1880.
Smyth, G. C., N. W. P. Police, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Smyth, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab 10 mos., April 10, 1880.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 15 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Somerset, T. C. W., Sind Political, 15 mos., Aug. 16, '80.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from June 7, '79.
Spedding, J. R. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 18 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Sping, F. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 24 mos., April 9, 1880.
Stanbrough, H., Coroner of Madras, 6 mos., June 11, '80.
Stenhouse, W., P.W.D., Burma 12 mos., May 10, '80.
Stoddard, A., Mysore P.W.D., 24 m. s., July 13, '80.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judi., 24 mo., Mar. 26, '80.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 30 mos., Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Stuart, A. I. (Mad. Cov.), Jud. Dep., 6 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symonds, W. P. Bo. Cov., Bo. R. & G., 15 mo., June 29.
Thomas, T. E., Madras Police, 19 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomas, J. R., M. Educational, 12 mo., Feb. 18, 1880.
Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 15 mos., April 17, 1880.
Thomas, W. P., Cent. Prov., Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 10, 1880.
Thomas, J. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 21, '80.
Thornburn, S. S. (B. Cov.), Pun. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. (N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judi., 22 mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thornhill, T. H., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24 m., Nov. 1, '79.
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 24 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judi., 10 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Tucker, H. St. G., Bl. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 mos., April 23, '79.
Tucker, W. R., Jhansi Commis., 6 mos., May 8, '80.
Turner, G. G. (B. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 18 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tweedie, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judi., 17 mos., from July 25, '79.
Tynall, A. H., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '79.
Vincent, R. H., 12 mos., Bom. Police, Feb. 2, 1880.
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Jan. 27, '80.
Ward, W. E. (Bengal Cov.), Assam, 12 mo.
Ward, W., Punjab Police, 18 mos., July 17, 1880.
Ward, W., Bengal Cos. oms, 12 mo., June 6, 1880.
Watt, G., Ben. Ed., 18 mo., July 24, '79.
Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 12 mos., June 5, '80.
Wood, T., State Railways, 12 months, Mar. 7, '80.
Watts, C. W. P. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 15 mos., April 17, '80.
Waterfield, W. (Bn. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '80.
Weekes, A. (Ben. Cov.), Revenue Dept., 6 m., May 1, '80.
Webb, W., Bombay Educational, 6 mos., Sept. 4, 1880.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 11, '80.
Weld, M. R. (Mad. Cov.), M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., Nov. 20, '79.
Wells, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 18 mos., March 31, 1880.
Wells, J. R., Pilot Service, 24 mos., August 5, 1880.
Whiteway, R. S. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 19 mo., April 7, '79.
White, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ajmere, 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
White, J., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Williams, G. M., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 1, '79.
Williams, H. C. (Bl. C.), Assam Com., 18 m., May 7, '80.

Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
 Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April, '80.
 Woodburn, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7½ mos., April 17, 1880.
 Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 12 mo., June 5, 1880.
 Woodward, H. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
 Woodward, W. (Bo. Cov.), 14 mos., April 17, 1880.
 Wood, W. C., Oudh Com., 22 mos., Mar. 1, '79.
 Wood, R., Bombay Dockyard, 12 mos., Feb. 17, '80.
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educational, 12 mos., May 1, 1880.
 Wyatt, J. O., P.W.D. Military Works, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
 Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
 Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bell, Rev. W. C. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
 Baldwin, Rev. J. R. (Bl. Est.), 24 mo., July 1, 1873.
 Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bo. Est.), 18 mo., Jan. 6, '79.
 Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
 Bromhead, Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
 Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
 Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.
 Easum, Rev. R. (Bo. Est.), 17 mo. 28 days, Nov. 18, '78.
 English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
 Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.
 Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos.
 Horsburgh, Rev. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
 Jarbo, Rev. P. J. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
 Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14 mo., Sept. 19, '79.
 Jones, R. W., 20 months, April 10, 1880.
 Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.), 24 mos., Feb. 17, 1878.
 Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
 Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
 Penny, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 12 mo., June 11, 1880.
 Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R. (B. E.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.
 Ramsey, Rev. A.
 Scobell, Rev. J. F. (Bl.).
 Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
 Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 10, '79.
 Thomson, Rev. J. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo., March 4, '78.
 Walford, Rev. C. (Bo.), 20 mos., April 1, 1880.
 Walker, Rev. A. (V. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
 Walker, Rev. J. M. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
 Young, Rev. J. W. (Ben. Est.), 8 mos.

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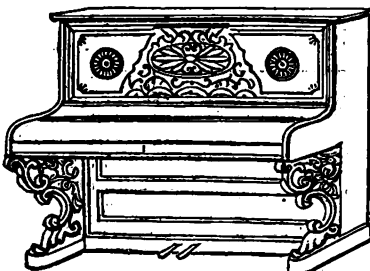
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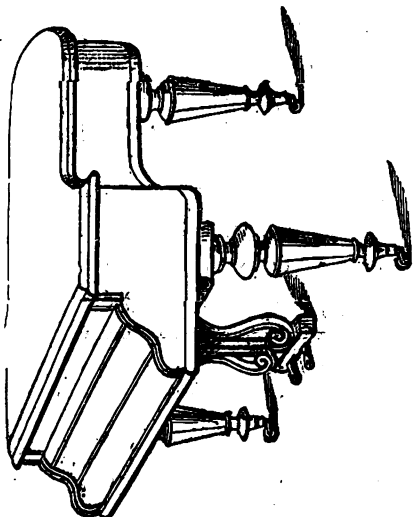
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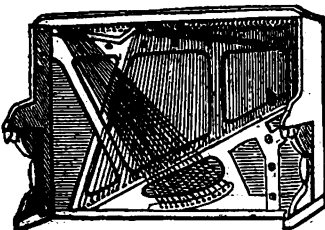


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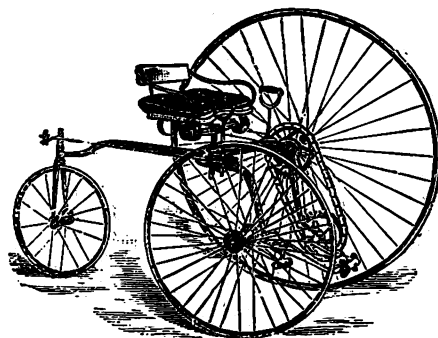
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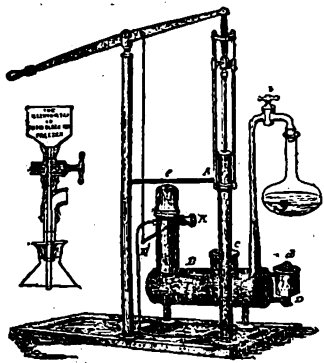
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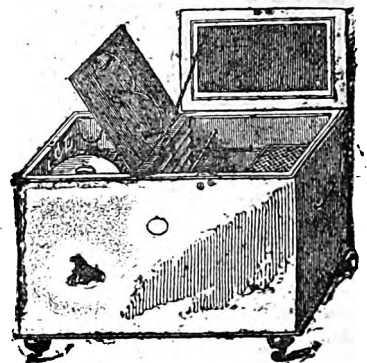
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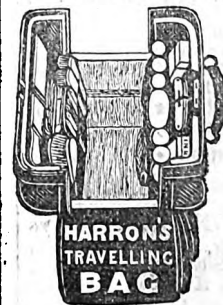
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 16; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 14; Calcutta, Oct. 13.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Oct. 5, 1880, state that in Madras there was slight rain, and more is required in several districts. In Bombay rain has again fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; crops in most districts are in good condition and the harvest has commenced in places. In Bengal the rain that has fallen has been beneficial, but more is still wanted in parts of the Patna division; the autumn harvest is generally almost over, with a good average outturn. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there was slight rain in the eastern districts during the early part of the week, but the weather has been clear since; more rain would do much good; ploughing for the spring harvest has begun. The Punjab again had no rain; agricultural prospects remain, however, fairly favourable. In the Central Provinces the rainfall was slight; prospects are fairly good. In Burma there has been moderate rain and crops are thriving. Good rain fell in Assam: the weather is seasonable and prospects are satisfactory. In native States agricultural prospects remain generally favourable, but in some parts of Mysor and Coorg and Rajputana the want of rain is much felt. Prospects throughout the empire remain fairly good on the whole, though the kharif harvest has suffered from short rainfall in places, and more rain is required in a few districts for the rabi.

THE health report for the same week is as follows:—Bombay: health good. Bengal: fever prevalent in 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Rungpore, and Purneah; cholera still in Cuttack. N.W.P. and Oudh: health good, except in Bareilly, where fever and cholera (thirty deaths) have appeared. Punjab: health fair. Central Provinces: fever still prevalent. British Burma, Rangoon, and Akyab: health good. Bassein: a little small-pox. Prome: cholera decreasing. Assam: health fair. Mysor and Coorg: fever prevalent. Central India States—Morar: cholera disappearing. Rajputana—Meywar: fever prevalent. Other reports good.

THE latest news from Cabul received at Simla is of an entirely satisfactory kind and lends no support to the disturbing rumours about Cabul affairs prevalent last week. The Ameer will shortly have to collect the instalment of the revenue which is about to fall due, an experiment which will be watched with interest, as showing whether he has succeeded in attracting to himself the substantial allegiance of his turbulent subjects.

THIS week's telegrams from Kandahar, to the daily papers, contain these particulars:—

"A large caravan is daily expected from Cabul—the best proof that Abdul Rahman is getting on well there. The Foreign Secretary is still at Kandahar. The Viceroy will hold a durbar at Jacobabad about Nov. 18, chiefly for the reception of the Khan of Khelat. It is believed to be settled that no British troops will be detached from this garrison during the winter."

"Intelligence from Herat confirms the accounts of the disturbed condition of the country. A large gathering of Alizais on the Helmund continues to prevent supplies being sent to Kandahar. Ayub Khan is reported to have five regiments and one battery at Herat, and one regiment and a battery at Farrah. He has sent messengers to Meshed asking for assistance from Persia. If unsuccessful he will go there himself. A report, indeed, states that he has already gone. It is considered here that the Shah will arrest him on our behalf. On the withdrawal into Kandahar of our troops from the outlying districts the inhabitants have promptly refused

payment of the revenue. The percentage of sick is amongst Europeans nine, amongst natives ten."

THE *Times of India* states that General Roberts is believed to favour the retention of Kandahar on strong military grounds, and from a report just issued on the trade of the Punjab it would appear that there exists no less strong commercial grounds for pursuing the same policy. The foreign trade of the Punjab has steadily and uniformly decreased from Rs.2,74,14,399 in 1875-76 to Rs.1,90,27,916 in 1879-80, yet the Punjab frontier is that by which alone a direct trade can be carried on between India and Central Asia. The chief military consideration on account of which General Roberts is understood to favour the annexation of Kandahar is that the Khojak can never prove a good frontier line as it is passable in several directions. He is also understood to favour the immediate completion of the railway as far as Kandahar for the support of the garrison there, should its occupation be continued, in order to save the great waste in baggage animals which would otherwise be unavoidable. If, therefore, the retention of Kandahar can be urged by no less an authority than General Roberts on purely military grounds, the fact that such a step, together with the opening of railway communication, would give not merely an impetus to the foreign trade of the Punjab, but an entirely new development to it, ought to decide the matter.

THE same journal hears that there is a paucity of officers with the transport train in Southern Afghanistan and that some of the few now with it are desirous of leaving. It is a most unpopular service, and naturally so, for there is no code of regulations for the officers to work by. Every general or commanding officer appears to think that he has authority over the train, so there are nothing but orders and counter-orders. How the accounts will ever be adjusted it is impossible to say. No experience was gained by the shortcomings of the transport in Abyssinia, for the simple reason that there is not one officer with the transport who had ever served in a similar capacity before.

THE special correspondent of a Bombay journal at Kandahar gives an unqualified contradiction to the report published in India that General Primrose refused or hesitated to raise the British flag after occupying the citadel. The facts are that after the occupation everyone was so busy that no one noticed the omission to exhibit the ensign for two or three days. When noticed the flag could not at first be found; when found, it was immediately raised.

LADY RIPON, who was to have left London on Wednesday for India, has postponed her departure until Nov. 10.

It is stated that the seat in the India Council vacant through the death of Sir W. Merewether will be filled by the appointment of Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, one of the partners in the banking firm of Glyn and Co.

M. LAUGIER, Governor of the French Indies, has been appointed Governor of Martinique.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE resumed charge of his office as press commissioner on Oct. 4.

It is said that the Hon. G. Vernon, 12th Lancers, who was recently arrested at Puna, has been ordered by the military authorities to apologise to Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay.

MAJOR E. S. BURNETT, R.A., commanding a battery at Secunderabad, was killed at that station on October 11 by being thrown from his horse.

It is said that Mr. Giles, the Inspector of the North Eastern Division of the Bombay Presidency, is to succeed Dr. Buhler, C.I.E., who, as we have already mentioned, has resigned. Dr. Buhler has accepted a professorship at Vienna.

THE Consulate at Resht, formerly held by Mr. Abbott,

now our Consul General at Tabriz, and at present, it is believed, at Urumiah, was removed to Asterabad some time ago, and Mr. Churchill, the Consul, appointed to succeed Mr. Abbott, has been resident there for some time. Mr. Churchill has, however, been promoted to the consulate at Palermo, and he is shortly to be succeeded by Lieut. Col. Beresford Lovitt, C.S.I., who was formerly employed in the Telegraph Department in Persia.

MAJOR MEREWETHER, R.E., succeeds the late Col. Ponsonby Cox as chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

CAPT. STREET, R.N., the present naval adviser to the Government of India, recently delivered a lecture on the Indian Marine at the United Service Institution, Simla. He said that the present Indian Marine, while merely maintained for transport purposes, does not suffice, and has to be supplemented by the use of commercial craft at an enormous cost. He was in favour of the extension of the marine and the acquisition of more vessels, so as to make it equal to the performance of the required transport service.

It is stated that all uneasiness in regard to the disposition of the Khan of Khelat's Pathan troops has now disappeared.

THE Government of India have issued instructions to put an immediate stop to all interference in recruiting for the Native Army on the part of the civil and police authorities. The duties of recruiting are to be again entirely entrusted to the military authorities, who are instructed to send out recruiting parties to likely districts. The Bombay journal says that the experiment of recruiting through the civil officers in that Presidency has been a dead failure. The authorities did not, or could not, secure the services of likely men; and the recruits they contrived, by hook or by crook, to collect were almost invariably returned by the military surgeons as unable to pass the ordinary medical examination. Nor was the duty of recruiting acceptable to the mofussil civilians, and all concerned will be glad that a return is to be made on the old plan.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Naini Tal Central Relief Fund, held on October 8 at Naini Tal, it was ascertained roughly that the following claims on the fund were admissible:—Europeans: twelve widows and thirty-five children of those killed in the accident. The cases of four men, eleven women, and five children left without means of subsistence, or who have been rendered destitute by their losses, were also provisionally admitted. The cases of seven men killed were still under inquiry. Natives: some thirty families were recommended for aid at once, and the distribution of relief was entrusted to Sir H. Ramsay. The sum of Rs.3,500 was voted in various sums for the relief of the immediate wants of the sufferers.

It is stated in General Orders that Col. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., half-pay, Rifle Brigade, having, with the sanction of Government, been permitted to resign the command of the Lower Kuram Brigade, in consequence of ill health, is allowed to reside at Murree until he is able to travel, when he will proceed to England at the public expense.

THE report of the deputy master of the Royal Mint on the pyx coins of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints issued in 1879 is published in the *Gazette of India*, from which we observe that the "standard weight and fineness of the coins have been maintained with accuracy."

THE *Bombay Gazette* says that the want of forage and provisions prevailing in Southern Afghanistan, consequent on the long drought, and aggravated almost to famine-point by the campaign of the last few months, cannot be longer ignored if the troops which are to winter in that country are to be fed and their horses and baggage-animals kept alive till spring. An officer who has just passed through Chaman on his way to Kandahar thus writes as to the present aspect of the country:—"So far," he says, "I have seen little else than dead animals

and those about to die. Of the last it is possible to estimate the number. At times I feel uncomfortably hungry myself! Of the former, besides those which die on the road, there are numbers which die quietly every day in the various stations. In fact, unless some supreme effort is made there can be little doubt but that both men and beasts will die of starvation in Kandahar this winter."

IN June last, according to the report of the protector of emigrants in Jamaica, the ship *Chetah* left Port Royal for India with some 370 "return emigrants" on board bound for their native India. A good many of them seem to have found emigration extremely profitable. Of the 236 men eighty-nine were in a position to lodge Rs.4,970 at the treasury at Port Royal for transmission to India, an average of upwards of £55. Besides this, many took back considerable sums in sovereigns. One had with him £95 in gold. They also had amongst them £1,500 worth of jewellery. Nepaul Sing is an example of what good fortune sometimes awaits the Indian coolie in Jamaica. Nepaul Sing went there in 1861, and he returns with £1,273 in hard cash, leaving also some landed property behind him.

INDARMAN BARYA, the writer of some controversial works in favour of Hinduism and in disparagement of the religion of Mahomed, has been fined Rs.500 by the European magistrate of Moradabad, who has also directed the books seized to be destroyed.

THE returns of opium revenue show a total for seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on export from Bombay of Rs.5,31,38,965 as compared with the estimate of Rs.5,03,66,200.

THE *Ultramar* announces that an order will shortly be issued by the Minister of Marine in Portugal authorising the sale of all Government property in Goa, the amount realised thereby to be applied in liquidating the Government debt and in the prosecution of works of public utility.

NINE distinguished natives of India have recently subscribed sums amounting in all to Rs.19,600 towards the Oriental Seminary Building Fund.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Major E. S. Burnett, R.A.; Major Oliver, 66th Regiment; Capt. H. Bailey (late East India Company's Artillery); Mr. T. White (deputy shipping master, Karachi); Mr. W. G. Wait (Coonoor).

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CABUL.

WE have received a letter from our Persian correspondent, dated Cabul, Sept. 22, to the effect that the Ameer is practising extortion of the most oppressive kind; Mirza Jafar and a few other Mahomedans have been imprisoned. Mirza Jafar has recovered his liberty on payment of one lakh of rupees, half of which was paid down, the other half to be paid in instalments. He has been presented with a khilafat and restored to his former post of manager of the octroi duties at Cabul. Amir Ahmed Shah, collector of excise revenue, who was also imprisoned, will be released in a day or two on payment of Rs.40,000 or Rs.50,000. Six or seven Hindus have also been imprisoned. Niranjan Das, clerk of the octroi duties at Cabul, has been released on payment of Rs.20,000. Misser Paloo, a commissariat contractor, is still imprisoned, and has been condemned to corporal punishment or pay exorbitantly for his release. Dewan Sada Nand has left for Peshawur with property amounting to one lakh of rupees, and hundis worth Rs.35,000, drawn by the agents of Chela Ram, Daryana Mal, and Nichal Das, on their respective principals. Meanwhile the Amir has arrested Radha Mal, the manager of Niranjan Das's business here, and is torturing him with the hope of eliciting information as to the whereabouts of the Dewan's property. The agents above mentioned have warned the bankers of Peshawur not to pay the hundis of the Dewan, as they fear his property will be confiscated; they are also making preparations for a flight, with their property, to Peshawur, whither their wives and families have already proceeded with the British force. Those Hindus who have not as yet been arrested are in fear of being so. General Mahomed Jan Khan has, in accordance with the orders of the mother of Abdulla Jan, the late heir-apparent, got together some regiments with the object of attacking the Ameer at Cabul. The Ameer is making arrangements to oppose him. Many rumours are current regarding Kandahar affairs, but nothing is definitely known. The Ameer has ordered the Governors of Kohistan to assemble men, and it is possible that he will proceed to that province before en-

countering Mahomed Jan. Dada Sher Khan and other merchants are preparing to move themselves and their property to India feeling that they are not free from the danger of extortion. Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mahomed Omar Khan, who were sent for from India, have arrived and been received with distinction. The Ameer gave them Rs.5,000 to spend in amusements, and they have been ordered to enrol sowars.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The statement of receipts and expenses of the eight guaranteed railways in India shows that, from Jan. 1 up to the end of August, the total receipts amounted to Rs.6,58,77,444, a decrease of Rs.24,70,901 compared with last year. The decrease shown occurred on four of these lines, more than 20 lakhs on the East Indian, more than 12½ lakhs on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 3 lakhs on the Madras line; on the other hand, there was an increase on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line of Rs.6,65,000, and on the Bombay and Baroda line of Rs.4,37,000, leaving a balance of decrease as above stated. Taking the receipts on the twenty-one State railways for the same period the figures are Rs.1,29,51,472, showing an increase compared with last year of 39½ lakhs. Towards this result the Punjab Northern contributed Rs.8,20,000; the Rangoon and Irawaddy Rs.2,58,000; the Indus Valley line Rs.18,45,000, including receipts of the Kandahar line from May 2 last; and Rs.4,48,000 from the Western Rajputana, southern section. On seven of the State lines there was a decrease of receipts, the largest of which, Rs.58,837, occurred on the Rajputana line. The grand total of expenses of guaranteed and State railways together amounted to Rs.3,86,26,169; and this sum, deducted from the grand total of receipts of Rs.7,88,28,916, leaves a balance in hand of Rs.4,02,02,747, being an increase over the same period last year of Rs.9,29,786.

COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

THE Governor of Colombo thus alluded to the above works in his address on the opening of the Legislative Council:—"The resolutions passed by the council in the last session relative to the proposed modification of the Colombo harbour works were transmitted, with all the papers bearing upon the question, to the Secretary of State in November last, for the consideration of the consulting engineer. It was only by the last mail that I received Sir John Coode's report, which, with the accompanying plans, will be laid upon the table. These papers will, I am sure, receive the earnest attention of the members of the council. It is pointed out by the consulting engineer, who has given his anxious attention to the subject, that to shorten the southward arm of the breakwater would have the effect of placing the entrance to the harbour in so much shallower water that, after making due allowance for the scend of sea, vessels of the largest class, iron-clads for example, or first-class steamers, could not enter the harbour. This would be a deplorable defect in the harbour, which scarcely any saving could compensate for; for not only ships of war but merchant steamers also are constantly increased in size, and the harbour would lose much of its usefulness if ships of the largest class were permanently excluded from it. Sir John Coode's report is so clear and full that it is sufficient for me at present to refer to it and to say that the question of the course to be taken in regard to the works will be brought before the council as early as is compatible with a careful consideration of the papers laid before you. In the meanwhile the breakwater works are being energetically carried on according to the plans already agreed to. I regret that owing to delays in England, which I believe were unavoidable, the dredging of the harbour within the already protected area has not yet been commenced. The steam dredge *Merak* was purchased for the purpose some months ago, but the buckets for dredging have not yet been received from England, but are expected to arrive at the end of the present month and the work of dredging will probably be commenced about the end of October."

AFTER MAIWAND.

In the *Gazette of India* of Oct. 23 is published General Primrose's despatch, together with General Brooke's despatch detailing the manner in which he performed the task allotted to him. General Primrose asserts that his instructions to General Brooke were given verbally, to the effect that he should proceed along the Kokaran road with a small force of all arms in the direction of Singiri. General Brooke was to use his own discretion in carrying out the instructions given to him for the purpose of helping in the stragglers. General Brooke, in his despatch, says that he started at 5.30 in the morning. His force consisted of forty sabres of the Puna Horse, under Captain Anderson; two guns, under Captain Law; three officers and 70 rank and file of the 7th Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Rodick; and 100 rank and file of the 28th Native Infantry, under Major Singleton. The only practicable road to Kokaran passes through the walled gardens and the main street of the Abbassabad village. The gardens were full of armed men, who fell back before the skirmishers' guns. The main body passed through unopposed. The force pushed on quickly. A large number of armed men crowded the hills on the right and the walled enclosures on the left. Although the resistance was not important, yet much time was occupied in clearing the positions,

Kokaran was reached at nine in the morning. Here the force took up a position commanding the Herat road, and the cavalry were sent forward to meet General Burrows's force, which on crossing the Argandab had halted a mile from Kokaran. On the appearance of General Brooke's force Kokaran was hurriedly evacuated by a large body of armed men who had hitherto been harassing and killing small parties of the retiring force. This body established itself in a village on the Argandab bank on the right flank, but was quickly dislodged. All the further firing of the enemy was prevented until the rearguard of General Burrows's force had passed General Brooke's force on its way to Kandahar. General Brooke then recalled the cavalry, which had hitherto been watching the ford on the Argandab. On retiring, the cavalry, under Captain Anderson, were attacked by superior numbers, but quickly overcame the resistance, inflicting much loss on the enemy. General Brooke followed General Burrows's force picking up the stragglers. On the return march it was unmolested for three miles, when it received news from the front that the hills over the Abbassabad village and the walled gardens were strongly occupied. Two guns were sent forward under a cavalry escort, General Brooke following with the remainder of his force. He passed through General Burrows's force and pushed to the front, throwing out skirmishers. Well-directed shells drove the enemy out of their fortified posts on the hills, while the skirmishers cleared the gardens, enabling both forces to pass through Abbassabad with a trifling loss, and thus to reach the open ground on the Kandahar side of the village. General Brooke then halted till General Burrows's force passed, sending back one company of the Fusiliers to keep the outskirts of the village clear and to bring in the stragglers. He then followed General Burrows's force into the cantonment, arriving at a quarter-past one in the afternoon. The enemy's loss was severe. They suffered considerably from our artillery and rifle fire, and also from two well-directed cavalry charges of the Puna Horse, under Captain Anderson. Our loss was one sowar killed. General Brooke reports that the conduct of our troops was excellent; the guns were well handled by Captain Law, and he speaks favourably of Major Singleton and Lieutenant Rodick, the staff officers. Captain Leckie, Captain Keyser, and Surgeon Macnamara are also brought to notice. Sir F. Haines, in forwarding this despatch to the Viceroy, says that General Brooke's despatch records the excellent service performed by the general with the small force at his disposal. Sir F. Haines also remarks that the delay in sending in the despatch is much to be regretted, it having been obtained only when called for. The Indian Government concurs in the appreciatory remarks made by Sir F. Haines. The same *Gazette* also contains the report of Colonel Pierce, of the 16th Bombay Infantry, detailing the successful repulse of 2,000 of the enemy, who at four o'clock in the morning of the 16th of August attacked the Kach outpost on the line of communications. The attack was most determined. Five hundred Ghazis attempted to rush into the lines but were foiled by the steady rifle fire. They left forty-eight dead on the ground, some close to the walls of the fort. The enemy's loss is estimated to be, killed and wounded 200. Our loss was trifling, except 25 followers killed, who, panicstricken, rushed into the jaws of the enemy. The force under Colonel Pierce consisted of 300 men of the 16th Bombay Infantry and 150 sick just come in from Thall and Chotiali. The latter were in a fortified enclosure. General Phayre, in his despatch, says that this successful repulse saved Quetta and the upper part of the Bolan from molestation. Sir F. Haines and the Viceroy say that the defence was well arranged and was successful and worthy of all praise. *Times Telegram.*

PONY AND MULE BREEDING.

THE *résumé* of horse and mule breeding operations in India, 1880 has recently been issued, and shows that mule breeding occupies a prominent place in the operations of the department. The memorandum is largely filled with details of a technical kind, but we cannot help observing the thoroughness of all the arrangements and the close attention bestowed on those prejudices of the natives most likely to interfere with the working out of the end in view. Liberal concessions are made in regard to rules at exhibitions, and every encouragement is offered to the private breeder to undertake this work as a profitable industry. Instead of the old system of stud-breeding, with its costly details, the selected sires are to be distributed over 130 stations in the North Western Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab, and Bombay, and only the owners of properly examined and passed mares will be permitted to share in the undoubted advantages of this new system. In connection with mules it is pointed out that they are reared at very small cost, and that the value of the animal, as shown by the price Government has paid, is steadily rising. The average price given for mules at Rawul Pindi fair was as follows:—

1876-77	...	...	...	...	Rs.131 12 6
1877-78	...	...	...	...	129 0 0
1878-79	...	...	...	...	159 0 0
1879-80	...	...	...	...	191 14 0

At these prices the breeder must necessarily make a large profit, as the rearing costs practically nothing, and does not in any way interfere with the ordinary occupations of a farmer.—*Indian Daily News.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

FAR OUT.*

UNDER the happy title of "Far Out," which says more than "Far Away," and expresses a more extreme remoteness, Colonel Butler, C.B., has republished the bright sketches of travel in the two hemispheres which have been scattered among the pages of magazines. The author of the "Great Lone Land" is a very picturesque describer and a master of effect in word-painting, but he is even more remarkable as a liberal and original thinker. He touches nothing, whether in history or geography, without that which is the life of all narrative and description—comparison. The effect of epoch upon epoch, the succession of race to race, the contrast of policy with policy, furnish him with his most suggestive thoughts. The following is an instance of Colonel Butler's descriptive power:—

"A region of intense desolation is the northern coast of North America. The night of the Arctic winter lies heavily upon it, crushing out all sense or sound of life for long months together. Berg, floe, and pack upon the sea join frozen hands with a dreary waste of drifted snow upon the land, and low-lying capes and ice-piled shore lie in a chaos of desolation, where nought marks the hidden line between earth and water save when some ice-crust rock or tempest-beat boulder lifts its head above the lonely waste.

"Summer comes to this dreary region, but only as a fleeting visitor. By midsummer the snow has vanished from the shore; the ice has loosened in the rivers, long channels of blue open sea lie between the vast fields and floes of ice. On the undulating surface of the ground mosses and short grass appear; but the iron grasp of winter is never wholly loosed from the land, and even in the long day of July, which knows no sunset, scarcely a foot beneath the surface the earth remains bound in an eternity of frost. Yet this short fleeting summer brings to this northern land a host of strange visitors. From the far distant pine forest of the Great Slave Lake, from the nearer but still remote woods of dwarf firs and spectral junipers which fringe the shores of the Great Bear Lake, and from the yet farther off region where the crystal Athabasca lies amid its Laurentian wilds, there come great herds of reindeer trooping thither on their summer quest. Here along the northern sea, in this short summer which is one long day, the great herds bring forth their young. Here, too, birds in endless numbers come to nest and to increase; the wild swan, the wavy, the goose, the great crane, meet in a common feeling of peace and security, and safe at last from the universal enemy, man, make their nest along the margins of low-set pools and peaty swamps, filling the long silent air with noise and life and motion. But this season is a fleeting one. Ere September has reached its close wild storms of snow and sleet sweep the Arctic twilight; the waves freeze as they lave the wintry shore, the grass rustles dry and dead, the reindeer vanish from the scene, and in many a long waving V-shaped line the wild birds sail southward from a silent shore."

Although the volume takes us to the east to Cyprus and Natal, and pauses in its travels to prefer a soldier's "Plea for the Peasant" in Ireland, we cannot leave those transatlantic regions which the author long ago made so peculiarly his own without another quotation:—

"Wonderful are those winter nights in the north, when the glory of the aurora is abroad in the heavens, filling from horizon to zenith the dark dome of night; for it seems then as though stars and sky sent down a dew of rainbow radiance to touch the lofty shores and solemn standing pines, and to cast upon the silent reaches of frozen river and the dim waste of ice-piled lake that weird light whose essence still lies hid from science in the unreach caverns of the north."

Among the historical sketches are included a survey of England's past and present policy in Afghanistan, and an equally significant review of events in South Africa. Col. Butler has the courage of his opinions. The pen which drew the "Great Lone Land" has by no means forgotten its cunning, while the greater variety of subjects comprised in the present volume is the means of showing us the author's ripened and extended thought.

* "Far Out: Rovings Retold." By Lieut. Colonel W. F. BUTLER. Isbister.

THE NEW SERVICES MAGAZINE.*

THE first number of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, illustrated by a portrait of H.R.H. the Commander in Chief, opens with an article from the vigorous and trenchant pen of Col. Malleon, which we recommend to the members of the Birmingham Midland Institute. The arguments against the retention of Kandahar are successively stated and successively disposed of. He most clearly puts the case of the Kandahar proper as against the Durani Afghans, and urges that we should not disappoint the oppressed and plundered inhabitants of their hope for deliverance from their oppressors. "The Garibaldi Episode," drawn from the varied experiences of Mr. Henty, is interesting, with its vivid illustration of Italian enthusiasm and of the mock Garibaldian spirit that found it easier to run away than fight the Austrians in 1866. Mr. Boulger contributes an article on "The Chinese Art of War," or the Kiau Ping Siu Chi, and argues that the Chinese possess a capacity for war as well as a manual which only needs some revision and amplification to meet the wants of the age. Such a man as Col. Gordon, as editor and

* "The Army and Navy Magazine." No. 1. Nov. 1. W. H. Allen and Co.

practical instructor, would perhaps make the new edition successful. Captain Bennett writes very sensibly on the strength and weakness of "The Volunteer Force," and E. St. John Brenon is hopeful of the day when "Greece shall occupy a proud position among the nations of Europe and in its councils." The hero of Mr. James Grant's story of the sea is as yet only a boy on shore, who will, doubtless, go through many stirring adventures, and probably become "Lord Oakhampton." The questions raised in "Scarlet Coats and Scarlet Fever" do not affect the hearts of young ladies, but the health of our soldiers, to whom it is shown infection can be and is conveyed from the squalid homes of the workwomen employed by private contractors. Charles Kingsley pointed out this danger as affecting the customers of cheap tailors in "Alton Locke." The magazine has made a good beginning and we wish it success accordingly.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.*

PART IV., completing the twelfth volume of the *Journal*, contains three papers and the annual report. The most important contribution is furnished by Dr. Bushell, physician to the British Legation, Peking. He has translated from two books of the official histories of the Chinese T'ang dynasty a valuable paper on the early history of Thibet between the years 634 and 866 A.D. An introduction and explanatory notes precede and follow the paper itself. The kingdom founded towards the end of the sixth century by Luntsan-solung-tsan is described under the name of the T'ufan. The founder is said to have extended his dominion on the south west as far as P'olomen (Brahmana—Central India), and at the beginning of the T'ang dynasty the T'ufan, or T'ubod, army numbered 100,000 warriors. The history records that after the pilgrimage of Hiouen-thsang, or Yuan Chuang, to India, the Maharaja Siladitya sent a mission to the T'ang emperor, who returned the compliment. The ambassador, Wang Yuants'e, arrived after the death of Siladitya, and was treacherously attacked and plundered by a usurper. Yuants'e escaped and fled to the T'ufan, whose king led an army of T'ufan warriors, aided by a body of Nipolo, or Nepal troops, to attack Kanouj, where they fought for three days and inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy. Another interesting note states that in 801 occurs the first mention of Mahomedans, when the T'ufan were defeated in Yunnan. "The Kang (Samarkand) and Heiyi Tashik (black-robed Arabs—the Abbassides) troops, with their Tufan commander, all surrendered. Yachi mentioned in this history is the old name of Talifu, the seat of the short-lived Mahomedan or Panthay Power. But it is also the sacred place of the Thibetans, who regard the tombs of their ancestors and early rulers there as holy shrines. Dr. Oscar Frankfurter endeavours to prove from three Pali suttas that the Buddhist Nirvana is "the cessation of lust, anger, and ignorance." The report contains the usual full review of all that the past year has added to the general store of Asiatic studies and literature.

* "The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society." New Series. Vol. XII. Part IV. October. Trubner and Co.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.*

A USEFUL paper, signed S. Sathianadhan, is the first in this month's journal; it is intended as a guide for Indian students to English universities, and recommends Cambridge in preference to Oxford. Mr. James Long contributes an addition to his "Proverbs in the Zenana," of which we quote an Afghan proverb, "May you never eat that leek which will rise up in your own throat," i.e., your own words. We are not told that it is especially used in Southern Afghanistan. "A Lecture on Education" quotes the practical peroration of an address delivered to the Students' Association, Jessore, by Mr. Chandi Charan, Sen., the president. The account of the Mutiny and the report of the Bengal Branch Association furnishes a useful illustration. We note that the "Life of an Indian Queen" was from a Bengali book by Shrimolomini Boshak, translated by Miss E. Comyn.

* "Journal of the National Indian Association." No. 119. Nov. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REMITTANCES BY ENGLISHMEN FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As Consols are at 99½ and exchange with India is below 1s. 8d. I ask you to urge the Indian Government to reduce the amount of their drawings on India for the present, and, if necessary, to apply to Parliament for a loan, which might be raised at 3¼ per cent. per annum. The imports of silver into India last year exceeded 5½ millions sterling, and it would be interesting to learn how much of this large sum was despatched from Vienna, as very little business in silver appears to have been done in London. Europeans in India sending home money for the support of their families are at present heavily taxed—1. By the enormous drawings on India by bills issued by the Indian Council; and 2. By the sale of enormous quantities of silver by Austria to India.—Your obedient servant,

Nov. 1.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

A FULL inquiry on the future of the Indian Army has been spoken of, if not actually promised, by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons, and there can be no doubt that such an inquiry is much wanted. It could not be made at a more opportune moment. The public mind is very much stirred on the question both at home and in this country; the exhaustive labours of the Army Commission of last year are available as a basis to work on; and last, but not least, advisers will be at hand, in the shape of officers of high rank, with the very latest experience of how the army as at present constituted works in the field. It behoves everyone with the interests of the country at heart to consider the subject seriously, so that if he should happen to have any influence it may be used in the right direction. We propose to discuss a few of what appear to be the most important features of the subject. First in importance, we think, must be the question, whether it is best for India to continue to draw her European army from England, as at present, or to have a local European force of her own. There can be no doubt that the latter would prove a very great economy to India, if carried out, as it should be, if at all, on a far larger scale than the old local army. We would suggest a force of all arms of 40,000 or 50,000 men, as a suitable one for a modern local Indian army, which would still leave a considerable contingent to be supplied from England in order to bring the total up to what is accepted as the proper strength—a total which recent events are not likely to diminish. By this arrangement the English army would retain the advantages of India as a training ground, while the service in the home army might be expected to become more popular, by reason of the decreased proportion of foreign service, and great difficulties as regards the system of short service would also be removed. The saving ensured by the substitution of permanent local for temporarily imported troops might be partly used to raise the pay and pensions of the non-commissioned ranks, so as to tempt even a better class of recruits than those obtained for the old local service, who were always, we believe, a superior set of men to the average English recruit. Of course the term of enlistment would be a long one, say for twelve years, with the option of taking a pension then, or continuing in the service, in the case of an approved soldier, for a further period of eight or ten years. Some people may probably advocate the idea of old soldiers, in receipt of pensions, remaining in this country as colonists, but we cannot anticipate anything of that sort on a large scale, for it is difficult to see how a colonist in India can ever compete with native labour, to say nothing of the doubtful effects of the climate on the future of a naturalised European population. There can be no doubt, however, that many suitable berths could be found under Government, in the railways, or on tea or other estates, for retired soldiers after even twenty or twenty-two years' service, who wished to remain in the country; and it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of a large number of such men scattered over India in the event of a contingency such as the mutiny of 1857. Each, with his long experience of military life and discipline, would afford a rallying-point for the quasi-latent power of self-defence in his immediate neighbourhood. The deterioration of our race, when continued in this country, may be advanced as an argument against a local army; for, as a matter of course, the naturalisation and continuance of the breed would be very largely increased by such an institution, as would be also the number of the half-caste population. This is, we allow, a serious consideration, and might lead to stringent regulations to prevent pensioners remaining in this country without special permission, only to be granted in cases of men obtaining suitable employment. The saving of money would be so great, that, as a correspondent suggests, it might be feasible to found institutions in England to which soldiers' children of pure European blood might be sent when young for education, to return to India after a few years. Such a system would obviate the deleterious effects of an Indian climate on the European race, while it would produce a constant supply of young men, who would, no doubt, eventually join the army as recruits in large numbers, and of young women who would naturally marry into the army, thereby doing much to prevent the increase of the half-caste population—an increase which we believe to be considered on all hands as an evil to be avoided. For the sake of economy such institutions as that referred to might be started in the colonies as well as in England, where, probably, they would be heartily recognised, and assisted by the Colonial Governments, if it were agreed that the young men and women turned out should have the option of remaining where brought up instead of returning to India. The expense of such institutions would, no doubt, be considerable, as it would be necessary to keep the boys and girls until the age of fifteen at least before allowing them to return to their parents in India. Something might be done towards making them self-supporting by the work of the elder children, all the boys of whom should, of course, be taught trades; small subscriptions might be levied from the army at large—very much on the principle of the military funds for officers only now existing; while, of course, the fathers would be obliged to contribute according to their rank. We are not prepared to say

that the scheme so sketched would be found practicable, as careful statistics would be required before any conclusion could be arrived at; but it seems to merit consideration.—*Bombay Gazette.*

IRRIGATION IN BENGAL.

THE report of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1879-80, tells us what has been done for irrigation in recent years. The amount of benefit conferred on the country from these operations can hardly be overrated. We shall look, for instance, at the Sone Circle Works. Here are a few details:—

Length of canal in operation	217 miles.
" " " Still to finish	2 "
" " Distributaries in operation	957 "
" " " To finish	232 "
Acres at present irrigated	1,104,893 "
" (When finished) to be irrigated	1,740,610 "
Capital expenditure to date	Rs.2,17,64,070 "

Consequently the capital expended for each acre that can be irrigated is under Rs.19. Now, if payment for canal water were made compulsory, every acre of this would be well watered, and famines practically abolished in the area served by the canal system. As we have said before, there can be no unfairness in making this charge compulsory, in the face of the fact that, when a famine does come, that famine is practically superinduced by the neglect of these water privileges on account of the charge. The whole country is compelled to expend immense sums in saving life and in mitigating suffering. On a former occasion we suggested that a charge of Rs.3 per acre be added to the land revenue on all lands within the reach of the water. Such a charge would evidently not be necessary here, as Rs.3 per acre would give a return of over 15 per cent. on the capital expended. A charge of Rs.2 per acre might in the Sone circle be sufficient, as this would realise 10 per cent.; and besides this income from irrigation there is an income from navigation. There are already completed 191 miles of canal available for navigation. This water-road ought to yield something in dues and tolls. From this general income would have to be deducted the annual cost of up-keep, which in the year under notice amounted to Rs.7,74,804. This sum included a liberal expenditure in maintenance and repairs. A charge of Rs.2 per acre would give a return at the rate of 6½ per cent. plus whatever might be earned from navigation fees. It may be mentioned to the credit of the department that this capital outlay is Rs.55,99,433 under the sanctioned estimate. We note this as rather an unusual occurrence in connection with great public works. The department has a paddle steamer, the *Umpire*, trading on the canal between Arrah and Dehree. Between October 16, 1879, and March 31, 1880, a period of five-and-a-half months, this vessel earned Rs.5,502 against an outlay of Rs.2,422. As the entire cost of the steamer was only Rs.22,000 this profit is equal to 30½ per cent. per annum on the capital. During the year a large number of works were transferred from the Provincial to the Irrigation Branch of the Bengal Public Works Department; among others, the Calcutta canals, including Tolly's nullah, a length of 220 miles; also 280 miles of channels in the Soonderbuns between Calcutta and Burrial, and the three great Nuddea rivers—the Bhagiruthi, Jellinghi, and Matabhanga, with their embankments, aggregating 439 miles in length. A large amount of work was done on the Orissa rivers and canals. These ordinarily cause much anxiety from the rapidity with which they rise and their liability to silt up. This is due to the proximity of the hills to the sea. During the year under notice the Dehree Training School for mechanics was transferred to Howrah and great things are now expected from it. Mr. Fouracres, whose large experience marked him for the post, has been placed in charge of the new school at Seebpore, and from his well-known energy and skill we should augur that the intentions of the Government in making the change will meet with the success they deserve.—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Burkhola Tea Company, held Sept. 30, the report of the agents was passed.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Holta Tea Company held Sept. 30, the report and accounts were passed.—*Englishman.*

THE NORTHERN BENGAL RAILWAY STEAMER.—The trial trip of the Government steamer *Osprey*, one of the three constructed for conveying passengers and goods over the railway ferry at Sara on the river Padda, took place on Oct. 2. Her performance over the measured mile showed a speed of over fourteen knots per hour. The vessel reflects the greatest credit on Messrs. McArthur and Mitchell, the chief engineer and shipwright at the Government dockyard at Nidderpur.—*Ibid.*

BISHOP COTTON'S SCHOOL, SIMLA.—On Sept. 25 Lord Ripon distributed the prizes at Bishop Cotton's School. The Lieutenant Governor and a considerable audience were present to meet him, and the school corps of volunteers, many of them successful riflemen, formed a guard of honour. Lord Ripon delivered an interesting address to the students, who were enthusiastic in their applause, in which, *inter alia*, he expressed the warm interest he has always

taken, and continues to take, in the volunteer movement, and dwelt on the necessity and importance of making religious instruction go hand in hand with secular instruction. I believe that religious instruction forms part of the *curriculum*, but I am not aware whether similar instruction is provided for those not of the Established Church. Anyhow the institution is an excellent one, and steady, studious boys have succeeded well in life on leaving it.—*Simla Correspondent of Englishman*.

AN APPROACHING MARRIAGE.—The celebrated Maharatta lady, Roma Bye, we are credibly informed, is going to be married at Bankipore under the provisions of Act, III. of 1872, and Oct. 13 has been fixed for the celebration of that auspicious event. She has bestowed her affections upon a native gentleman of Sylhet, Baboo Bepin Beharry Dass, M.A. and B.L., pleader of the judge's court.—*Indian Christian Herald*.

A COMMISSARIAT FRAUD.—Rawul Pindi has been the scene of a gigantic commissariat fraud. A correspondent, writing to an up-country paper from there, says that a commissariat gomastha has just been arrested there on the charge of criminally appropriating some three lakhs of rupees during the last fifteen months in money and stores.—*Bombay Gazette*.

TAXATION AND DISCONTENT AT MAULMAIN.—The indignation meeting lately held at Maulmain was the outcome of a deep feeling of discontent that has been excited in the town by the imposition of a new tax going under the name of a land rate. The tax is objected to as being a direct violation of good faith on the part of the Government of India with the people of Maulmain. It is urged that, according to a Governor General's resolution of January, 1861, the people, among others, of Maulmain were allowed to redeem their land from payment of land revenue for ever, and freehold grants were issued granting the land in perpetuity, subject only to payment of municipal tax. It is also stated that at the time of the second Burmese war, owing to the steadfast loyalty of the people of Maulmain, a general promise was made by Lord Dalhousie that there should be no increase in taxation on the town. Finally, objection is made that the tax has been suddenly imposed without due notice, and that the people knew nothing of the measure until the demand was made upon them for payment. The indignation meeting was attended, it appears, by both Europeans and Burmese. A petition has been despatched on the grievance to the chief commissioner.—*Englishman*.

A WINDFALL FOR THE TREASURY.—As Thakur Madho Sing, known as Kayam Singh, has been recognised as Maharaja of Jaipur, the Indian Exchequer is likely to receive a windfall which will come in very opportunely. It is stated that in Lord Northbrook's time it was decided that, when the succession in native States passed from the direct to a collateral line, a year's revenue should be paid in future by way of nuzzerana to the Paramount Power, as was the practice under the Moguls and the Peishwas. This order was never promulgated, but it nevertheless exists.—*Englishman*.

MONUMENT TO THE LOST NAINI TAL VOLUNTEERS.—The Naini Tal Volunteers have lost ten members in the recent catastrophe at that station. The surviving volunteers intend to erect a monument to the memory of those of their comrades who lost their lives in the landslide.—*Indian Herald*.

MUSKETRY RETURNS.—The returns of the annual course of musketry for the season 1879-80 of the British and native armies serving in the Bengal Army are published in general orders. The number of men and regiments untrained is considerable, owing to the employment of so many on field service, but the general results of the training are considered satisfactory, though the figures of merit have been much affected by the performances of third-class shots being included under a late order. We are sorry to see that, "in the cases of certain regiments of the Madras Army stationed in Bengal, the marking has not received close supervision." The instruction of recruits, notwithstanding the very large number exercised, improves yearly in Bengal, and the results are very good; the extraordinarily high figure of merit of 164'82, made by 162 recruits of the 4th Punjab Infantry, a regiment distinguished for exactness, should be prominently noticed; the necessity for carefully teaching their men at this, the most important period of a soldier's training, is evidently recognised by the officers of the Bengal Army. Field firing has been instructively carried out where practicable, and every effort will be made to develop this useful practice. Firing at a moving object has, with a few exceptions, been generally practised; and it is hoped that every regiment will, by the end of the coming season, have supplied itself with the necessary apparatus. Much attention has been given to the improvement as instructors of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and tentative measures are in progress towards extending the responsibilities of native officers and relaxing the duties now demanded from British officers. In the British Cavalry the 15th Hussars heads the list, with a figure of merit of 37'89, and the 2-1st Foot among the infantry with a figure of merit of 126'52, the 73rd Regiment coming next with 123'43. Private J. Dalton was the best shot amongst the infantry, with a score of 196. Altogether there were 1,397 trained soldiers and ninety-five recruits exercised in the cavalry, and 15,885 trained soldiers and 722 recruits amongst the infantry. In the native cavalry the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry comes first with a figure of merit of

32'50, which, the Commander in Chief says, "deserves special notice," as the system of musketry has only been lately introduced in the native cavalry. First amongst the native infantry regiments comes the 40th N.I. with a figure of merit of 103'36, but the Commander in Chief regrets that he is obliged to again withhold the first infantry prize from the native army, and for the same reasons as those assigned last year, inaccuracies in marking.

N.W.P. AND OUDH.—The assimilation of the Government of Oudh to that of the North Western Provinces is being very gradually brought about. The *Indian Daily News* observes that from Oct. 1 the separate mail service, which has hitherto existed in Oudh, will be placed under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Allahabad District. The sooner the distinction between these two provinces is abolished the better, and it is to be hoped that the double title enjoyed by the present Lieutenant Governor will be abrogated when a change in the *personnel* takes place.—*Pioneer*.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EMPLOYMENT.—About three hundred persons presented themselves on Saturday, 25th ultimo, in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, as candidates for admission as apprentices, among whom fifteen were holders of First Arts certificates; a large number passed in the entrance examination in the first, second, and third divisions, and the rest were without certificates. A dozen men of the First Arts only were admitted without any examination being held. The apprentices previously taken on have nearly all been provided for.—*Indian Daily News*.

KASHMIR WINE AND SILK.—Some Sauterne has been manufactured from French grapes by Monsieur Ermens. It has been pronounced excellent by those who are good judges of wine. A large quantity of claret will be manufactured this year, the machinery for making it having arrived from France. The kharif crop has been collected, and is abundant. The late famine having affected the rearing of silkworms in Kashmir, the Maharaja has ordered a large quantity of eggs to be imported from Europe to supply the want.—*Pioneer*.

THE NAINI TAL COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have been invited to join this committee:—The Hon. Douglas Straight, Brigadier General Barlow, Col. F. Anderson, Lieut. Col. P. Dalmahoy, Major Barron, Mr. Petman, Mr. E. Morrison, and Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.—*Pioneer*.

AFGHAN REFUGEES.—There is a large number of refugees from Afghanistan at present in Lahore; many of them are men of rank and position, who have received invitations to the durbar to be held next month.—*Times of India*.

NAINI TAL.—We hear from Naini Tal that the engineer committee entrusted with the inquiry as to the safety of the station have pronounced that the hill can be made safe and that the local Government will go there again as heretofore.—*Himalaya Chronicle*.

NEW VICARIATE APOSTOLIC.—We hear that the Holy See has decided upon erecting the Punjab into a separate vicariate apostolic. Bishop Tosi of the Patna Mission will be transferred to the new vicariate, with Lahore as his seat of residence. A new bishop will be consecrated for Patna. At present the Punjab is a portion of the Agra Mission. The plan of raising the Punjab into a distinct jurisdiction was for some time under contemplation by the late Pope, and his successor, doubtless, considers the present time opportune for giving effect to the idea.—*Delhi Gazette*.

A GREAT NUMBER OF MURDERS.—We hear that a great number of murders have lately been committed at Peshawur. During the last week the sessions judge passed sentence of death in the greater number of cases and sent up his report for approval to the Chief Court. These murders are attributable to the large numbers of Afghans who have lately settled in Peshawur.—*Times of India*.

THE CENSUS.—At the suggestion of the Government of the North West it has been decided to make the numbering of houses for the approaching census permanent in each moholla.—*Times of India*.

DIVORCE.—A Mrs. Isabella Samuell has applied to the session judge at Allahabad for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of her husband having turned Mahomedan and married a Mahomedan wife. The application was granted.—*Ibid*.

MURDER.—A murder has been committed at 68, Circular-garden, Reach-road, the victim being Mrs. Rodriguez, a widow, who resided alone. A large hole had been made in the house wall, and the house had been plundered, the dead body of Mrs. Rodriguez being found in the bath-room. Two of her servants have been arrested.—*Times of India*.

THE Press Commissioner communicates a telegram from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, dated Oct. 12, stating that rumours have been current in the Thayetmyo district of bands of Upper Burmese troops collecting on the Thayetmyo frontier with a hostile intent. The deputy commissioner of Thayetmyo on Sunday, Oct. 10, proposed taking precautionary measures, but on the following day the deputy commissioner was convinced that the rumour was groundless and telegraphs that no cause for alarm exists.—*Times of India*.

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON A BRITISH STEAMER.—A serious affray occurred on the British steamer *Thomyadine*, trading between Mandalay and Bhamo, on Oct. 9, whilst lying at Mandalay. The captain found some Chinamen cooking on the steamer's deck

which is forbidden. One of them, on being remonstrated with, was very abusive to the chief officer and struck a lascar. An hour afterwards the same man was again found cooking on deck and refused to leave, striking the crew and captain. He was eventually handed over to the police. On Oct. 10 a Chinese mob invaded the steamer armed with billets of firewood. The captain and chief officers used their revolvers, wounding three of their assailants, and the rest fled. The Burmese authorities detained the steamer and have taken various depositions.—*Ibid.*

THE ALARM ON THE BURMESE FRONTIER.—The Thayetmyo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* wired on Oct. 12 that a body of Burmese, estimated at a thousand men, have mustered on the frontier on the left bank of the river with the avowed intention of attacking the Yuatoung village, opposite Thayetmyo, of about four thousand inhabitants. The force is reported so well armed that it is probable they are either soldiers or have been supplied by the Burmese Government. The Allanmyo garrison is fully sufficient for defence, but the civil authorities have demanded aid from the military for the protection of Yuatoung, and a company of the Trichinopoly Light Infantry, under the command of Captain Campbell, proceeded to Yuatoung on Oct. 12, where they will encamp under canvas. An attack is expected on Wednesday. Apothecary Baker and Conductor James Minty, a Crimean and Mutiny veteran, have been acquitted in the commissariat prosecutions. The trial of Conductor Quin is now proceeding at Viapoor in a special court.

PUBLIC FEELING.—Public feeling is not very active in some parts of the Bengal Presidency. In an official report just issued it is stated that "perfect ignorance appears to prevail of matters likely to cause any feeling. Except the educated few living in towns nobody seems to be aware of the existence of the new Arms and Press Acts. The former has been accepted in a quiet, contented spirit by the few who have felt its effects; and the latter, which affects no one here, is not talked of. The Cabul war now hardly excites any remark." The license tax is still a cause of discontent, but the sphere of its unpopularity has been much narrowed since the exemption of the lowest class of assesses.

THE CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has issued a resolution in connection with the late piece-goods cases which, as our commercial correspondent told us the other day, have excited much comment at home. The *Englishman* says that Sir Ashley Eden's explanations are far from satisfactory, and the local chamber of commerce seem to be of the same opinion, for we see they recommend that some modification of the law or of its interpretation is required. The *Indian Daily News* accuses the Calcutta Custom House of worrying merchants, and says the idea seems to prevail there to be that it is the duty of the officials to strain the words of the Act and the intentions of the Government, and to understand by the words "discretionary power" a direct instruction to carry out the technical wording of the orders of the Government with unflinching and blind severity. The justice and expediency of allowing merchants a margin for honesty is quite forgotten, and action is taken as if the piece-goods houses were somehow joined in a sort of quiet league to defraud the Government. There ought to be a margin between plain accidents of manufacture or packing and wilful dishonesty. But in the custom house such a margin is said not to exist. Sir Ashley Eden directed the collector to act with discretion, and, as was thought, with the intention of mitigating the penalties hitherto imposed. But the result has been not more discretion, but greater severity, and a more intensified grievance.—*Times of India.*

BRITISH BURMA FORESTS.—The early enactment of forest law in British Burma is stated to be very desirable, and the chief commissioner of that province has submitted a draft bill to the Government of India.—*Ibid.*

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF A SYCE.—In consequence of his having been reprimanded some three days ago for not discharging his duties properly, a syce employed at the Government Remount Depot at Garden-reach cut the throat of the horse entrusted to him during that night. The horse had been purchased very recently by Major Roberts, for H.E. the Governor of Bombay.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—Notwithstanding the Doorga Poorjah holidays the freight market has continued very active and a large forward business has to be reported. Dead weight by steamers has advanced further. £3 5s. for wheat is freely paid, whilst at the closing of the mail £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s., according to time of shipment, is being asked. Sailing tonnage is equally firm. The *Star of Scotia* has taken the London berth at £2 12s. 6d. for wheat, £2 17s. 6d. for linseed, and £2 15s. for jute. For Dundee there is absolutely no ready tonnage available for immediate shipment, and for November loading several ships have been chartered at £3, but £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. is now the closing quotation. For the United States the market keeps very firm, and business has been done at \$9 to \$9 1/2 for wooden ships. In the country trade there is not much doing. The disengaged tonnage now in port stands at 22,722 tons.—*Englishman*, Oct. 13.

THE President of the Rafah-i-Amm Society of Lucknow has received the following letter from the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P.:—"I have presented this afternoon the petition which you forwarded to me on behalf of the Rafah-i-Amm Society of Lucknow.

I beg to return you my thanks for your most kind letter, although I am fully conscious that you place much too high a value on any service that I have been able to render to India. I can assure you, and those in whose name you write, that I warmly appreciate the general recognition of the little that I have been able to do on behalf of your country."

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.—The Archdeacon of Calcutta states that the financial position of Doveton College, Calcutta, is unsatisfactory, a capital of Rs.181,000 having been reduced to about Rs.41,000, and Rs.140,000 expended on maintenance out of capital instead of out of income. The fault is ascribed to carelessness on the part of the managers of the institution.—*Athenaeum.*

RECRUITING.—The Commander in Chief has directed that all native regiments of the Bengal Army, with exception of those serving across the frontier, shall cease recruiting until the strength shall have been reduced to that of the ordinary peace establishment, viz., 384 sowars, including one assistant salootrie and six farriers for the cavalry and 600 privates for the infantry. This order does not apply to Goorkha corps, which will continue to recruit up to the increased establishment. Those regiments now serving across the frontier will come under the conditions of this order as soon as they return to India.

MADRAS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The following is the consulting engineer's note on a recent inspection made by him:—"The section of the South Indian Railway between Chingleput and Walajabad (Conjeveram branch) was inspected by me on July 16 in view to ascertain if it would be ready for traffic on August 1. The length of the section is thirteen and a-half miles. The tabulated details of construction for the whole of the Conjeveram branch are herewith submitted in the prescribed forms. The Palur station has not yet been commenced, as the railway authorities are anxious to obtain some experience regarding the traffic before undergoing the expense. The only large bridge on the section is one of 120ft. openings over a large affluent of the Palar river which is crossed about one mile west of Chingleput. This bridge will not be completed for some time, and the railway is for the present carried over the stream on a temporary bridge, consisting of three 30ft. openings supported on substantially built piers of piles. The other bridges are of small dimensions and are completed in all respects, with the exception of four 12ft. openings, the girders for which have not been received from England. These openings are at present crossed on strong timber trestles. Subject to the restriction of speed to five miles an hour on the unfinished bridges, I authorised the opening of the section on August 1." The Government approve of the action of C. J. Stewart.—*Gazette.*

THE TELEGRAPH IN CEYLON.—According to the arrangements made last year the management of our insular telegraphs was handed back by the Government of India to this Government on July 1. The Telegraph Department has been placed under the control of the Postmaster General, assisted by an electrician and special staff. For the sake of economy it is proposed to work the department in connection with the General Post-office. It has for some time been foreseen that it would be necessary very shortly to reconstruct the line between Colombo and Kandy, and measures have been taken for procuring the materials required for this work and for the extensions of the telegraph which have already been resolved on. I am glad to inform the council in connection with this subject that the cable which unites Ceylon with India has lately been examined and found to be in good condition.—*The Governor's Address.*

REWARD FOR GOOD SERVICES.—Government, in compliance with the wishes of the board of directors of the Madras Railway Company, upon the recommendation of their agent in India, have sanctioned a gratuity of a sum of Rs.1,050 or six months' pay to Mr. Apothecary Harris, and Rs.280 or four months' pay to Mr. Apothecary Hassey, who, after having served the company for seventeen and thirteen years respectively, have now been declared unfit for further duty.—*Madras Times.*

THE CHURCH IN THE WAINAD.—His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by his domestic chaplain, left Ootacamund during the week *en route* to the Valley and Davala, on a short tour. The people of Davala, we hear, are taking steps to secure funds for the purpose of building a church at that station. Some Rs.3,000, it is stated, have already been contributed. With the church rapidly progressing at Guodalore, and the one in prospect at Davala, our Wainad friends will not have reason to complain of neglect of their spiritual wants.—*South of India Observer.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—We regret to learn of the deaths of Sergeant G. Dove and W. Bassett of the 42nd Company R.E., who died on the line of march from Cabul *en route* for Bangalore. Both these non-commissioned officers were highly respected and had many friends in Bangalore whom we are sure will deeply regret to learn of their sudden demise in the prime of life. This unfortunate Afghanistan affair has made sad havoc in all branches of the service, many excellent officers and men having succumbed to sickness or the sword.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

TIDAL OPERATIONS.—Capt. A. W. Baird, R.E., assistant superintendent of the survey of India, in charge of tidal and levelling operations, has, we hear, notified his intention to the

Government of prosecuting his work in the Madras Presidency. The line of levels proposed is along the railway from Raichore to Madras, and permanent beach marks are to be embedded about every eight or ten miles along the line of railway. These operations being carried out partly with a view to determine whether there is any appreciable difference of level in the mean level of the sea, with several ports where tidal stations have been established, and partly in order to reduce to one common datum the several hitherto isolated system of levels which have been executed throughout the country for canals, railways, and other engineering works.—*Madras Times*.

A HARDSHIP REMOVED.—The medical officers who are charged with the duty of granting certificates of physical fitness to recruits intended for enlistment in native corps have long felt it a hardship that they should be held responsible for the final acceptance of the men by the military authorities, it being the rule, up to this time, that the medical officers who passed the men as fit in the first instance were liable to pay the travelling and all other expenses of the candidates in the event of their rejection by the military authorities. It often happens that two or three months elapse before recruits selected in out-stations reach the headquarters of the regiments in which they serve, so that, what with the fatigue of travelling, exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and other uncontrollable causes, it is often the case that men originally pronounced sound by the medical officer of their district are eventually found unfit for military service by the regimental boards entrusted with the duty of finally passing the recruits. In many instances the district examining officer was of no higher standing than a native hospital assistant, who could hardly be considered competent to give an authoritative opinion in a matter of this kind. The injustice of mulcting district medical officers under such circumstances has been represented to the Government by Sir Neville Chamberlain, who has pointed out that no such practice obtains in the other two Presidencies. It is satisfactory to learn that the Government have at last admitted the justice of his Excellency's representations, and, in rescinding the obnoxious rule hitherto in force, have decided that recruits intended for enlistment must be passed only by commissioned medical officers.—*Madras Times*.

MADRAS APOTHECARIES' FUND.—The report of the Madras apothecaries' fund for the official year 1878-9 has just been issued. On April 1, 1879, there were 249 subscribers on the list, namely, 214 married and thirty-five unmarried. Of the total of subscribers seventy-six belonged to the first class, twenty-eight to the second and 145 to the third class. In the official year twelve passed hospital apprentices having advanced to the grade of assistant apothecary were admitted as third-class subscribers. There were thirteen casualties among the subscribers; nine died, two were dismissed, and two withdrew their names. By the deaths of subscribers eight widows (including one whose husband died in the year previous) and twenty-four children came upon the fund; in the same period the fund was relieved of the payment to ten widows and twenty-one children, so that on March 31, 1879, there were on the fund 123 widows and 188 children. The fund paid away to widows and fatherless children in the year Rs.30,505, Rs.6,000 to the actuary who valued the fund, refunded about Rs.24,000 to the Government advanced some years ago, and had in Government promissory notes and in cash Rs.2,80,372-3-2 in favour of the institution.—*Madras Standard*.

MADRAS REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—His Grace the Governor has conferred the appointment of inspector general of registration, Madras (void by the appointment of the Honourable V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., to the Dewanship of Travancore), salary Rs.1,500, on Mr. G. Hamuett, U.C.S., 1st assistant to the chief secretary to Government, but as his services cannot be spared until about the beginning of next month, when the Government will return to Madras, Mr. Ruthnavain Chetty, C.S., will continue to discharge the duties of the office for the present.—*Pioneer*.

RAILWAY FROM ERNACOLLUM TO COCHIN.—The Government of India have intimated to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin that they are willing to recommend to the Secretary of State for sanction the construction of this branch of railway communication provided the Travancore Cochin States are respectively willing to accept the conditions specified in regard to the proposed guarantee on the capital of £550,000 (Rs.66,00,000) required for the construction of the line, the Government bearing the remainder of the 10 per cent.—*Madras Times*.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-MILITARY STUDENT.—The Royal Artillery barracks at North Trimulgherry was the scene of a very sad affair on Friday morning, Oct. 8. Gunner M'Murry, 1st Battery 1st Brigade, committed suicide in a very deliberate manner. It appears that M'Murry, who was only about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, was sent to study engineering in the C.E. College at Madras about two years ago. Not having given the authorities satisfaction he was ordered to revert to his battery at Trimulgherry, which he did, and arrived there only a short time ago. The idea of having been sent away from the Engineering College seems to have completely disturbed this young soldier's mind, and his having to work like an ordinary artilleryman went further to provoke him to take his life. The act was perpetrated with an ordinary carbine, which he presented over the left side of his chest before pulling the trigger and discharging its contents. M'Murry enlisted

in India, and is said to have relatives both in Kamptee and St. Thomas's Mount.—*Madras Times*.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MAJOR E. S. BURNETT, R.A.—We learn from Secunderabad that a great gloom has fallen upon the whole garrison owing to the sudden death of Major E. S. Burnett commanding the C Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, which sad occurrence took place about 10.15 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 9. Being officer of the day, the deceased was going round the guards at night, when his horse, a rather troublesome Australian, must, it is conjectured, have bolted with and thrown him. He was found lying unconscious, with blood flowing from his mouth and ears, about a hundred yards outside the north gate of the entrenchments. The military police, seeing a runaway horse with no rider, looked around and saw that somebody had been thrown. They immediately made it known to the officers of the 1-21st Foot, some of whom were still at mess. Lieuts. Blake and Bowes ran out, and finding Major Burnett in the sad condition described above went themselves, one for Dr. Jozdowski of the 21st, and the other for Dr. Stewart of the Artillery. On the arrival of the doctors they at once saw that the case was hopeless, as the base of the skull had been fractured. The major was put into a dhooly to be conveyed to his quarters but died on his way.—*Madras Mail*.

THE HARBOUR WORKS.—On Oct. 6 the entire curve of the southern arm of the Madras harbour was completed. This brings the total distance of the south arm to 2,938 feet out of the entire length of 3,870 feet. The progress achieved during the past two months is unprecedented, and must have taxed the resource of the staff heavily. The north arm has advanced with as great rapidity as the south, and now stands at 3,512 feet, or only about 300 feet wanting to complete. Should the present clear weather continue it is anticipated that the north arm will be completed by the end of the year.—*Englishman*.

THE LATE CAPT. BAILEY.—We regret to record the death, at Madras, on Oct. 11, of heart disease, of Capt. Henry Bailey, son of Thomas Bailey, of Mount Charles, Belfast, Antrim county, Ireland. He entered the late Honourable East India Company's Artillery 1844, joined the Company's Sappers and Miners, went through the usual course at Chatham, and arrived in India on June 3, 1845. After serving with the headquarters of the Sappers and Miners at Dowlaishweram, and under the direct orders of the Board of Revenue he joined the Department Public Works, and was posted to Saugur, whence, after labouring there for five years, he was transferred to Jaulna, to superintend the erection of the barracks at that station. As a reward for his efficient services at Saugur and Jaulna he was, on the organisation of the department in 1857, promoted to sub engineer and posted to Malabar, where, with the exception of a short period spent in the Salem district, he served until he had to leave through the illness that has proved fatal. It is believed that Capt. Bailey is nearly one of the last of the old Company's sappers and miners, a body of men well known to the old Engineer officers. Malabar owes much to Capt. Bailey in roads and ghauts, as when he joined the district, with the exception of a few trunk lines, the country was closed to all except cooly and bullock transport. Perhaps the best proof of the estimation in which he was held by the local authorities lies in the fact that, on his retiring under the terms offered by Government at the end of last year, the Local Funds Board of Malabar unanimously proffered him the appointment of district engineer, which he accepted; he was engaged in estimating for placing an iron superstructure on the piers of Irutty and other large bridges, when he was forced to leave to seek medical advice in Madras. As Capt. Bailey has held that rank since 1864 it is possible that Government may see their way to presenting his widow with a tangible token of their appreciation of his long services.—*Madras Times*.

THE RAMPA DISTRICTS.—The removal from Rampa of the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent has been ordered. All the other Madras troops there are to be detained till the capture of two noted rebel leaders now at large has been effected. The holding of eighteen posts by the military authorities is considered inadvisable at present, and arrangements are being made for transferring the charge to the police force.—*Madras Times*.

BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR ON NATIVE MUSIC.—Recently at Puna H.E. the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, attended a native musical entertainment. In the course of the evening H.E. delivered the following short address:—"It has afforded much interest and gratification to Lady Fergusson and myself to attend this exhibition of native music as cultivated by your society. I am glad to observe, by the numerous attendance of native gentlemen of position, that this institution meets with their approval and support. I concur in the sentiments so beautifully expressed by Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte with reference to the preservation and study of national music. In it are, as it were, embalmed the traditions, the affection, and the aspirations of a people. In all countries patriotism finds its tenderest expression in music and song; they embody the inmost sentiments of our nature, and the higher longings of the soul are directed to the unseen world in their accents of praise. It is impossible not to commend the zeal and energy which

the promoters of this society have displayed in the maintenance and diffusion of a taste for the vocal and instrumental music handed down by your forefathers. I hope that with the application of musical science it may be still further developed, and prove a source of pleasure and profit to this and future generations. In supporting this society, gentlemen, it seems to me that you honour yourselves, and I shall be glad if any encouragement that I can give will contribute to its success."—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 2nd Oct., was 57 feet and 4 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet and 4 tenths. The rainfall up to date was 70 inches 53 cents.; in the corresponding week last year it was 76 inches 4 cents.—*Ibid*.

NOT MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.—With regard to the recently published despatches a matter which has attracted much attention is the omission of all mention of such men as Major Blackwood and Lieut. Henn, both of whom died fighting gallantly to retrieve the mistake that had been made. Out of Lieut. Henn's little company of forty men, including three European non-commissioned officers, he himself, the three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-seven native sappers were killed and nine wounded. Mention of such gallant men should find place in a general's despatches in justice to them and for the encouragement of their fellow-soldiers who may be called upon for similar noble self-sacrificing service.—*Bombay Gazette*.

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE CASE.—A dispute about a marriage between members of the Telooogo Fulmalee caste, the hearing of which had occupied more than three weeks, has been disposed of by Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court. The plaintiff, Oomajee Lingoo, and the defendant, Ruckmabai, were married in their infancy; and for a long period subsequently the defendant lived partly at her father's and partly at her husband's residence, until the year 1879, when she went to live with her husband. They lived as husband and wife for about eight months, but in November, 1879, the girl's grandfather and father, who were made co-defendants in the suit, removed her to their own house from her husband's and wrongfully detained her. The plaintiff's father complained to the caste, and at a caste meeting held on Jan. 12, 1880, the boy's father and the girl's grandfather signed a writing in the books of the caste whereby the former agreed to raise no objection to the re-marriage of Ruckmabai and relinquished all control over her. In the suit filed by the plaintiff he submitted that the writing in question was not binding upon him. For the defence it was argued that such releases were executed by the elders of the family, and that according to the custom of the caste they were binding upon the juniors, even without their formal consent. His lordship held upon the authorities that the husband was a most material party to a release, and that the release in the present case was not a document made by the husband or purporting to be made on his behalf. It was also clear that although the release was alleged to be passed with the consent of the caste the caste could not give a divorce. His lordship decided that the father had no power, according to Hindu law, to give a release; and there was both affirmative and negative proof that the custom of the caste, as appeared from documents produced in court, was in accordance with Hindu law, namely, that a release must be given by the husband. On the authorities cited the learned judge declined to grant restitution of conjugal rights; but passed a decree for the plaintiff, declaring that the release given by his father was in no way binding upon him; restraining Ruckmabai from marrying again; and at the same time restraining her grandfather and father from giving her in marriage to any one other than the plaintiff.—*Bombay Gazette*.

LORD E. P. CLINTON.—Among the passengers for Europe by this mail was Col. Lord E. P. Clinton. His lordship was a very popular commanding officer, and there was quite a demonstration of feeling at the Puna railway station on Thursday, when he left for Bombay. Officers and men loudly cheered as the train started, and the band of the regiment struck up "Auld lang syne."—*Times of India*.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The following homeward movements of troopships have been ordered by the authorities at Simla:—*Euphrates*, departs Oct. 26, 48th Foot; *Orontes*, departs from Bombay Oct. 31, 59th Foot; *Malabar*, departs Nov. 5, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot; *Jumna*, departs about Nov. 8, 1st Battalion 5th Foot; *Serapis*, departs about Nov. 13, takes 62nd Foot, 13-8 and 16-8 Royal Artillery to Aden, and 1st Battalion 6th Foot, 2-9 and 9-8 Royal Artillery from Aden to England. The dates of departure of the *Jumna* and *Serapis* are not positive. In addition to regiments each ship will be filled up with time-expired men and invalids.—*Ibid*.

I.G.S. "DALHOUSIE."—The I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, Capt. W. C. Hotham, arrived on Oct. 13 from Karachi, bringing the following officers and details:—Col. Crispin, 4th N.I.; Major Hogg, Puna Horse; Capt. Garratt, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent; Capt. Groube, Capt. Manning, Lieut. Thunder, 2-7th Regt.; Veterinary Surg. Spooner, R.A.; Surg. Vellings, A.M.D.; Rev. — Baynham, Ecclesiastical Department; Lieut. Capel Cure, 61st Regt.; Capt. Parker, I.N.; one warrant officer, wife, and three children; 167 invalids from 2-15th Regt., 2-11th Regt., R.A., 78th Regt., and 2-7th Regt.; forty-eight public and private followers. The *Dal-*

housie left again on Oct. 15 for Karachi, taking details 1 N-1 R.A., 2-26th Regt., one warrant officer, wife, and child, and 100 public followers.—*Times of India*.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.—The final report of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Irish Relief Fund has now been issued. The accounts show the total sum collected and deposited in the Bank of Bengal to be Rs.79,274-10-1, out of which £5,572 13s. 8d. have been remitted. It is stated that the resolution come to at one of the first meetings of the committee, that amounts collected should be equally divided between the funds of the Duchess of Marlborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been scrupulously adhered to.—*Times of India*.

MR. THOMAS WHITE, deputy shipping master, the oldest European inhabitant at Karachi, died on Tuesday last.

THE MILITARY RELIEF FUND.—Col. L. C. Barton, political agent, Kattywar, has forwarded to the Bombay Military Relief Fund Rs.5,768,800. Of this sum the Dhrangadhra State contributed Rs.2,500; the Vankauer, Rs.600; Wadhwan, Rs.1,000; Beyla, Rs.300; Lakhtar, Rs.300; Chuda, Rs.300; Muli, Rs.200; Bajana, Rs.250; Vanod, Rs.50; Patri, Rs.75; Rajpur, Rs.25; Raesankli, Rs.20; and Joravar-Khan of Dasada, Rs.30.—*Times of India*.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.—The hounds, twenty-one couple in all, arrived on Oct. 13 from England, and have been safely landed and housed at Worlee in the accommodation secured for them there by the master of the hunt, and they seem to have suffered no ill effects from their long sea voyage. The Bombay community is greatly indebted to the B.I.S.N. Company for the liberality displayed in bringing the hounds out to Bombay, free of freight, thereby saving the hunt close on two thousand rupees.—*Times of India*.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PORT TRUST.—The appointment of Major A. Merewether, R.E., to the chairmanship of the Bombay Port Trust, which was announced, as had been anticipated, in Thursday's *Government Gazette*, will be received with general satisfaction. He has evidently been selected in the single view of his fitness for the post. And as the Government seem to have made up their minds that the appointment shall always be held by a Royal Engineer it is impossible to suggest any other officer whose training and capabilities and personal popularity would have made him so welcome to the commercial community. Much of his professional life has been spent in connection with the harbour works at Karachi, and the technical knowledge he will bring to the assistance of the trustees will be invaluable. Twenty years ago he was first connected with the Karachi harbour works, and this connection was kept up, with intervals of other employment, for more than ten years. Since then Major Merewether has served for the most part as executive engineer of the Bombay defences. The work he has done in that capacity must have been very similar to the work he is now about to undertake, and the experience then acquired can now be utilised on an extended scale. For the last few months he has been executive engineer in Lower and Central Sind. But his long connection with Bombay was only severed at the end of last year. Major Merewether is an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers and has a high character as a practical man of affairs in addition to his well-known scientific attainments.—*Ibid*.

EDUCATION.—A recent resolution of the Bombay Government places educational officers in that Presidency more directly under the control of the district officers. It will be the duty of the latter to visit the primary schools periodically and to review the reports of the inspectors. It is hoped that this measure will put a stop to the falling off in the numbers attending the schools which has taken place in recent years.

The mail news from Kandahar reports sickness prevalent amongst the troops, there being 10 per cent. of the Europeans and 15 per cent. of the natives in hospital. The chief disease is dysentery, and there are a few cases of smallpox.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A paper will be read on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 8 p.m., on "Machinery for Steelmaking by the Bessemer and the Siemens Processes; by Benjamin Walker, M.Inst.C.E.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—The *Himalaya*, Capt. Brent, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon from Bombay. She brought home seventy-three invalids and time-expired men, eleven women and thirty children, and the following officers from India:—Col. Bray, C.B., 4th Foot; Lieut. Neeld, 17th Lancers; Surg. Major Land, Army Medical Department; Capt. Carruthers and Lieut. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Hamilton, 14th Hussars; Capt. Larmie, Royal Engineers; Capt. Gore, 76th Foot; Lieuts. Saunders, Temple, and Beaumont, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Chippendale, Royal Engineers; Lieuts. Williams and Buckley, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Lugard, 9th Foot; Lieut. Cox, 25th Foot; Lieut. Brooke, 33rd Foot; Capt. Wilkinson, 54th Foot; Deputy Surg. General Jameson, Army Medical Department; and Capt. Woodhouse, Bengal Staff Corps. The *Himalaya* also brought seven men and one woman from Malta, and 135 men, twenty women, twenty-five children, and Lieut. Freeman, 20th Foot, from Gibraltar.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIA.

THE audience that assembled at the Midland Institute last Friday could not be considered either an uninformed nor an uninterested one as regards English politics. In regard to our Indian Government the Birmingham politicians have made themselves loudly heard and deeply felt. The leading member for Birmingham not so long ago presided at the crowded meeting when the accomplished and eloquent delegate of the Liberals of Bengal expounded the so-called grievances that his consociates sought the aid of the English Liberals to remove. Yet, although both in general education and in active participation in home political movements the men of Birmingham hold a high position among their compeers of our cities, it may be safely asserted that the majority of the hearers listened with unaccustomed ears to the facts which the personal experience of an ex-Viceroy of India enabled him to bring to their knowledge. It is certainly a sign of the times to be well marked, that, in lieu of an abstract dissertation on knowledge or a special study of some historical or scientific subject prelected on by some *savant*, the Midland Institute should devote their attention to a president telling them facts about the history and condition of the natives of India. The same week witnessed the publication, if the issue of Blue Books may be so termed, of the controversy between Mr. Caird and the Government of India, as well as the second part of the report of the Famine Commission. The name of the title-page of the latter is, "Measures of Protection and Prevention." The subject-matter of the former consists of the sweeping condemnation of the existing condition of things in India which the eminent agriculturist deputed to examine the soil and weigh the productiveness of the vast and diversified area of country found time and opportunity to formulate. To this are appended the rejoinders of the Government. Both need a separate notice; but both are curiously brought into relief by the apparently fortuitous concurrence of Lord Northbrook's address.

No one will dispute the thoughtful labour which the Viceroy brought to bear on Indian administration. His relations towards the native chiefs owed a great deal, at least so those say who should know, to the talents and exertions of Major Evelyn Baring, of whose appointment to the Indian Exchequer even political opponents could not question the fitness. Of the large and small independent but protected States which the lecturer surprised his audience by enumerating, at least in their aggregate of nearly five hundred, Lord Northbrook chiefly adverted to the Princes of Rajputana, and selected for prominent notice the splendid efforts for the improvement of his people of the late Maharaja of Jeypore. But he managed in this, as in other portions of his interesting and instructive address, to point a political moral. He contrived to deal a hit at the policy of Lord Dalhousie, which he described as "one of a ruler inclined to embrace every legitimate opportunity of annexing independent States." With this he contrasted the terms of the proclamation of 1858 and the assurance of maintenance in their existing possessions which has cemented the loyalty of the Princes. He did not, however, touch then upon the question of extension of our borders, nor did he at all tread upon the delicate ground of the embarrassing, though treaty-bound, armies of the greater Princes. He was content to leave the just and broad impression that the majority of the Princes of India are both loyal and desirous of the substantial improvement of their subjects. The subject of the native armies of India occupied Lord Northbrook and his audience for some time, and even those members of the Peace Society who may have been present must have thrilled with sympathetic pride at the rapid review of the gallant fidelity of the sepoy through 130 years, whether of the Madras, Bombay, or Bengal army. The gallant defence of the Guides at the Residency of Cabul gave occasion for the remark that those who discuss the organisation of the native armies of India should remember the importance of giving openings for the honourable ambition of native officers. Hence was inferred a direct approval of the present system, under which there are but few British officers attached to a native regiment, and native officers are placed in command of troops of cavalry and companies of infantry. This was scarcely intended for the Midland Institute members only, and it was a somewhat premature comment on the practical lessons to be learned from the Maiwand disaster. The question of the widespread ignorance of the population of India arose, as it were, naturally out of the necessarily brief allusions, for the remarks on the natives who were neither princes nor soldiers could hardly be called more. The immense work done in the way of education was eulogised in the words of a foreign traveller, which left unremarked the increasing difficulty that is pointed out—not by pessimists alone—the difficulty of finding occupation for the cultivated and educated numbers who have owed to public instruction a training which, although the recipients may, compared to the ignorant masses, be few, yet yearly increases the crowd of clever and superficially educated men who demand employment and bread from the Government. Lord Northbrook could urge upon his audience the importance of remembering the enormous extent of Indian ignorance and thence deduce the importance of caution and patience in changes or reforms. His words are worth recording:—"In India changes cannot safely be introduced trusting to their merits alone. Especially in regard to taxation it would be highly

impolitic, and it might be dangerous, to introduce financial changes which would make it necessary to impose taxes to which the people are unaccustomed." In a subsequent section of his address he contrived, it would seem to a careful reader, to make his audience carry away with them the idea that the license tax would be so regarded, as he quoted the recommendation of Raja Sahib Dyal to put a little more duty on salt, as the people would never feel it, instead of any attempt at direct taxation. Lord Northbrook would thus be understood by the Birmingham men to approve of extending the salt duty, but disapprove of any form of license tax, which would be very puzzling to such of them as, obeying the impulse given to their studies, should hereafter apply themselves to the study of the Radical commentators on our Indian Government. The hint that the English-speaking and English-reading natives of India are numerous and increasing, and that they, both princes and subjects, pay close attention to what is printed, either as written or spoken in England, was a well-timed one. The mischief that can be wrought by speeches and articles meant to damage home political opponents could not very well be touched on in a non-political address, even were those responsible for such mischief of an opposite political party. But it may be worth recalling, and many who heard the admonition will probably add it to the principles which were laid down for sound Indian administration. Lord Northbrook boldly suggested to English manufacturers that Indian consumers were able to discover and reject spurious and worthless wares. It may take a longer time for Indian subjects of our Queen to discover the spurious unreality, the worthless shams, of sundry doctrinaires and political empirics who broach the theory of English indifference to India. Everyone accepts the truth of the peroration that it is our duty to govern India, not for our own profit and advantage, but for the benefit of the natives of India. At the same time, if we, as Lord Northbrook says, have assured by the labours and blood of our rulers and soldiers the profitable peace that India enjoys, we must maintain that peace by prohibiting, not merely successful invasion, but menace of attacks without and encouragement to sedition within her borders. The large maps which Lord Salisbury recommended have been succeeded by plainer and more accurate military maps to illustrate the line along which it has proved possible to menace the line of the Indus. Lord Northbrook's warning against rivalry with Russia for the supremacy of Central Asia cannot be understood, is not understood, in India to forbid the securing of the roads which lead thence. Sir W. Palliser's apt remark that the same objections forbid the fortification of Portsmouth as the occupation of Kandahar disposes of the sneer at the fears of irresponsible writers and the warning against extension of the Indian Empire. It is for the benefit of the natives of India that they should be able to point to substantial proofs of the impregnability of the frontier, just as much as Londoners should be able to show the strong batteries that defend the Thames.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—It may interest many to know that the receipts on the Eastern Bengal Railway have recently reached Rs 1,023 per mile per week, thus nearly equalling the earnings of the principal lines in England. The London and North Western averaged last year £104-17, and the Great Northern Railway £105-19 per week. This should go some way towards satisfying Mr. Hyndman and his followers that India, or, at any rate, Bengal, is not yet bankrupt. The result is the more satisfactory when it is remembered that the receipts are not obtained from a heavy mineral and a high-fare paying passenger traffic, but mainly from the carriage of surplus produce of the cheapest kind which is brought down to this port chiefly for shipment to England for the benefit of her manufactures.—*Englishman*.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 9.)

SHEDLOCK, Mr. O. J., assistant engineer 2nd grade, is transferred from the Pindi junction the Peshawur section of the P.N.S. Railway, to the Nimach Nasirabad State Railway.

M'IVOR—CLEMENTSON—Messrs. C. V. M'Ivor, executive engineer 3rd grade, and E. H. Clementson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are transferred from the Harnai and Gulistan Karez sections of the Kandahar State Railway to the Jacobabad section of the same line.

DES MAZURES, Mr. L. C., storekeeper, 2nd grade, is retransferred to the Kandahar State Railway, Harnai and Gulistan Karez sections.

CUNNINGHAM—WALKER—CLARKE—TUCKER—HASTINGS—Officers recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:—Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.S., Mr. G. C. Walker, C.S., Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Capt. L. H. E. Tucker, Mr. C. G. W. Hastings.

TURNER—The services of Capt. A. H. Turner, employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

GRIERSON, Major J., examiner of P.W. accounts, British Burma, appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

SAVI, Capt. T. B. B., R.E., manager P.N.S. Railway and officiating manager I.V.S. Railway, is promoted from 2nd class to 1st class, 3rd grade, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, and appointed manager of the I.V. and Kandahar State Railways.

MARRYAT, Major E. L., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is appointed manager of the P.N.S. Railway, 1st class, 2nd grade, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment.

BLAIR, Lieut. Col. H. F., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted temporarily to the office of the director general of railways, Simla.

HIGGINS, Mr. A. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is temporarily promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade.

GOLDIE, Capt. B. J., R.E., executive engineer, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

JONES, Mr. A. J. P., C.E., assistant engineer, passed the departmental standard examination on Sept. 23.

FERRIER, Lieut. J. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works.

Consequent on the retirement of Col. J. Ashburner, deputy commissioner of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made from Sept. 12:—Major H. C. E. Ward, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Major M. M. Bowie, commissioner of excise, inspector general of registration and superintendent of stamps, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Lieut. Col. C. H. Plowden, deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be commissioner of excise, inspector general of registration, and superintendent of stamps; Capt. J. A. Temple, judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be deputy commissioner, 4th class; Mr. G. J. Nicholls, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore; Mr. F. C. Anderson, supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant Commissioner, 3rd class.

Appointments in the British Burma Commission from June 12:—**FURLONG—EVANSON—DUKE**—Major M. Furlong, town magistrate, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade. Major R. C. Evanson, town magistrate, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade. Mr. C. J. A. Duke, town magistrate, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

ELLIOTT, Mr. C. A., C.S.I., is appointed census commissioner for India.

FISHER, Mr. W. R., B.A., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in Assam, to officiate as a conservator of forests of the 4th grade in that province.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. J. A. Greenwood, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, three months' privilege leave; Mr. S. M. Johnson, deputy examiner of accounts, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY.

WILLES—WALLACE—Admitted to the Bengal S.C., from the dates specified:—Lieut. G. F. Willes 34th Foot, officiating squadron officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, June 25, 1879; Lieut. A. Wallace, 62nd Foot, officiating wing officer, 5th N.L.L., August 28, 1879.

FORDYCE—KING—Candidates for the I.S.C., placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay:—Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, 1st Battalion, 16th Foot, to Bombay; 2nd Lieut. H. T. King, 103rd Foot, to Madras.

HAVELOCK—JOHNSTONE—Appointments to the Hyderabad Contingent:—1st Infantry—Major A. C. Havelock, wing commander and 2nd in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant; Capt. W. G. C. Johnstone, wing officer and adjutant, and officiating wing commander and 2nd in command, to be wing commander and 2nd in command; and Lieut. C. J. Orr, wing officer, to be adjutant.

Promotions made:—

WALTER—KING-HARMAN—TYTLER—EDMONDS—Staff Corps—Capt. C. J. Walter and Capt. M. J. King-Harman, to be majors; Bengal Army—Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, G.L.I., to be major; Brevet—Capt. G. Edmonds, Unattached List, to be major.

Appointments to the Cabul-Kandahar Field Force (now the 3rd Division Southern Afghanistan Field Force):—

M'GREGOR—ELVERSON—Capt. A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Foot, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster general with the force; Lieut. H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot, to be a transport officer with the force.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. N. Young, S.C., private affairs, for two years; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. C. Anderson, S.C., private affairs, for two years; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. M. Wemyss, S.C., commandant 31st (Punjab) N.I., urgent private affairs, for 182 days; Major G. A. Way, S.C., deputy assistant adjutant general, Saur District, medical certificate for one year; Lieut. C. J. Roberts, S.C., medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, S.C., wing officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for one year; Surgeon Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., medical certificate, for two years; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. F. Blair, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, special leave for two years; Capt. and Adjutant A. T. Wintle, R.A., for six months, and Lieut. P. L. Williams, R.A., for six months; Lieut. W. G. Straghan, 2-9th Foot, for six months; Lieut. F. J. D. Lugard, 2-9th Foot, to England for twelve months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 1.)

WILLIAMSON, Capt. and Brevet Major F. H., 30th Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of station staff officer at Ranikhet.

MAISEY—PALMES—Lieut. E. L. Maisey, 2-8th Foot, and Lieut. P. Palmes, 81st Foot, are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

Veterinary Surgeons posted for duty as follows, viz.:—

ROWE—DAY—MOORE—MANN—Veterinary Surgeon R. Rowe, R.A., to Lucknow, for duty with the 13th Hussars; Veterinary Surgeon E. Day, Veterinary Department to Sialkot, for duty with the 6th Dragoon Guards; Veterinary Surgeon R. Moore, Veterinary Department, to Campbellpore, for duty with the 8th Hussars; Veterinary Surgeon H. T. W. Mann, Veterinary Department to Rawul Pindi, for duty with the R.A.

Order confirmed:—

HOPE-EDWARDS—Kasauli Station O., August 21, appointing Capt. H. J. Hope Edwards to officiate as station staff officer of the depot.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 4.)

STEVENS—42nd N.I.—Lieut. H. Fitz G. Stevens, wing officer, to be quartermaster.

BROADLEY, Lieut. H. W., 2-1st Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 6.)

THOMPSON—1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. W. D. Thompson, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

LLOYD—7th N.I.—Lieut. W. W. Lloyd, 1-24th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

BUNBURY—25th N.I.—Second Lieut. W. E. Bunbury, 2-2nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

TAYLOR—35th N.I.—Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor, 95th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

HALL—41st N.I.—2nd Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, 54th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

CAMPBELL, Capt. A., R.H.A., to proceed from Campbellpore to Umballa, and rejoin A Battery C Brigade R.H.A.

WILLIAMS, Capt. O., 1-12th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

SHAW, Second Lieut. J., 73rd Foot, having been promoted to be lieutenant in the 90th Foot, to proceed to Fort William to join the latter corps.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 7.)

GRIFFITHS—21st N.I.—Surg. W. E. Griffiths to the permanent medical charge of the regiment.

CROFTS—29th N.I.—Surg. J. Crofts, M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

RICHARDSON—37th N.I.—Lieut. F. B. W. Richardson, 1-10th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

HILLS, Major G. S., R.E., will proceed from Calcutta to Shillong for special duty under the orders of the general officer commanding Eastern Frontier District.

PEARSON, Capt. A. J., R.H.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Campbellpore, and join A Battery B Brigade.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Surg. Major A. S. K. Prescott, A.M.D.; Lieuts. S. M'M. Maycock and R. V. Phillpotts, R.E.; Lord D. S. W. Ogilvy, 10th Hussars; E. A. Altham, on probation 35th N.I., 1-1st Foot; C. H. W. Williams, 39th Foot; S. G. L. Steele, on probation 33rd N.I.; A. M. Carthew-Yorston, 73rd Foot; and Lieut. A. W. Perry, extra A.D.C. to the Viceroy; Second Lieuts. J. G. Robinson, 2-1st Foot; W. Thuillier, 2-2nd Foot; E. C. F. Hore, 2-5th Foot; V. A. M. Fowler, 2-8th Foot; H. L. Gallwey, C. J. Morse, and R. T. Crowther, 30th Foot; F. W. Eagar and J. B. H. Carmichael, 33rd Foot; C. G. F. Edwards, 39th Foot; L. E. Cooper and D. C. Phillott, 40th Foot; L. L. Pile, 59th Foot; H. A. Stock, J. Lampen, and N. C. Perkins, 62nd Foot; G. P. Ranken, 63rd Foot; A. D. Dunsterville, 70th Foot; C. Davidson and T. H. Smith, 81st Foot; Surg. J. W. U. Macnamara and J. Sykes, Indian Medical Service;

Veterinary Surgeon A. C. Webb. Passed the lower standard in Persian:—Lieuts. W. H. F. M'Mullen, 18h B.C.; and P. Bulman, 85th Foot.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 6.)

MAGRATH, Mr. C. F., officiating magistrate and collector of Furreedpore, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the district of Jessore.

GREEN, Mr. W. M., is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant conservators of forests.

WILKINSON, Major A. R., officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, to act as a justice of the peace.

APJOHN, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, will take over charge of Circular and Eastern Canals Division from Mr. D. B. Horn, officiating executive engineer.

HORN, Mr. D. B., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, will remain attached to the South Western Circle.

GOODFELLOW, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Cossye Division.

M'CUDDEN, Mr. E. G. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Patna and Gya State Railway.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. M. W. Brett, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, leave for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 9.)

KILVERT, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner in charge of Naini Tal.

YORKE, Lieut. H. A., R.E., executive engineer, is attached on special duty to the office of chief engineer and secretary to Government, N.W.P., P.W.D., in the buildings and roads branch.

GREEN, Mr. J. R., assistant engineer, transferred to the buildings and roads branch, is posted to the charge of the Bijoor district, Rohilkund Provincial Division.

FITZJAMES, Mr. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintending engineer, 1st circle, buildings and roads branch.

PRITCHARD—PALMER—Col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, and Mr. C. G. Palmer, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., officiating joint magistrate, from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

MACLEOD, Mr. N. F., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, to the [Cawnpore] Division, Ganges Canal.

EVANS, Mr. A. C., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, to the Eastern Jumna Canal.

HAWKINS, Mr. R. W. L., to the 1st grade of assistant engineers.

FURLONGS.—Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin, officiating junior civil surgeon, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave; Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, furlough to Europe for fifteen months; Mr. J. B. Fuller, assistant director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the North West Provinces and Oudh, special leave on private affairs for four months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

LOCH, Lieut. Col. J. L., assumed charge of the office of inspector general of police and gaols, from Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C.S., officiating inspector general, on Oct. 1.

FRASER, Mr. A. H. L., has resigned his commission as a sub lieutenant of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles from Sept. 28.

FURLONGS.—Mr. L. Gordon, assistant commissioner, fifteen months' sick leave to Europe; Mr. N. Wood, inspector, 3rd class, of the Seoni District, three months' privilege leave.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

M'GREGOR—The services of Surg. A. M'Gregor, 4th Punjab Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

KROUGH, Mr. J. H., officiating extra assistant commissioner, is posted to the Delhi District.

O'SULLIVAN, Surg. P. J., in medical charge of H.M.'s 88th (Connaught Rangers), to officiate as civil surgeon of Mooltan.

HURST, Second Lieut. W. C., G Company, 1st Punjab Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

Orders confirmed:—

GEORGES—Dera Ghazi Khan Station O., Sept. 18—Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges, 30th Regiment M.N.I., is appointed station staff officer, and to command the depot 2nd Sikh Infantry.

VOUSDEN—5th Punjab Cavalry—R.O., Sept. 11, making the following officiating appointment—Capt. W. J. Vousden, squadron officer and officiating 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

FURLOUGH.—Surgeon Major R. Gray, civil surgeon, Mooltan, privilege leave for three months.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDING B.V.R. CORPS.—BOMBAY, Oct. 12.—The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—No. 1, 212, Volunteer Gen. Chamaret, to C Company; No. 1, 213, Volunteer J. Lyons, to B Company. The following promotions will take effect from this date in E Company, viz.:—Corporals G. H. Farran, J. M. Laug, L. A. Watkins, F. A. Spencer, to be sergeants; Lance Corporal C. R. Macmillan, to be corporal; Volunteers W. Rodger, L. Crawley,

M. Sargon, to be corporals; Volunteers G. H. Edwards, N. Callins, H. W. Prescott, and D. Gouldsworthy, to be lance corporals.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 12.)

TAYLOR, Capt. J. H., master attendant, Madras, resumed charge of the office Oct. 4.
MOUNSEY, Mr. C. H., assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Vizagapatam, to be a justice of the peace within the territories subject to the government of Fort St. George.
THOROWGOOD, Mr. F. N., superintendent, Madras Harbour Works, was relieved of his duties on Sept. 13.
RICKETTS, Mr. E. G., assistant commissioner, Salt Revenue, to be deputy collector and magistrate of the 1st class.
MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H., assistant superintendent Revenue Survey, to be assistant commissioner, Salt Revenue, 2nd class.
MAITLAND, Surg. J., M.D., to act as Zillah surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Tranquebar.

MEDICAL.

BROWNING, Surg. W., from late arrival to do duty, Eye Infirmary.
HENDERSON, Surg. C., from late arrival, to do duty Lying in Hospital.
CAMA, Surg. R. H., late arrival, placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces for probationary duty.
ADAMS, Surg. A. P., late arrival, doing duty under surgeon 1st district.
KUNDLE, Surg. C. T., I.M.D., on arrival from England, general duty, British Burma Circle.
Admitted as surgeons on the Madras Establishment from the dates specified against their names:
DYMOTT — THOMPSON — EVANS — BROWNING — HENDERSON — RUNDLE — ADAMS — D. F. Dymott, C. M. Thompson, and J. W. Evans, Sept. 11; W. B. Browning, Cecil Henderson, C. T. Rundle, and A. P. Adams, Sept. 19.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service:—

HEYSHAM, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) B. F., S.C., ordinary pension £365, extra annuity £365 7s.—England.
WESTERN, Sub. Lieut. J. S. E., H.M.'s 85th Foot, officiating wing officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the M.S.C., from Nov. 5, 1877, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant from Feb. 12, 1878.
BOURNE—CHAMBERS—Permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 10, 1880:—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) M. K. Bourne, S.C., £456 5s., £376 8s.—England; Lieut. Col. E. H. R. Chambers, S.C., £292, £229 8s.—England.
SLADEN—Reported his return from Europe:—Col. E. B. Sladen, S.C., Commissioner, Arakan Division.
MANSFIELD, Mr. W. Le P., to be a second lieutenant in the Madras Volunteer Guards.
MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon B. H. Williams, I.M.D., in medical charge of the 34th Regt. N.I., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for one year; Major Campbell Walker, S.C., deputy conservator of forests, on medical certificate out of India for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 23.)

Orders confirmed:—

EYRE—August 11—By the officer commanding Mangalore, appointing Surgeon M. S. Eyre, B.A., acting civil surgeon, Mangalore, to take temporary medical charge of the right wing and headquarters 34th Regiment L.I.
JOHNSTONE—Sept. 11—By the commandant Depot Wellington, appointing First-class Assistant Apothecary W. Johnston to proceed in medical charge of details 43rd Regiment L.I. to Madras.
MALTBY—Sept. 17, by the commandant 16th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. F. C. Maltby to officiate as wing commander.
(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 1.)
DOUGLAS—JELLETT—Lieut. J. S. Douglas, O Battery 6th Brigade, has been transferred to B Battery 3rd Brigade, R.A., and Lieut. J. H. Jellett, No. 7 Battery 8th Brigade, to O Battery 6th Brigade.
GALLOWAY, Capt. (Brevet Major) J. M. C., commandant body guard, to have the position of squadron commander, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGE.—Passed the Higher Standard in Persian:—Lieut. J. A. Campbell, H.M.'s 2-16th Foot.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 14.)

WELSH—DIVECHA—Surg. Major J. T. Welsh delivered over charge of the civil medical duties at Rajkot to Surg. F. R. Divecha.
BLENNFELD, Mr. Victor, as acting consul for Italy at Aden, has been confirmed.
BIRDWOOD—ASTON—Mr. H. M. Birdwood delivered over charge of

the office of district judge and sessions judge at Thana to Mr. H. F. Aston.

NAYLOR—CORDEAUX—Mr. J. R. Naylor delivered over charge of the office of remembrancer of legal affairs to Mr. E. Cordeaux.

WINCHESTER, Mr. C. B., to be magistrate in charge of the division in the district of Ratnagiri, comprising the talukas of Khed, Dapoli, Chiplun, Sangameshvar, and Ratnagiri.

MUIR-MACKENZIE, Mr. J., to be magistrate in charge of the division comprising the talukas of Vingurla, Malvan, Devgad, and Rajapur.

MACPHERSON, Mr. G. M., has received charge of the office of district judge and sessions judge of Khandesh.

GILES—JACOB—Mr. E. Giles delivered over charge of the office of educational inspector, C.D., to Mr. H. P. Jacob on the 14th ult.

BUHLER—GILES—Dr. J. G. Bühler delivered over charge of the office of educational inspector, N.D., to Mr. E. Giles on the 14th ult.

JACOB—BARRETT—Mr. H. P. Jacob delivered over charge of the principalship of the Elphinstone High School to Mr. A. Barrett on the 15th ult.

COOK, Mr. S., to act in the 2nd grade from the date of Mr. R. G. Oxenham assuming charge of the principalship of the Elphinstone College.

MEREWETHER, Major G. L. C., R.E., to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

VINING, Mr. C. E., assistant traffic superintendent, has joined the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

MOORE—HAMILTON—Lieut. Col. A. T. Moore delivered over and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Huzur deputy collector and magistrate, 1st class, received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Ahmednagar.

DAY—BOYD—Surgeon Major H. Day, M.D., and Surgeon W. H. Boyd respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulla District Gaol.

MORRANT, Mr. E. W. L., assistant superintendent, Puna and Nasik Survey, has resumed charge of his duties in that survey.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. F. Woodburn, assistant collector, Khandesh, privilege leave of absence for three months; the Rev. A. C. Lochie, M.A., chaplain of Aden, special leave, on urgent private affairs, for four months.

MEDICAL.

Medical officers brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from the dates specified against their names:—

WEBB—LEWIS—ROBNSON—A.M.D.—Surgeons C. A. Webb, Sept. 9; I. G. S. Lewis, Sept. 12; and G. W. Robinson, Sept. 19.

BOYD—The services of Surg. H. W. B. Boyd, Bombay M.E., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

GREENY, Surg. J. P., M.D., to the dispensary at Jacobabad.

ROZARIO, Mr. A. M., is appointed an assistant surgeon of the 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the dispensary at Sirsi.

MILITARY.

DALY, Sub Lieut. G. R., 15th Foot, officiating squadron officer, Corps of Guides, admitted to the B.S.C. with effect from June 3, 1878; Sub Lieut. Daly to have the rank of lieutenant from Nov. 11, 1877.

MACCLESFIELD, Capt. J. S. C., to be major from Oct. 12, 1880.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. J. D. Kerwan (R.H.A. Dps.), to England on medical certificate; Lieut. A. H. Gordon, 15-9 R.A., to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Col. R. T. P. Cuthbert, 2-15th Foot, to remain in England in extension from Sept. 17, 1880, to March 7, 1881, on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. Lord E. W. P. Clinton, Rifle Brigade, to England on private affairs; Surgeon J. C. Lucas, for six months, from Sept. 27, on medical certificate; 2nd Lieut. W. L. Forbes, 7th Foot, 2nd Battalion, to England for twelve months on medical certificate; Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. J. F. Willoughby, G.L.I., 2nd squadron commander, 3rd Light Cavalry, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. G. B. Crispin, S.C., 2nd in command, 4th Regt. (Rifles) N.I., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. M. Boyd, S.C., commandant, Asirgarh, to Europe for one year; Lieut. W. St. John Richardson, S.C., wing officer, 23rd N.L.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 1.)

BONOME—CARTER—Lieut. J. J. Bonome and E. A. F. Carter, 2nd Battalion 4th Foot, will proceed to the regimental depot, instead of Lieuts. Shephard and Hay.

Medical officer to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Himalaya*:—Surgeon Major J. Land.

Orders confirmed:—

BRAINE—Sind District after O., dated Sept. 17, appointing Major O. W. Braine, wing officer, officiating wing commander 18th N.I., station staff officer, Sukkur.

MACMAHON—Sind District O., Sept. 18, appointing Lieut. G. F. W. MacMahon, 3rd N.L.I., to officiate as interpreter to the headquarters, 98th Regt.

Ogilvie—Quetta Station O., April 22, by Major General R. Phayre, C.B., commanding line of communications, appointing Lieut. N. S. Ogilvie, No. 14 Battery 9th Brigade, to do duty with No. 2 Mountain Battery.

PYM—Deesa Brigade O., Sept. 21, appointing Lieut. E. A. J. Pym, 29th Foot, to command the depot, 3rd L.C.

FITZGERALD—1st Battalion 6th Foot R.O., August 10, appointing Capt. (Local Major) J. Fitzgerald to act as interpreter to that regiment.

MECKINSTRY—2nd Battalion 17th Foot R.O., Sept. 20, appointing A. W. Meckinstry assistant instructor of musketry to the battalion.

CUBITT—29th Foot R.O., Sept. 21, appointing Lieut. C. P. Cubitt to act as interpreter.

VINES—61st Foot—Regimental O., Sept. 21, appointing Lieut. C. J. Vines assistant instructor of musketry to the regiment.

SETON—HARRISON—4th Regiment Native Infantry—Regimental O., Sept. 9, appointing Major W. S. Seton, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Lieut. D. C. W. Harrison, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to other duties, vice Lieut. Col. Crispin, reported sick.

SINGLETON—KEILLY—CHASE—28th Regiment N.I.—R.O., August 16, 1880, making the following appointments in succession to Lieut. Col. T. R. Nimmo (commandant) wounded in action and reported sick, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Newport (2nd in command) killed in action:—Major F. C. Singleton, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. R. E. D. Kelly, adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties.

30th Regt. N.I.—Regimental Orders, July 29, making the following appointments with effect from the 20th idem:—

HARRISON—SALMON—Capt. H. C. Harrison, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Major J. S. Iredell, wounded; Lieut. M. B. Salmon, officiating wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. Harrison, and also as adjutant and quartermaster in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Smith and Lieut. Justice, killed in action.

HUMFREY—HARRISON—SALMON—Sept. 6, making the following appointments:—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) F. T. Humfrey, wing commander, on return from furlough to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. W. C. Harrison, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. M. B. Salmon, officiating wing officer, to continue to officiate as adjutant and quartermaster in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

GEORGEHAN—3rd Regiment (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry R.O., July 29, appointing Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Owen, killed in action.

10th Regiment N.I.—R.O., August 15, making the following appointments, vice Col. H. H. James, appointed to command the 1st Infantry brigade 2nd Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

BLOWERS—COLES—HUMFREY—Major G. E. Blowers, wing commander (officiating 2nd in command) to officiate as commandant; Major G. H. Coles, officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Capt. B. G. Humfrey, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties.

M'CUDDEN—WIDDICOMBE—R.O., August 18, appointing Capt. L. A. T. McCudden, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. W. S. Widdicombe, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, both in addition to their own duties, vice Capt. B. G. Humfrey, officiating as brigade major, 1st Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 8.)

QUENTIN—6th N.I.—Lieut. W. Quentin, R.M. (Light Infantry), a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

CUNNINGHAM—7th N.I.—Major E. Cunningham, wing commander (seconded), to be second in command.

VIBART, Major A. J., wing commander, to be second in command.

ROWLANDSON, Capt. J. A., wing officer, to be wing commander (provisionally).

SEYMOUR—16th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Seymour, wing officer, to be quartermaster.

WESTMACOTT—19th N.I.—Major R. Westmacott, S.C. (wing officer 20th N.I.), to be wing commander.

BURROWS—25th N.I.—Second Lieut. G. V. Burrows, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

SINGLETON—28th N.I.—Major F. C. Singleton, wing officer, to be second in command.

CALDAR, Lieut. E. H. S., R.A., is transferred from No. 2 to No. 1 Mountain Battery.

WOODROFFE, Veterinary Surg. H. A., is posted to Kirkee for duty with the R.A. at that station.

Orders confirmed:—

PROUDFOOT—Khojak Pass Field Department O., July 27, appointing Lieut. A. W. Proudfoot, adjutant 9th N.I., to be staff officer to the force.

EDWARDS—Indore S.O., Sept. 28, appointing 2nd Lieut. C. M. Edwards, 29th Foot, to act as station staff officer.

STEELE—17th Lancers R.O., Sept. 26, appointing Lieut. T. A. Steele instructor of musketry.

FAUNCE—66th Foot R.O., May 29, appointing Lieut. G. de la M. Faunce to officiate as adjutant.

MELLISS—July 28, appointing 2nd Lieut. G. L. Melliss to officiate as quartermaster.

PIERSE—Sept. 18, appointing Capt. W. J. Beresford Pierse to perform the duties of instructor of musketry.

PENTON—18th N.I. R.O., Sept. 23, appointing Capt. H. E. Penton, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

INDIA OFFICE.

Oct. 18.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Dickinson Field, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the place of Sir Louis Stewart Jackson, C.I.E.

Nov. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. M. H. Heathcote, S.C., Brigadier

General R. J. Hughes, Lieut. C. J. Roberts, S.C., Major R. E. K. Money, S.C., Surgeon T. Moloney, Major J. Colledge, S.C., Major G. A. Way, S.C., Major David Adamson, S.C., Deputy Surgeon General Alexander Smith, M.D., A.M.D., Capt. T. L. Lewis, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. R. C. Stewart, Cav., Major J. L. L. Morant, R.E., Major W. G. Sharp, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. R. Watson, S.C., Major W. H. Wilson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. C. Williams (Cov.), S. C. Roberts (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. T. Watson, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. A. M'Nair, Inf., Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Col. W. C. R. Mylne, S.C., Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. A. M'Matton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Smith, S.C., Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., Capt. H. Hay, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. H. Greaves (Cov.), G. R. Elsmie (Cov.), J. Tweedie (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. D. Maclean (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—R. Sivewright (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. Howell, S.C., three months; Major R. Alexander, S.C., ten days; Col. J. P. Turton, S.C., two months; Surgeon Major G. W. Jameson, six months; Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, Inf., two months; Capt. B. Channer, S.C., six months; Lieut. J. R. Hobday, S.C., 120 days; Major J. Waterhouse, S.C., nine months; Surgeon Major A. M. Garden, six months; Capt. C. James, R.E., one week.

Madras Estab.—Major F. Kilgour, S.C., one month.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. H. Mayhew, S.C., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. A. Leach (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate; J. T. Broadhead (pilot), six months, medical certificate; W. R. Larmie (Cov.), twenty-one days; F. H. B. Skrine (Cov.), four months, medical certificate; R. D. Hume (Cov.), six months, medical certificate; H. E. Lamborn (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate; S. C. Roberts (Uncov.), six months; W. E. Neale (Cov.), ten months.

A STAFF OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.

A FULL and most valuable account, which corrects many of the misapprehensions that have prevailed, has been communicated by Major Hogg, Puna Horse, who was present as brigade major Cavalry Brigade. He says that General Burrows had resolved to march on Maiwand, and at the council of war held July 26, the only questions were of details. The orders issued were to march at 6 a.m., the next morning, and that the baggage was to accompany the column. Considering the tremendous number of baggage animals which had to be loaded—1,900 camels besides ponies and mules—the orders were carried out with great punctuality, and at 6.30 the brigade was on the move in the following order:—Fifty sabres 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieut. Geoghegan, formed the advanced guard, followed at a distance of half a mile by a squadron of the same regiment under Capt. Mayne. Next came four guns E.B. R.H.A., under Major Blackwood, followed by the remainder of the 3rd Light Cavalry. Then came the infantry in line of columns at deploying distances, the smooth-bore battery captured by us in the action on the Helmund with the infantry, whilst the column was closed by the rearguard under Col. Malcolmson 3rd Sind Horse, which consisted of a company from each infantry regiment, ninety-six sabres 3rd Sind Horse, and two guns E.B. under Lieut. Osborne. Lieut. A. Monteath commanded the left flanking party, which consisted of fifty sabres 3rd Sind Horse; the baggage was on the right of the column, and on the outside of the baggage was the right flanking party of fifty sabres 3rd Sind Horse under Lieut. Smith. At 10 a.m. we caught our first glimpse of the enemy. Mounted men were seen on our left front as we were marching along, and they were apparently marching across our front to Maiwand. The column was halted, field glasses were brought into requisition, and whilst the two generals and the cavalry officers in front were trying to make out whether what they saw was the enemy's cavalry escort or not a report arrived from the advanced vedettes of Lieut. A. Monteath's flanking party that some of the enemy's cavalry were on our left front. General Burrows then ordered Major Hogg, the brigade major of cavalry, to ride forward and reconnoitre, and the result of his reconnaissance was a report to the effect that no infantry or guns were then visible, that the horsemen we had seen were apparently the enemy's cavalry, that they had evidently seen our column, and were, in consequence, inclining to their left in a northerly direction, as if making for Goormao, and that their advanced posts were all standing still watching our movements. The first order given by General Burrows was to clear a village on our front should it be occupied by the enemy. Two guns of E.B. unlimbered at close quarters all ready to shell it, and a troop of the 3rd Sind Horse, under Lieut. Geoghegan, advanced and rode through it without any resistance. Orders were then given to Lieut. Geoghegan to remain behind the village to await the arrival of the baggage, which was to be collected in rear of it whilst the battle

was being fought. At the same time instructions were sent to the rearguard to order up the two guns E. B. under Lieut. Osborne to the front. Major Hogg describes the unexplained advance of Lieut. MacLaine's two guns against the enemy's cavalry, the advance of the cavalry across the nullah, and the position of Ayub's army diagonally across the front—masses of men stretching for four miles, and estimated at 25,000. Having thus taken up a position in an open plain, about 1,200 yards beyond the nullah before alluded to, the battle commenced with an artillery cannonade, Blackwood's first gun on the retreating cavalry having opened fire at 10.50. For twenty-five minutes the enemy took no notice of our fire; but during the interval they brought up their right shoulders and gradually got into a position nearly parallel with us. At 11.15 the enemy's guns replied; battery after battery rapidly developed its fire, and in a short time thirty guns were playing on us a well-directed and concentrated fire. No sooner had the action become general than the enemy developed, turning movements on both flanks. He sent the bulk of his cavalry round by our left, and some Ghazis and the remainder of his cavalry round by our right. It was quite impossible to prevent these turning movements, as the enemy was in such enormous strength; but to prevent the cavalry pressing in rear of our infantry two troops of fifty sabres each of the 3rd Sind Horse and 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieut. A. Monteath and Lieut. Reid, respectively, were wheeled to the left and faced the enemy's cavalry very early in the action, and subsequently fifty sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse, under Lieut. Smith, who had originally commanded the right flanking party, and half a troop of the 3rd Cavalry, under a native officer, were similarly wheeled to the right to meet corresponding movements of the enemy on that flank, the remainder of the cavalry, one hundred and twenty sabres, under Major Currie and Captain Mayne, supporting Major Blackwood's guns, echeloned on their right rear. This work the cavalry did most effectually, and during the whole action, which lasted four-and-a-half hours, the enemy's cavalry never once succeeded in establishing themselves in rear of our infantry, all the stories which have appeared from time to time about the furious charges of the Afghan cavalry being absolutely without foundation. Although, however, we were able to prevent the enemy closing on the immediate rear of our infantry, we could not in any other way interfere with their turning movements which threatened to surround us; and in a very short time we were completely hemmed in, fighting as it were inside a huge horse-shoe, with our rearguard fully engaged for the protection of our baggage, which was threatened before we had been in action an hour. The enemy's cavalry appeared in such large masses on our left that it was thought judicious to strengthen the 100 sabres of the cavalry who were watching that flank, and accordingly two smooth-bore guns, under Captain Slade, were sent, who after treating them to several rounds resumed his former position in front. After the artillery cannonade had been going on for some time the infantry opened at long ranges, and the 66th, who were on our right, soon got hotly engaged with some Ghazis who were turning us on that flank. The enemy here met with a very warm reception, the 66th throwing back their right to meet the turning movement of the enemy. After a furious musketry fire, which was sustained for some time, the fire of the 66th had told with great effect, and this movement on the part of the enemy was fairly checked. Failing on the right, Ayub seemed suddenly to make up his mind to try his luck on the other flank; and though streams of Ghazis and some cavalry still kept going round our right—though at a more respectful distance than heretofore—the bulk of his army—regulars and Ghazis—eventually followed the mass of their cavalry and turned our left, forcing us gradually to throw back that flank, and eventually to fight in a direction nearly perpendicular to that in which we had commenced the action. At half-past one things looked critical; but still the troops were firing steadily with great execution, and all branches were standing as firm as rocks, though the losses, especially in the cavalry and artillery, had been appalling. The smooth-bore guns had by this time been taken out of action as their ammunition had failed; but the Horse Artillery were still firing away rapidly, the officers and men serving their guns in splendid style. Just at this time some Ghazis, who were coming round our right, were seen to be approaching our right rear very rapidly, the moolahs who led them planting their white flags on the ground and the Ghazis advancing up to them by rushes. There were not more than about 100 of them at this point, and it was a good opportunity for a cavalry charge, as it was the only spot where the cavalry could attack without interfering with the infantry, who were engaged, more or less, in an all-round fire. Accordingly, fifty sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse, under Lieut. Smith, and about forty sabres 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieut. Owen, who were on that flank, were ordered to attack them. The men, from having stood still so long passive under a murderous fire, had at the time their carbines in their hand, and seemed disposed to trust to powder and lead. However, a little hard swearing soon brought them to a sense of duty: carbines were returned to the buckets, swords drawn, and, with their heads in the right direction they were soon advancing on the Ghazis at a gallop. When within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy, just as the charge was going to be delivered, the halt was ordered by General Nuttall, in consequence, it is said, of there being a nullah in front of the men. The result of this was that the

enemy's courage went up and the spirits of the men fell in a corresponding ratio. They were, of course, heavily slated by the enemy's fire, and had to retire all in confusion some two or three hundred yards, till they arrived nearly in rear of our centre. As they were re-forming the three artillery guns were trotted out of action in front of them, in consequence of there being no more ammunition for the guns. Immediately afterwards on the top of this the crash came and the infantry gave way. General Burrows, who had been in the thick of the fight throughout, then rode up to General Nuttall and said, "Nuttall, the infantry have given way; our only chance is a cavalry charge; do you think you could get the cavalry to charge the line of Ghazis in rear of the infantry? and they might perhaps be induced to re-form." There were not many cavalry left. Only 300 had gone into action—the other 146 sabres having been told off to rearguard with orders not to come to the front. Out of the 300 sabres 149 horses had been knocked over and were *hors de combat*, and the remaining squadron of 150 sabres were more or less demoralised already by their heavy losses. However, the order was given at once to advance and charge, General Nuttall and his staff placing themselves in front of the men. At that time the Grenadiers were completely surrounded by Ghazis, who were not only cutting the men down over their bayonets, but in some instances had actually forced themselves inside their square. The cavalry, instead of advancing straight to the front where the Ghazis were the thickest, inclined without orders to the right, and fell on the Ghazis who were cutting down the Grenadiers, and there is no doubt they saved the regiment from very heavy loss. Having done this much the cavalry seemed to think that they had done enough, and instead of advancing straight on to charge the whole line of the enemy, seeing that our infantry had all given way and that all our guns were out of action, they wheeled to the rightabout without any orders and retired. General Burrows a second time came up to General Nuttall, but the cavalry were by this time completely out of hand and in spite of the endeavours of the officers they could not be induced to front again in the right direction, and retired steadily towards the guns and baggage. General Burrows failing to get the required assistance from the shattered remnants of the cavalry went straight off to rejoin his infantry, and, as stated in his despatch, rallied some of them and made a final stand in the enclosure. When this failed all was over, and there was nothing left but to retire in the Kandahar direction. The bulk of the infantry dispersed over a very wide extent of country, and in spite of every endeavour to induce them to close on the cavalry and artillery they would incline a long way to the left. The result was that the further they went to the left the further they went away from water; and, furthermore, wounded and exhausted men who might have been picked up had they stuck to the road were doubtless, in many cases, cut up without any chance of being saved. The cavalry and artillery kept up their military formation all through the retreat, and, with the few infantry who had the sense to keep to the road, checked the attempts of the enemy to follow up their victory. The enemy pursued us with their cavalry for about eight miles; but the pursuit was not what could be called vigorous, and was easily checked by the artillery and cavalry, Lieut. E. Monteath commanding our extreme rearguard, a duty which he performed in a cool and steady manner.

THE KANDAHAR NEWS.

THE *Kandahar News* of Oct. 2 reports that the following movements of troops returning to India has been ordered:—On the 5th inst., a sick convoy, escorted by 120 rank and file, 1st Grenadiers, under Colonel Griffith, would start for Quetta. The same day E. B. R.H.A. would move in from Kokeran. On the 8th E. B. R.H.A. was to march for Quetta, escorted by the remainder of 1st Grenadiers. On the 15th, 5-11 R.A., escorted by Jacob's Rifles, would march for Quetta; and the 28th Native Infantry would move to Chaman and Killa Abdulla, relieving the 2nd Beloochees, who would march on Quetta. The 23rd N.I. were to march to Abdul Rahman and the line Kandahar-Chaman, relieving the 12th N.I., who were to march for Quetta. General Baker's brigade has made a successful raid on the Achatzai, on the Toba mountain, carrying away flocks and herds, also grain. This, it is hoped, will have the desired effect of preventing them in future from molesting our convoys, one of whom was looted in the Khojak on September 20. General Macgregor left with the 25th P.N.I. and six mountain guns for Kach and the Hurnai route, on which he is about to establish the posts for the protection of the railway, the work on which will recommence shortly. He will be joined by the 2nd and 3rd Sikhs at Gundakindiff, *via* Sibi, and by a British regiment, and will proceed to punish the Murrees for their late raids along the railway line, obtaining restitution of the treasure carried off, or in default their villages will, most probably, be burnt and their cattle carried off. The 1st Regiment C.I. Horse left Quetta on 23rd, the 23rd Pioneers on 24th, and the 2-60 Rifles follow in a day or two *en route* for India. The 28th N.I. arrived at Kandahar on Sept. 27 from Mandi Hissar, and marched the next day to the Argandab Valley to join the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division. The 2nd Light Cavalry arrived from the Argandab on the 26th, and marched from Kokeran on the 28th, where they were

to remain for a short time previous to marching down to Quetta. The 7th Fusiliers were to leave Kokeran for Kandahar on Sept. 29, leaving two companies as a guard, and the 4th Rifles were to follow the next day. The following transport officers have arrived at Kandahar here from Quetta:—Capts. Rutherford, 65th Foot; Watson, 30th Foot; and Lieut Gordon, 1st Light Cavalry.

HOME NEWS.

DEVALA-MOYAR GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held to-morrow (Friday, Nov. 5), to confirm the agreements for the sale of the Rhodes Reef Estate for £80,000 in cash and £50,000 in shares of the purchasing company. It is proposed out of these proceeds to distribute 5s. in cash per share as a bonus, and, in addition, one share of the new company for every four shares of the original company.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.—The annual report states that, after providing for all expenses, including income-tax and bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £16,355, including £3,735 brought forward from last account. When an allowance of £451 has been made for rebate of interest the amount to be divided is £15,903, which the directors propose to deal with in the following manner, viz.:—To pay a dividend of 2s. 3d. per share, which, with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share paid on May 1 last, together are equal to 6¼ per cent. per annum and amount to £15,000; and to carry forward to next account £903.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) for the half-year ending June 30 last.

THE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.—Lord Braybrooke has presented to the Public Record-office his entire collection of American and East Indian papers of Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis. Much of the correspondence was, of course, included in the work edited by Mr. Charles Ross and published in 1859. Mr. Jeaffreson has prepared a report upon them, and also upon the family papers still remaining at Audley End, which will appear in the forthcoming eighth report of the Historical MSS. Commission.—*Athenæum*.

THE OXFORD MISSION TO INDIA.—This mission, of which Mr. Willis, late vice principal of Cuddesdon College, is the head, is about to leave England. There was a farewell service on St. Simon and St. Jude's day in Christ Church Cathedral, at which the Bishop of Oxford preached, and there have likewise been special services at Cuddesdon, Dorchester Missionary College, and St. Margaret's, Anfield, Liverpool, from which church two curates have gone.—*Times*.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for Rs. 30,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 29,70,000; to Bombay, Rs. 21,000; and to Madras, Rs. 9,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 13-16d. will receive about 2 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows a decline of ¼d. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next. The effect on the silver market of the decline in the rate was of a somewhat depressing character. A limited quantity of bar silver was disposed of at 51 13-16d. per ounce, the market being almost bare of supplies.

MR. ADAM, M.P., ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

YESTERDAY afternoon a deputation waited upon the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P., in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, and laid before him a memorial on the subject of education in India, which set forth that in the opinion of the friends of India the position and prospects of education in that country have long been most unsatisfactory. While the education despatch of 1854, confirmed after the Mutiny by that of 1859, was satisfactory in its terms, there was a lack of energy in carrying out its ample provisions for the education of the masses, and a growing tendency to disregard some of its rules in regard to higher education. The memorialists go on to state that the present arrangements for the elementary education of India are utterly inadequate to the wants of the population. As evidence of this they state that of 24,000,000 children of school age in British India only 1,600,000 are on the roll of the Government or aided schools—that is to say, only one in every fifteen of school age is attending any school deserving of the name, while the rate of increase in the number of schools is so slow that it can never overtake the population. If we were to overlook the important work of missions, of Government, and others in the education of the youth of India before the great Act of 1854 came into operation, and to allow that the 1,600,000 now at school were all pure gain to the cause of education, that would only give 60,000 as the annual rate of increase during these twenty-five years. At this rate, even if the number of the population were to remain stationary, it would be 400 years before India came up to the stage of education actually reached by several countries in Europe. The memorialists were also of opinion that a disproportionate amount of money and attention were devoted to higher education by those who have now the practical control of education in India. Of the entire sum set apart from the Imperial Treasury for education, amounting only to £738,000 per annum,

they found that, apart from the expenses of management and supervision which were common to both the higher and the lower, a large sum was expended on the higher education of 9,000 youths, chiefly of the richer class, than was spent on the elementary instruction of the millions of the poor. Mr. Adam would find in Madras a striking example of the unequal treatment of aided institutions as compared with the favour shown to Government colleges. In the Government college of that city there were by the last report 154 undergraduates. In the Christian college alongside of it, supported by all denominations in Southern India, but to a large extent at the expense of the Free Church, there were 245 educated up to the same standard, and yet, while the Government college received from the State funds, Rs. 62,400, or about £6,000 a year, the Christian college only received Rs. 5,400 or £500 per annum.—Mr. Adam, in reply, admitted that the behests of the despatch which arrived when he was in India had not been carried out as fully as could have been hoped, but he reminded the deputation of the pressure of duties upon Central Governments. He would do all he could in Madras to advance education, but urged the importance of avoiding proselytism or any preference of one religion by the State.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—Nov. 1, at Ayers Villa, Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood the wife of Lieut. Col. (Brevet) George N. Channer, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

SMITH—Oct. 24, at Stuttgart, the wife of G. L. Smith, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—LAING—Oct. 26, at Hayton, Cumberland, Robert Hildebrand Anderson, E.I.C.S., Bengal, to Louisa Jane Laing.

BORLAND—BELL—Nov. 1, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, John E. Borland, Rangoon, to Melita Josephina Manouri, daughter of the late David Bell, Glasgow.

MAITLAND—BASSAGE—Oct. 25, at Liverpool, Henry Daniel, son of Lieut. Col. H. D. Maitland, late Bengal N.I., to Mary Jane, daughter of Henry Bassage.

MIDWINTER—CATTERALL—Nov. 2, at Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry N. Midwinter, M.A., chaplain, Bombay Presidency, grandson of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Griffith-Colpoys, K.C.B., to Emily, daughter of the late James Catterall.

DEATHS.

AINSLIE—Oct. 25, at Edinburgh, James Ainslie, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras.

BEALE—Oct. 25, at Cheltenham, Anthony Beale, late surgeon major Bengal Army.

BRADSHAW—Oct. 26, at Teignmouth, Alice, wife of Major Oswald Bradshaw, M.S.C.

COOKE—Nov. 1, at Beckenham, Kent, Charles Northcote Cooke, formerly of Calcutta, aged 74.

FLYTER—Nov. 1, at Baywater, Alexander Wallace, son of James A. Flyter, of the Opium Department, India, aged 2 months and 18 days.

JONES—Oct. 30, at Catton, Norfolk, Isabel Boyd, wife of George Vincent Jones, of Gonatea, Bengal, and daughter of W. B. Buckle, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 35.

LACROIX—Oct. 25, at Brighton, Hannah, widow of the late Rev. Alphonse F. Lacroix, of Calcutta, aged 73.

M'PHERSON—August 31, at Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, George M'Pherson, C.E., late of Sholapore, Bombay, aged 53.

ONSLOW—Nov. 1, at Rockville, Tenby, South Wales, Lieut. Col. William Campbell Onslow, late of the Madras Native Infantry, and of the Mysore Commission, aged 75.

TROTTER—Oct. 30, at The Lodge, Gatton Point, near Redhill, Surrey, Lieut. Col. Arthur Trotter, late H.M. Indian Forces, aged 79.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—Oct. 6, at Neemuch, the wife of Capt. H. B. Abbott, a daughter.

ASHTON—Oct. 5, at Agra, the wife of F. Ashton, Esq., a son.

BEER—Oct. 8, at Cawnpore, the wife of S. Arnold Beer, a daughter.

BLIGH—Sept. 25, at Lucknow, the wife of W. G. Bligh, Esq., a daughter.

CHALK—Oct. 13, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of Frank Chalk, a son.

COLLACO—Oct. 11, at Nagpur, the wife of J. S. Collaco, Esq., superintendent Chief Commissioner's Office, a daughter.

COLLINS—Oct. 7, at Calcutta, the wife of W. R. Collins, a son.

EBDEN—Oct. 10, at Bandora, the wife of C. J. Ebdon, C.S., a son.

FAULDER—Oct. 1, at Arrah, the wife of C. J. S. Faulder, Esq., a son.

FRASER—Oct. 9, at Almora, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. A. H. Fraser, 23rd Regiment, a son.

GREY—Sept. 29, at Fyzabad, the wife of G. D. Grey, O. and R. Railway, a daughter.

HARKINS—Oct. 13, at No. 5, Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon, the wife of Peter Harkins, foreman engineer, B.I.S.N. Co.'s Dockyard, a son.

HENDERSON—Oct. 5, at Bezvada, Kistna District, the wife of assistant apothecary H. A. Henderson, a son.

JOHNSTONE—Oct. 1, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain F. Johnstone, H.M. 2-16th Regt., a son.

LAW—Sept. 22, at Moulmein, British Burma, the wife of C. W. Law, barrister-at-law, a son.

LEONARD—Nov. 1, at Bhagulpore, Bengal, the wife of W. Leonard, a daughter.
 LYALL—Oct. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of D. R. Lyall, a son.
 MARGARY—Sept. 25, at Rochampton, Hapufale, Ceylon, the wife of Henry V. Margary, a daughter.
 MARSDEN—Oct. 5, at Naini Tal, the wife of A. E. Marsden, a daughter.
 M'ARTHUR—Oct. 9, at Buxar, the wife of Captain M'Arthur, R.E., a daughter.
 MENEAUD—Oct. 7, at Madras, the wife of Mr. S. J. Meneaud, assistant master, Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, a son.
 M'GREGOR—Oct. 2, at Durbungah, the wife of W. M'Gregor, a son.
 MORGAN—Oct. 4, at Mussoorie, the wife of Surg. Major J. Morgan, prematurely, a daughter, who survived her birth but a short time.
 PAIN—Oct. 11, at Sholapur, the wife of Mr. Charles J. H. Pain, a son.
 READ—Oct. 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Edward Read, a daughter.
 RINGWOOD—Oct. 1, at Rungpore, the wife of C. H. Ringwood, C.E. district engineer, a daughter.
 SHAW—Oct. 3, at Madras, the wife of J. C. Shaw, a son.
 SHAW—Oct. 2, at Nungumbankum, Madras, the wife of Mr. T. C. Shaw, a son.
 SHEFFIELD—Sept. 26, at Madras, the wife of T. Sheffield. Madras Forest Department, a daughter.
 SLIGHT—Oct. 12, at Land's End, Malabar-hill, the wife of James Hume Slight, a son.
 SYKES—Oct. 5, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. John G. W. Sykes, barrister-at-law, a daughter.
 TURKHUDD—Oct. 31, at Rajkot, the wife of M. A. Turkhud, a daughter.
 WARREN—Oct. 7, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieut. Col. L. S. Warren, 65th Regt., a son.
 WOLLEN—Oct. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of C. N. Wollen, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ACWORTH—JENKINS—Oct. 7, at St. John's, Dhurmsala, by the Rev. A. W. Irwin, assisted by the Rev. R. Bateman, Anna Mary Godby, second daughter of Col. Charles Vernon Jenkins, deputy commissioner of Kangra, to Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Bombay Civil Service.
 BRADLEY—MOLE—Oct. 7, at Campbellpore, Francis Bradley, assistant apothecary, A.M.D., to Rosanna, daughter of J. Mole, captain P.W.D.
 CLEMENTS—BROWN—Oct. 2, at Karachi, Lieut. John Marcus Clements, M.S.C., son of T. M. Clements, Esq., Co. Leitrim, to Margaret Anne Vesey, daughter of B.igadier General T. Southwell Brown, commanding Sind District.
 FORDHAM—GILSON—Oct. 7, at Agra, Mr. James W. Fordham, E.I.R., Toondla, to Miss Emma Jane Gilson, daughter of Mr. C. H. Gilson, deputy superintendent lunatic asylum.
 FULTON—ROBERTS—Oct. 5, at Naini Tal, George W. R. Fulton, lieutenant Royal Artillery, to Alice Elizabeth, daughter of Major General W. Roberts, late lieutenant colonel, commanding 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers.
 OLIVER—MARSHALL—Oct. 14, at Aden. Robert Oliver, U.C.S., son of the late N. W. Oliver, chief presidency magistrate, Bombay, to Florence Alice, daughter of Major General W. E. Marshall, B.S.C.
 PULLEY—OBBARD—Sept. 25, at Niani Tal, Charles Pulley, adjutant 3rd Goorkhas, son of Major General C. Pulley, Madras Army, to Edith Marion, daughter of Col. H. S. Obbard, Bengal Staff Corps.
 ROBERTSON—ANGLO—Sept. 23, at Christ Church, Kasauli, Punjab, Frederick Alexander Robertson, Bengal Civil Service, to Beatrice May, daughter of Major Angelo, and niece of Major E. G. Wace, settlement commissioner, Punjab.
 STRANACK—HARINGTON—Oct. 26, at Murree, Punjab, Edwin F. Stranack, to Grace Ellen, daughter of the late Col. T. L. Harington, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry.
 SULLIVAN—JORE—Sept. 28, at Bareilly, John D. Sullivan, late 92nd Queen's, to Miss E. A. Jore, American Mission, Bareilly.
 WARMINGTON—BIRD—Oct. 8, at Meean Meer, Henry Warmington, to Louisa Bird.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—Oct. 11, at Madras, Capt. H. Bailey, local fund district engineer, Malabar, aged 54.
 BELL—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, W. Bell, aged 30.
 BELL—Oct. 5, at Kutseong, Jessie Robina, the wife of H. J. Bell.
 BOWIE—Oct. 11, at Madras, Andrew, son of the late A. Bowie, aged 34.
 BURNETT—Oct. 9, at Secunderabad, killed by a fall from his horse, Major E. S. Burnett, R.H.A., aged 43.
 CARTHEW—Oct. 12, at Lundi Kotal, Capt. C. A. Carthew, 16th Bengal Cavalry.
 CONNEW—Oct. 2, at Naini Tal, Kathleen Minnie, the child of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Connew, aged eight months.
 DREW—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, J. G. Drew, aged 31.
 ENEVER—Oct. 2, at Howrah, Gloriana Elizabeth, the wife of C. Enever, aged 24.
 FRANCIS—Oct. 10, at Naini Tal, Sarah Mary Anne, the beloved mother of Thomas Marston Francis, aged 68; also Edward Marston, son of Thomas Marston and Maria E. T. Francis, aged 1.
 GROGAN—Oct. 8, John E. H. Grogan, assistant Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Broach.
 HANNAH—Sept. 18, killed by the great landslip at Naini Tal, N.W.P., while tending the wounded, Surg. Major J. B. Hannah, A.M.D., aged 42.
 HEATH—July 27, at the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud, shot in action, Capt. Percy Heath, brigade major, Kandahar Force, son of the late Major General Heath, Bombay Army.
 HIGGINS—Oct. 14, at Military-square, Fort, the wife of John Higgins, of the Customs Preventive Service, aged 31 years and 10 months.
 JONES—Sept. 21, on board the P. and O. Company's steamship

Poonah, homeward bound, Hugh Lloyd Jones, B.A., of Julpigoree, Bengal, aged 45.
 KNIGHT—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, G. A. Knight, aged 30; also Eva Alice Knight, aged 1.
 MITCHELL—Sept. 10, at Sukkur, Charley Mitchell, aged 34, second son of the late Conductor John Mitchell, of Madras.
 MORPHY—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Major Martin Morphy, 40th Regt., aged 41, as also Isabel, his wife, aged 27.
 MOSS—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, E. J. Moss, aged 23.
 NICOLSON—August 4, at sea, on board P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Robert Nicolson, Midnapore, Bengal, son of Major Nicolson, Hawk Hill, Ross-shire.
 NOAD—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, George Henry Corden Noad, personal assistant to inspector general of police, N.W.P., aged 33.
 O'FLAHERTY—Sept. 28, at Calcutta, J. J. O'Flaherty, Esq., C.E., executive engineer, Patna Division.
 OLIVER—Oct. 10, at Kandahar, Charles V. Oliver, major 66th Regiment.
 ROBINSON—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Second Lieut. R. S. P. Robinson, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt., aged 21.
 ROBINSON—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, the Rev. Alexander Robinson, chaplain of Moradabad, aged 52.
 ROGERS—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Sergeant Major R. J. Rogers, of the Naini Tal depot, aged 31.
 SANDERS—Sept. 2, at the camp, Killah Abdulah, Major Thomas W. Sanders, deputy assistant commissary general, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 42.
 SPARKS—Oct. 2, at Satara, Bombay, Charles E. Sparks, P.W.D., aged 25.
 TURNBULL—Sept. 18, killed in the landslip at Naini Tal, Sarah Kate, wife of Capt. H. F. Turnbull, 40th Regt.
 WAIT—Oct. 1, at Tinnevely, W. G. Wait, of Coonoor, eldest son of Rev. W. W. Wait, Bath.
 WAVELL—Oct. 2, at Landour, Llewellyn George Paxton, child of Llewellyn and Emily Wavell, aged 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 29. Vespasian (s), Taganrog; Verulam, Natal; Bay of Naples, Bassein.—30. City of Perth (s) and Vernon, Calcutta; Mona, Demerara; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Poonah (s), Bombay; Semba (s), Almeida.—31. Burdigala, Moulmein; Antaros, Bassein; S. G. Carvill (-), Calcutta; City of Benares, Rangoon; Clandon (-), Colombo; Peru (s), Hong Kong; Mary L., Bombay; Genone, Almeida; Marbello, Pomaron.—Nov. 1. Athol, Penrith, and Barbadian, Java; Crescent (s), Taganrog; Trentham Hall (s), Calcutta.—2. Frieda Grumpp, Rangoon; Duleep Singh, Bimlipatam.—3. Dorunda (s), Calcutta.
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 5. Simla (s), Singapore; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Star of Scotia, Liverpool; Kenyon, Mauritius.—6. Gwalior (s), London; Mira (s), Liverpool; Maccallum More, place not mentioned.—8. Khandalla (s), Bombay.—10. City of Madras, Glasgow.—11. Ellen Bates, Chittagong.—12. Kilwa (s), Singapore.
 [BY TELEGRAPH.]
 Oct. 26.—Mercedes (s), Aden.—30. Western Monarch, Cardiff and Cape Town.—Nov. 1. Chyebassa (s), London.
 BOMBAY.—Oct. 8. Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; British Crown, Mauritius.—9. Burmah (s), Bussorah.—10. Bangalore (s), Sydney.—11. Malda (s), Calcutta.—12. Arrow (s), Jamnuggur; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Socotra (s), Delagoa Bay; Sumatra (s), Southampton.—13. Hutton (s), Rangoon; Pandita, Zanzibar; I.G. Dalhousie, Karachi.—15. H.M.S. Orontes, Natal.
 [BY TELEGRAPH.]
 Oct. 30.—Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.—Nov. 1. Comta (s), London.
 MADRAS.—Oct. 12. Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta.
 [BY TELEGRAPH.]
 Nov. 1.—Deccan (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 27. Prinses Amelia (s), Batavia; Australia (s), Calcutta; Eliza and Just, Natal; County of Lancaster, Zanzibar; Cochina, Negapatam; Japan, Cape Town; Fleur de Lys, Algoa Bay.—29. City of Lucknow (s), Calcutta; Burmah (s), Batavia; Goa (s), Bushire; Bengal (s), Bombay.—30. Undine, Singapore; Concordia, Rangoon; Vega (s), Calcutta.—Nov. 1. Cyromene (s), Calcutta; Coldstream, Marima, Shanghai.—2. Tigre, Singapore; Bentatamo Morcian, Singapore; Sianarthan (s), Bombay; West Ridge, Calcutta; Pellicano, Rangoon; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—3. Dorunda (s), Calcutta; Peerisetti C., Singapore; Cathay (s), Bombay.
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 4. Maharani (s), Clan Alpine (s), St. Marnock, and Rene de Anjou.—5. Rydal Hall (s), Tom Morton (s), Indian Empire, and City of Tanjore.—6. Chinsura (s), Ooryia (s), and Curlew (s).—8. Legislator (s) and County of Sutherland (s).—9. Suez (s), Commilla (s), and Arratoon Apar (s).—10. Duke of Argyll (s), Ann Millicent, and Pauline.—11. Simla, Memnon, Granite State, Accrington, Thessalus, and Abbie Carver.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 30.—Mira (s), London.
 BOMBAY.—Oct. 9. Clan Lamont (s), London via Karachi; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi; Putrialla (s) Kutch Coast and Karachi; Yarkand, Calcutta; Fathe Mubarc, Damaun; Thibet (s), Venice, &c.—11. Laira, Colombo; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; Chupra (s), Calcutta; Hartlepool (s), Madras.—12. Burmah (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—13. Coconada (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Arrow (s), Coast and Kutch.—13. I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi.—14. Nyanza (s),

Zanzibar; Malda (s), Coast and Calcutta.—15. Ambrose, Calcutta; China (s), Jeddah.

MADRAS.—Oct. 9. Ethiopia (s) and Manora (s), Calcutta.—12. Meannythorpe (s), Coconada; Himalaya (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Oct. 30.—Manora (s), Calcutta, Colombo, and London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Verona*, Oct. 18.—From Bombay: Surg. Major Gray, Mr. Foster, Surg. Major Anderson, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Spencer, Col. Heathcote, Mr. Kinmond, Miss Elliott, Mr. Harden, Mr. F. Matthews, Capt. Ewing, Col. Stewart, and Sir W. Arbuthnot. At Venice: Major and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Hunter. From Suez: Mrs. Cremer and two daughters. From Aden: Mr. J. Marsh.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Rohilla*, Oct. 21.—From Calcutta: Mr. Leitch, Mr. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, and Mr. E. Sawyer. From Yokohama: Mr. Custance, Mrs. Fasan and child, and Capt. White. From Galle: Mrs. C. Buchanan and child. From Madras: Dr. Laing. From Aden: Col. Gordon, C.B. From Bombay: Lieut. Hogge, Lieut. Straghan, Lieut. Davies, Capt. Wintle, Mr. Wood, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Watson, Mrs. Warneford, and Mr. Ouchterlony. From Suez: Mr. Buchan. From Malta: Mr. W. Powell and Mr. Collyer. From Gibraltar: Mr. Eloges, Mr. Bengelon, Mr. M'Kerrall, and Lieut. Robinson.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, Oct. 12.—From Southampton: Mr. H. Carter, Lieut. Bethell, Mr. Byron, Mrs. Hadden, Mrs. Cole Porter, Rev. J. Woodside, Mrs. and Miss Hewison, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, and Mr. Sorer. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Wood and child, Ullah Khan, Mr. W. de W. Peel, M. A. Stokes, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. R. Stent, Mr. W. Bignell, Mr. L. Porter, Mr. F. Sharpe, Mr. Turton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grierson, Col. and Miss Beynon, Mr. F. H. Pillev, Capt. Williamson, Mr. Vowell, Major Hutchinson, Mr. E. Angelo, Mr. Macissack, Mr. Dick, Mr. Beeson, Capt. W. C. Morris, Mr. W. L. Hill, Mr. D. H. Grimley, Capt. Straghan, Mr. V. Ball, Mr. T. Bolton, Mr. W. J. Buxey, and Mr. J. Lowther. From Suez: Mr. Oberlin. From Aden: Mr. Coxen.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Gwalior*, Oct. 6.—From Southampton: Mrs. Hoffs and three children, Dr. E. A. Hardwick, Mr. Thomas Brady, Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. W. A. W. Partridge, Mr. De Wolfe, and Miss E. J. Thomas. From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Warden. From Galle: Mr. Cross and native servant and Syed Jein.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Venetia*, Nov. 1.—From Bombay: Col. G. B. Crispin, Lord Pelham Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffery, Miss Hannett, Major Walker, Mr. A. Moore, Lieut. G. E. P. Onslow, R.E., Lieut. Col. H. F. Blair, Col. H. M. S. Purvis, Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Major G. Hogg, and Lieut. P. P. Mack.

AT VENICE.—Per *Venetia*, Nov. 4.—From Bombay: Mr. Sterndale and Capt. H. P. Farquhar.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mirzapore*, Oct. 20.—For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Lambe, Mr. Todd, Miss Sewell, Miss Ostrehan, Mrs. M'Millan, Madame la Marquise de Bourbel and children, Miss Collet, Mrs. C. S. Melville and two daughters, Mrs. Landrick, Col. Fletcher, Mr. Freer, Mrs. C. and Miss Pollard, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. F. W. Grant and two children, Miss Creed, Mr. Leighton, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. E. Robinson, Surg. Major Whittall, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday and child, Miss Holberton, Rev. E. J. Bowen, Mr. Robinson, Miss Dandridge, Mr. M. R. Baker, Mr. A. Thornton, Mr. J. M. Edmond, Miss Gambier, Mr. Newland, Mrs. Bridges and child, Miss Langford, Miss Walker, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. F. Turner, Mr. Harry, Mr. B. Hick, Mr. R. Deans, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. S. Samuel, Lieut. Hunter, Mrs. De la Hay and child, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. Corbet Singleton, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Norton, and Mrs. Wainwright. For Gibraltar: Col., Mrs., and Miss Harris, Gen. and Mrs. Lowe, Miss Waterhouse, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W. Laing, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mr. Byass, Mr. Sim, Mr. Orde, Mr. Pirrie, Mr. Carswell, Lieut. Thompson, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Scloss, and Mr. Flood. For Aden: Mrs. Weir and children. For Malta: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hardinge and children, Mrs. F. R. Williams, Mrs. Mann, Miss Seymour and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. Duke, Mr. Strickland, Mr. H. Gordon, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. C. Cochrane and child, Mr. Blatch and friend, Mrs. Cope, Capt. Allen, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Vaux and child, Lieut. M'Crea, Mr. Good, and Mr. Crockford. For Port Said: Mrs. Scott's three children, Miss Bidulph, Miss A. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Boyle. For Suez: Mr. Hoole, Mr. Aslibee, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and family, Mr. Ashby, and Miss Mathieson. For Sydney: Mr. C. W. Little.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Verona*, Oct. 29.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hocks, Mrs. Norie and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Bannerman, Archdeacon and Mrs. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fiddian, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy and child, Miss Tracy, Major and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Span, Miss Schwartz, Revs. A. Marriotti, Uberti, and Degano, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Andrear, Mr. Groom, Mrs. Winter, Col. and Mrs. Knyvett, and Mr. Duff. From Brindisi: Mr. C. Sharpe, Mrs. Gilmore, Miss Ritchie, Mr. Pargiter, Col. and Mrs. Macfadyen, Mr. Freshwater, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lloyd, Miss Flude, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Finckh, Mr. Frere, Mr. Murray, Miss Roe, Messrs. Bayley, Buchanan, Nicholson, Macfarlane, Hornby, and Mocatta. From Alexandria: Mrs. and Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Broadway, Mr. Gilmore, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Bridgman, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. From Brindisi: Mr. Swann, Mr. Liebreich, Mr. Pirie, and Mr. Pastre.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Gaa*, Oct. 28.—For Algiers: Mrs. Ward Fox, six daughters, and four servants, and Mrs. Cottingham. For Aden: Mrs. Bowles. For Karachi: Mr. C. A. and Mrs. Roe, Rev. — and Mrs. Redman, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Miss M. Shegog, Mrs. Harward and three children, Surg. Major and Mrs. Banks, Miss R. Banks, Miss R. and Miss E. Banks, and Miss Mac-

kenzie. For Mangalore: Mr. and Mrs. Hart. For Bombay: Mr. Wood.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, Oct. 16.—For Southampton: A lady, Brigadier General H. R. L. Newdigate, a gentleman, Mr. R. and Mrs. Hastings, Surg. Major J. W. Johnston, Mr. F. Spencer, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. Temple, Capt. Parker, Mr. Joseph Hatwin, and Mrs. Bingham. For Brindisi: Lord Pelham Clinton, Lieut. G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Major Campbell Walker, Lieut. Col. H. F. Blair, Mr. A. Moore, Col. G. B. Crispin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffery, Miss Harman, and Lieut. F. F. Cotton. For Malta: Lieut. Col. A. S. and Mrs. Wilson. For Suez: Mr. E. Sassoon and Mr. E. M. Ezra. For Venice: Capt. H. R. Farquhar and Mr. H. Sterndale. For Aden: Mr. A. Huson and Assistant Apothecary Keneally.

CASUALTIES.

A telegram from Port Said, relative to the fire on board the Clan Ranald (s), states that she has been filled with water and the fire extinguished; extent of injury not yet known; vessel scuttled in 24ft. of water.

Lloyd's agent at St. Michael's telegraphs that the British ship, Lord Northbrook, belonging to Liverpool, had put into St. Michael's with fire burning down in the hold, which had been burning eighteen days; surveyors recommended that she should be scuttled, in order that the fire might be extinguished. This vessel has been regarded as an overdue ship, having sailed from Calcutta as far back as May 27, and from that date up to the time of her putting into St. Michael's she had not been heard from.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Penthesilia, for Rangoon, Oct. 16, 51 N., 8 W.; Duleep Singh, from Vizapatam, Sept. 7, 0.56 S., 22 W.; Glanperis, from Bassein, Sept. 10, 1 N., 21 W.; Lucia, for Hong Kong, Oct. 14, 44 N., 17 W.; Lady Elizabeth, from Tuticorin, August 25, 6 S., 17 W.; Helen Scott, for Calcutta, Sept. 3, 13 N., 25 W.; Bay of Bengal, from Rangoon, 14 N., 95 E.; Star of the East, from Bassein, 5 N., 94 E.; St. Mildred, from Calcutta, Sept. 7, 19 S., 74 E.; Louch, Padang to New York, Sept. 9, 21 S., 68 E.; Umzinto, from Natal, Sept. 23, 35 S., 26 E.; Rohilla, Calcutta to Demerara, Sept. 29, off Cape Agulhas; G. H. Wappaus, Batavia to New York, August 14, 34 S., 23 E.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Mohamed Ismail Khan (University College Hospital) has passed the primary examination in anatomy and physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Mr. M. L. Dey, Mr. A. L. Sandel, and Mr. Tamiz Uddin have passed the first M.B. examination in the University of Glasgow. Mr. N. C. Mody, Mr. P. M. Hakin, and Mr. E. R. Dadachanji have passed the L.S.A. (London) examination. *Arrivals*.—Mr. J. Damania, Mr. E. D. Patel, and Mr. Dadabhai S. Shroff, from Bombay, for the Indian Medical Service. Mr. Abdul Ali, son of Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur, from Surat, for the study of law. Mr. W. C. Banerjee, from Calcutta. *Departures*.—Moulvi Samiullah Khan, sub-judge, Moradabad, at the end of his furlough; Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, for Calcutta; Mr. George Nundy, for Hyderabad, Deccan, to enter the Educational Department.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.—We have received the third annual report of the Backergunge Hitaishina Sabha (Society), which was founded by students of the schools and colleges chiefly in Calcutta, with the object of promoting female education, and encouraging other reforms in their own district of Backergunge, Bengal. The practical difficulty in the working of this society has been that the students, except in the vacation, are not in the district where the work is carried on. It is satisfactory therefore to find that two branches have been now established at Barisal and Gubha. The efforts for improving girls' education are directed to establishing new and improving existing schools. Two schools are maintained entirely at the cost of the Sabha. There is also an annual examination of the girls in all the schools and Pathshalas affiliated to the society, and prizes are awarded. In some cases the society pays for the education of girls who could not otherwise go to school. The Sabha endeavours, too, to repress intemperance. Its aims are most praiseworthy, and there is special interest attaching to the fact that it is worked by young students, who, having the advantage of education themselves, are anxious to enable others to share it.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY'S CANAL BILL.—At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Sept. 24, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs moved for leave to introduce a bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal. He said that this company was established under the 21 and 22 Vic., c. 8, that it entered into a contract with the Secretary of State on June 3, 1863, for the carrying out of certain works, some of which had been completed. Under the twenty-seventh section of that agreement it was provided that the company should be authorised and empowered to charge such fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals, and goods as should not exceed the fares and rates which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian Legislature. Doubts had arisen in Madras as to whether the term "Indian Legislature" included the Council of the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations, and in order to prevent any difficulty arising on this point it had been deemed advisable to introduce the proposed bill in this council. The motion was put and agreed to.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	707½
Bank of Bengal	500	745x4
Bank of Madras	500	620xd.
Agra	500	113
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	102
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

ew Colaba	2,915	680ex pth
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkhar Cotton	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,225
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	340
Bellary	1,000	490xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	405
New Indian	350	115
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Garwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	675
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	1,030
Fort	8,500	1,775
French	500	415
Sind	750	465
Mofussil	400	215
Prince of Wales	1,500	650
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1,350
Sassoon	500	400
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,475
Anglo-Indian	100	97
Alfred Manufacturing	500	540 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,175
Shownuggur Mills	2,000	250
Bombay United	1,000	960 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	750
Central India S. W. and M.	500	725
Coorla Mills	1,010	740
D. Spinning	2,000	470
Hindustan	1,000	1,063
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	750
Khandeish	1,000	900
Madras	1,250	570
Madras United	1,000	1,465
Manchester Spinning	500	2,100ml
Mazagon Spinning	500	50
National Spinning	1,000	1020
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,095
Oriental	625	675
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,210	280
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	840
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,045
Victoria Mills	1,000	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50c Shares	130-14-1	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	0
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 50c Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	140 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,035
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	500	415
Treacher and Co.	500	690
Thacker and Co.	100	135

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 96 7 to 10 6 9
4% of 1870 (1885)	101 0 to 101 4
4% of 1871 (1881)	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	104 7 to 104 9
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	104 7 to 104 9
Debentures of 1867	105 8 to 105 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1881)	Rs. 105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	104 4 to 104 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	500	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal	500	745 to
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to
Delhi and London	250	122 to 185
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	500	106 to
Simla Bank Corporation	100	50 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	18 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	110 to
Barnagore Jute	100	66 to
Benga Coal	1000	1750 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to
Bengal Mills	100	1275 to
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	62 to 63
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	85 to
Burrakur Coal	100	120 to
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to 116
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	77 to
Eastern Bengal Railway	420	1 to
East Indian Railway	420	1 to
Equitable Coal	250	220 to 225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	40 to
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	74 to 75
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1340 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	405 to
Nanthore Indigo	30	3 to
New Beerhoom Coal	100	102 to 105
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	1 to
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	98 to 99
Ranegunge Coal Association	100	82 to 83
Riverside Press	90	108 to 109
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	1 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	420	1 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	54 to 55
Strand Bank Press	100	114 to
Watson's Patent Press	100	114 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amulckie	100	55 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Assam	420	250 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to
Do. contributory	80	23 to
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to
Do. contributory	100	203 to
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 105
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	75 to
Central Cachar	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	40 to 50
Chandipore (Cachar)	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coochela (Cachar)	100	50 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	348 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessail and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	38 to 40
Gielie (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to
Grob (Assam)	500	20 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to
Hoolmarie (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolmarie (Assam)	100	40 to
Indian Terai	500	500 to
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to
Jheerit Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to
Do. contributory	200	45 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kutal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Looah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	260	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to
Majagr'm Cachar	100	60 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to
Do. contributory	90	35 to
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	100	1 to
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 70
Singell (Darjiling)	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Tung Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	30 to

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Four and half per cents 1870	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1893)	1 to 1½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	¾ to 1 dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	Price.
5 India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
Do. October 10, 1883	104½ to 104¾
4 India Enforced Paper	80 to 81
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	87½ to 88½
5 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	45 to 50pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	45 to 50pm
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102½
3 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	105 to 107
4 Do.	107 to 109
6 Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½ Do.	107 to 109
4½ Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	112 to 114

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	141 to 143
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	214 to 224
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	127 to 129
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	128 to 130
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p. c.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	109 to 111
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 125
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	2 to 4pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 107
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	103 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	124 to 124½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 10½
Do. 5 p. c. Deb., Feb. 1891	100	109 to 112
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	105 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
Indo-European	25	24 to 25

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	37½ to 38½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to 1½dis
Oriental Corporation	25	20 to 21

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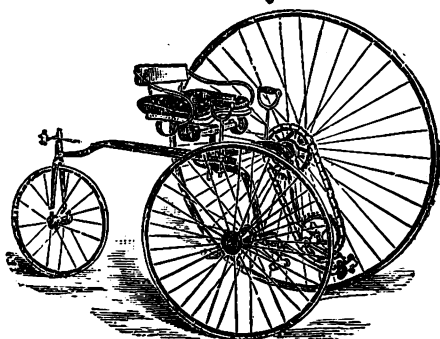
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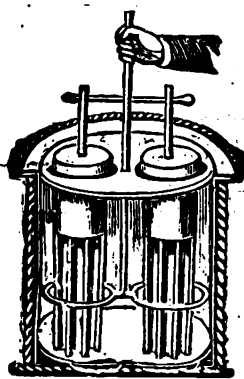
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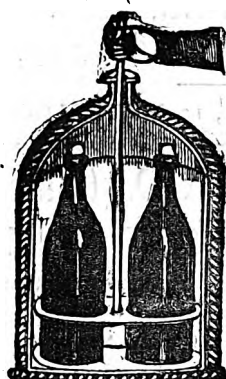
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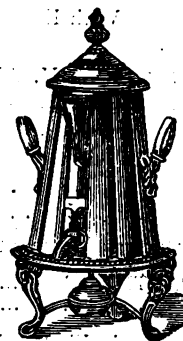
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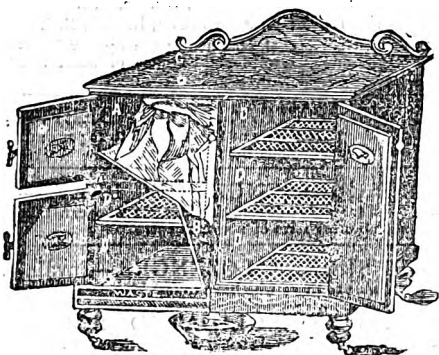
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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 18th July, 1884.

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Forty-fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 44, Gresham-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 29th day of November next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 25th day of November next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

E. H. SMITH, Secretary.
44, Gresham-street, London E.C. Oct. 28, 1880.

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THE VICAR of a small country parish, near Oxford, married, desires to have the CARE and EDUCATION of CHILDREN whose parents are in India. Highest references given and required.—Address, Chaplain, Union Society, Oxford.

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FRANCIS HAVENSCROFT, Manager.
31st March, 1880.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.

The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst
Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons
assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the
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REMOVAL.—DWERRIHOUSE and

BELL, Watch and Clock Makers, have removed
from 131, Mount-St., to 10A, DAVIES-STREET, BER-
KELEY-SQUARE. Those ladies and gentlemen who
value their watches and clocks should send them to be
properly repaired by scientific and experienced workmen,
specially retained on the premises.—DWERRIHOUSE
and BELL, 10A, DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-
SQUARE. Established 119 years.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 23; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 21; Calcutta, Oct. 20.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 12th ult. state that there has been slight rain in all the districts of Madras from which returns are received; more is wanted in parts of the Presidency; prospects continue fair. In Bombay there was good rain in Canara and Dharwar, and slight rain in parts of the Deccan, but none elsewhere; harvesting of the early crops and sowing for the spring harvest are progressing. Slight rain has fallen in most districts in Bengal and has been very beneficial, but more is still required in several places; the autumn harvest, as noted last week, is an average one. There was no rain in the North Western Provinces and Oudh; rabi sowings continue; but unless rain falls the full area cannot be sown. In the Punjab also no rain fell; but prospects continue, on the whole, fairly favourable. In the Central Provinces, too, the weather has been clear and fine; prospects are good. In Burma agricultural prospects are satisfactory. There has been favourable rain in Assam, and crops are doing well. In Mysor and Coorg the crops have been benefited by the rainfall of the week, and prospects are fair. In Berar, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana, with the exception of a slight fall in Hyderabad, there was no rain, and in a few places its want is much felt. Prospects throughout the Empire are now generally good or fair; but rain is required in several districts or States for the rabi sowings.

THE health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: fever of mild type in Hyderabad (Sind); fever continuing in Ahmedabad and parts of Surat; subsiding in Kanara. Bengal: fever in many places, public health otherwise good; cholera disappearing in Cuttack; small-pox still in Pooree. North West Provinces and Oudh—Benares: ordinary fever, no other sickness; cholera decreasing in Bareilly; general health fair. Punjab: health good. Central Provinces: fever still prevalent in Jubbulpore, Raipur, and Sambalpur. British Burma: a few cases of small-pox; cholera stopped in Thayetmyo, but reported severe in Prome; public health otherwise good. Assam: good. Mysor and Coorg: health good. Central India States: health good. Rajputana: fever prevalent in Meywar and Ulwar; much fever about Bhurtpure.

THE *Standard* Kandahar correspondent telegraphed on Thursday as follows:—"Two chiefs have gone to Herat to express to Ayub the devotion of the people towards him, but recommending him to enter into negotiations with the British. My Herat correspondent writes to me that warlike preparations continue there. Ayub has sixteen field guns, but these at present are not horsed, and two heavy pieces of artillery. He has three complete regiments, all of which were with him in his last expedition against Kandahar. He is forming others from the fugitives and mutineers of the Wali's army. Ayub's colonel of artillery has gone to Herat. Fifteen cases of small-pox have occurred among our troops."

NOTHING has occurred to vary the statement at the beginning of the week that there was no important news from Afghanistan. Cabul was quiet at the date of the last advices some ten days ago. The report of the murder of Abdur Rahman is unconfirmed and is generally discredited.

THE latest official reports are that the people in the vicinity of Kandahar are paying their taxes. It is finally arranged that the garrison of Kandahar will consist of one British

and two native cavalry regiments, four regiments of British infantry, three of Bengalis, and three of Bombay infantry, with thirty guns. A movable column will be stationed at Pishin and will consist of one regiment of British and two of native infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, and twelve guns. The Murries have now made their submission.

A PUNITIVE expedition on a small scale has been undertaken against the Waziri tribe and conducted with complete success. One thousand men, under General Gordon, marched by night from Thall and surprised a Waziri village on the 27th ult. They captured 126 prisoners, 1,500 head of cattle, and 700 loads of fodder, all of which were carried back to Thall. One Waziri was killed and two were wounded. Only slight resistance was offered.

THERE appears to be a good deal of cholera prevailing in Upper India, and the Toondla Rest Camp has been closed in consequence. Some anxiety is felt lest the sickness should extend to the large camp which will be formed at Lahore during the durbar.

THE Government offices will close at Simla about the 12th and reopen at Calcutta on the 29th. Sir John Strachey will probably not accompany the Government to the capital, but will proceed direct from Simla to Bombay.

THE Viceroy arrived at Lahore on Wednesday from Simla and was met at the railway station by Mr. R. E. Egerton, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; General Sir Frederick P. Haines, Commander in Chief in India; the ruling Punjab chiefs to the number of fourteen; and several high British officials. The municipality attended on the railway platform and presented an address to his Excellency on the arrival of the train. A very brilliant procession was formed from the railway station to the Viceroy's camp, and on its way passed round the city, occupying upwards of two hours in making the circuit. The Viceroy, mounted on a richly caparisoned elephant, headed the procession, followed by the Rajas and their respective retinues. A large force of the British troops took part in the procession and lined the roads. The Viceroy's reception was most cordial, and the whole proceedings passed off very successfully.

A REUTER'S telegram from Simla, dated Nov. 12, says that "the Viceroy to-day returned the visits made by the Rajas to his Excellency yesterday. The municipality give a grand *fete* to his Excellency this evening in the Shalimar Gardens, which are brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. A display of fireworks is also announced. The Viceroy has been enthusiastically received by the large concourse of people assembled to witness the festivities."

THE carved sandal-wood table sent to the Native Industrial Art Exhibition at Simla by the late Hon. Morarjee Goculdas has been offered to and accepted by the Queen.

THE Marchioness of Ripon and her son, Earl De Grey, left Carlton-gardens on Wednesday for Paris, on their way to Brindisi, where they embark for Suez, whence they go to Bombay, to meet his Excellency the Viceroy. They were accompanied by Capt. E. H. Clough Taylor (23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers), and Lady Elizabeth Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson. The Duke of Argyll was there to see his daughter and son-in-law off, and several of Lady Ripon's friends were at the Charing-cross station to bid her adieu.

It is believed that Col. McGregor, lately Gen. Roberts's chief of the staff, will shortly succeed General C. Johnson as quartermaster general in India. Brigadier Charles Gough, now commanding the Khyber Brigade, is to have the command of the Hyderabad contingent on the retirement of Col. Wright.

WE understand that Mr. Trotter, now sub agent in the Immigration Department in British Guiana, has been appointed Protector of Indian Immigrants at the Mauritius.

He succeeds Mr. J. G. Daly, who goes to British Guiana as Agent General for Immigration in that colony.

GENERAL SIR E. JOHNSON, late Military Member of Council, left Calcutta for Marseilles in the s.s. *Meinam* on Oct. 17.

THERE is no truth in the report that Sir Ashley Eden intends to retire from the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the erection of a new official residence for the Viceroy at Simla. The building was commenced in Lord Lytton's time, but interrupted owing to the financial embarrassments.

THE Bombay papers contain notices of the death of the eminent citizen of Bombay, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., a leading millowner, and an independent member of the Legislative Council. His persistent opposition to any factory legislation was sincere and influential, although, as we believe, mistaken. His numerous public services fully deserved the high esteem in which he was held by all classes in Bombay.

THE state of affairs in Rai Bareilly, where signs of distress are already visible, has induced the Government of India to pass orders relating to the probability of relief works. In no other part of India is distress expected.

THE value of the "one-man power," says the *Examiner*, is clearly shown by the last files of the Indian papers. The Calcutta *Daily News* has a telegram from Mach, in the Bolan Pass, stating that "the roadway between Sir-i-ab and Darwaza, the two stations at the head of the Bolan, has not yet been completed; for several miles even the stones have not been picked off the roadway." Now this road was completed to Sir-i-ab by Sir Richard Temple, and most of it under his own eye. No sooner is he off the scene than the road is neglected, so that the men returning to India complained of it as the worst bit of marching they had had since leaving Cabul, notwithstanding the bad roads about Ghazni and the bad road down the Khojak Pass. When the eye of the master is off there is no certainty the work will be done—in India.

MR. J. H. G. GODFREY, a mining engineer, who recently arrived from England, committed suicide by stabbing himself at Calicut on October 16.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the continuance, till the end of the Afghan campaign, of the concession granted last year—viz, a free passage to their regiment or station to officers who may on return from field service be permitted to break journey and proceed on privilege leave in India, on expiry of such leave, provided the State is put to no expense beyond what would have been incurred had the officer not been granted leave.

THE concession of ninety days' privilege leave to officers of regiments returning to India from Northern Afghanistan has been extended to all officers serving under the orders of the several military departments of Government or the Commander in Chief who have returned, or may hereafter return, thence, either by the Khyber or Quetta line of communication, and in like manner to officers returning from Kuram and Kandahar, who are entitled to the ordinary privilege leave of sixty days. This leave may be granted irrespective of the limits of the usual leave season.

A QUESTION of precedence has recently cropped up in the Ecclesiastical Department. The Rev. A. G. Cane, of the Kandahar Field Force, mooted a point in relation to the rights of a junior chaplain as to the selection of quarters in a cantonment, no mention of this matter being made in the new tables of precedence laid down by the Government. The question was referred to the Secretary of State for India, who, at the representation of the Government of India, has decided that a junior chaplain of six years' service shall have the relative rank of a

captain, junior chaplains of from six to ten years' standing taking rank as majors.

THE following notification has been issued by the Commissioner in Sind:—"It is with the greatest regret—a regret which will be shared by all classes throughout Sind—that the Commissioner in Sind has seen announced the death of Major General Sir William Lockyer Mervether, who was so long and so honourably connected with this province, where the mention of his name is always accompanied with expressions of affection and respect."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that to-day is the date when General Scobelev will commence his march with the main column from Bami to a point in the rear and north east of Geok Tepe on the border of the oasis nearly midway between Geok Tepe and the new fort, already in course of construction, named Fort Scobelev. It will be speedily completed, as a strong entrenched position where General Scobelev's forces will wait the suitable moment for making their attack simultaneously on two sides—namely, from Bami (and this new important position intended to isolate the Tekkes from all assistance on the side of Merv), Kuropatkine's column from Samarcand being posted to defeat any attempt to succour Geok Tepe from the great Tekke city.

THE Indian Museum was visited during the month of October by 8,759 persons. During the week ending Oct. 2, 2,992 were registered. Since the opening the total number of visitors amounted to 113,664.

A PAPER on "Indian Theistic Reformers" will be read before the Royal Asiatic Society, by Professor Monier Williams, at next Monday's meeting.

NEXT Monday week, the 22nd inst., a concert will be held in the opera theatre of the Crystal Palace in aid of the Afghan Relief Fund. Among the patrons are the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Lytton, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Samuel Browne, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Michael Bidolph, and Sir Richard Pollock. The occasion is one of more than ordinary interest, as there is every reason to expect that Sir Frederick Roberts himself will be present. A good programme has been arranged and the fund will doubtless receive substantial aid.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—The Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Lieut. Colonel J. J. Collens, 60th Rifles; Capt. A. G. Carthew, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Capt. J. O. Butler, H.M. Indian Army; Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw, Central India Horse; Mr. F. Thompson, P.W.D.; Mr J. H. G. Godfrey, mining engineer.

DURING the week ending the 8th inst. there were 261 deaths in Madras, giving a death-rate of 32·8 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending the 12th inst. there were 469 deaths, being a death-rate of 33·97 per 1,000 per annum. No returns have been made in Calcutta owing to the closing of the offices for the Durga Pujah holidays.

THE Council of the Northern Indian Rifle Association have made a new rule, by the terms of which first-class meetings may be held in Bombay, Puna, Madras, and Bangalore, provided there are fifteen paid-up members, and that at least three competitors shoot in the "any" rifle matches and seven in the "M.B.L." matches. Second-class meetings may be held in the Bombay, and Madras Presidencies at any station provided there are seven paid-up members and at least seven competitors in each match. The prize list this year is expected to be the best ever offered. Nearly Rs.7,000 have been presented, exclusive of added money. No ratable deductions are to be made, and all prizes are paid in full.

DOUBTS having arisen in regard to the treatment of military prisoners undergoing sentences of imprisonment passed before March 1, 1880, when the Army Discipline Act came into force in India, it has been notified that all sentences of imprisonment under the Mutiny Act will, as heretofore, be carried out in that country, unless the prisoners' regiment or battery goes home, in which case special orders will be issued for their disposal.

THE BATTLE OF DEH KHOJAK.

THE official account of this sortie is published in the *Gazette of India*. Lieut. General Primrose says that "no words of mine can express my appreciation of the cool and gallant behaviour of all ranks. Brigadier General Brooke was killed whilst attempting to save the life of Captain Cruickshank, R.E., and by his death the service and the country have suffered a heavy loss. Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Newport, 28th Native Infantry; Major R. J. Le P. Trench, 19th Native Infantry; Captain G. M. Cruickshank, R.E.; Lieutenant F. C. Stayner, 19th Native Infantry; and Second Lieutenant F.P.F. Wood, 7th Fusiliers, all died whilst leading their men in the most forward manner; and Second Lieutenant E. S. Marsh, 7th Fusiliers, was killed in helping to bring in Lieutenant Wood, who was then severely wounded. The Rev. G. M. Gordon, Church Missionary Society, was also mortally wounded whilst attending the men under a heavy fire; and I take this opportunity of paying my small tribute of admiration to a man who, by his kindness and gentleness, had endeared himself to the whole force, and in the end died administering to their wants. Brigadier General Nuttall brings to favourable notice the following officers:—Lieutenant Colonel C. D'U. La Touche, commanding the Puna Horse; Captain Mosley Mayne, commanding the detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry; Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry; Major G. C. Hogg, Puna Horse, brigade major; and Lieutenant John Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, his orderly officer. I would myself wish to bring forward the names of Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Daubeny, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who gallantly led the assaulting party right through the village. Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Nimmo, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, who commanded the support and was severely wounded; and Col C. T. Heathcote, 19th Native Infantry, whose coolness under a heavy fire inspired his men with the greatest confidence. My thanks are also due to Brigadier General T. Nuttall and Brigadier General G. R. S. Burrows; to Col. W. French, commanding the Royal Artillery; Major P. H. Greig, commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery; Capt. J. R. Slade, commanding E-B Royal Horse Artillery; to Lieut. Col. A. M. Shewell, deputy commissary general, who attached himself to my staff; to Deputy Surgeon General J. O'Nial, whose arrangements for the sick and wounded were all that could be desired; to Surgeon Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty with 7th Fusiliers, whose great attention to the wounded on the field has frequently elicited my admiration; to Surgeon Major J. Arnott, M.D., and Surgeon E. W. Kelsall. I cannot overvalue the services rendered on the 16th and on many other occasions by Father T. Jackson, who was always in the foremost of the fight, attending upon and offering every assistance to the wounded, both European and native. I would wish also to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant W. St. L. Chase, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, who under a heavy fire carried a wounded man (Private Murray, 7th Fusiliers) from the front into a place of safety; also of Private Ashford, 7th Fusiliers, who accompanied and remained with Lieut. Chase. I purpose making a further recommendation on the part of this officer and private. My best thanks are due to Major C. J. Burnett, my assistant adjutant general, and to Major F. J. S. Adam, my assistant quartermaster general, who possess my entire confidence, and in their arduous duties have rendered me the greatest possible assistance. Lieut. E. C. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, my aide de camp, has invariably performed his duties much to my satisfaction."

Attached to the despatches are the usual returns:—Killed, wounded, and missing. A numerical return relating to the storming of the Deh Khojak village shows that 106 persons were killed and 117 wounded; total 223. Killed—Eight European officers:—(The nominal return of Europeans is as follows:—Staff officer, viz., Brigadier General Henry Francis Brooke, commanding second Infantry Brigade, and Capt. George Macdonald Cruickshank, R.E., field engineer), one native officer, ninety non-commissioned officers and men, seven followers. Wounded—six European officers, five native officers, ninety-seven non-commissioned officers and men, nine followers.

Staff officers:—Killed—Brigadier General Henry Francis Brooke, commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade and Captain George Macdonald Cruickshank, R.E., field engineer. Severely wounded—Lieut. Col. Arthur Mark Shewell, deputy commissary general. Killed—Ecclesiastical—Rev. George Maxwell Gordon, M.A., Church Missionary Society.

Puna Horse.—Wounded—Surg. Alexander Kenneth Stewart.
3rd Sind Horse.—Wounded—Col. John H. P. Malcolmson, C.B.

2-7th Royal Fusiliers.—Killed—Second Lieuts. Fred. Philip Forster Wood and Everard Swaine Marsh; Colour Sergeant Frederick Strong; Sergeants J. Quinn and W. Shorter; Lance Sergeant J. Fennel; Corporals W. Cranston and P. Bishop; Privates J. Fitzburgh, W. Steer, A. Howe, W. County, W. Gilmour, J. Halpin, W. M'Kevor, G. Trower, F. Huntley, G. Kent, J. Henneffer, J. Job, J. Pringle, J. Rushen, C. Kirby, and F. New. Wounded—Major Thomas Burton Vandeleur (died 26th August); Capt. William Connolly; Sergeant W. Stewart; Lance Sergeant H. Logan; Corporal H. Bennett; Lance Corporal J. Smith, Privates T. Trelogan, P. Devine (died 16th August), E. Newberry, A. Aldridge, G. Tripp, C. Elliott, T. Swan (died 17th August), W. Goddard (died 24th August), B. Cockle, J. Mabbett,

J. Reilly, J. Barnes, A. Ballard, W. Gregory, W. Massey, T. Lanning, R. Hetherington, G. Davis, H. Strickland (died 17th August), T. Sykes, C. Dixon, A. Adams (died 17th August), J. Kinsella, and T. Cox.

H.M.'s 59th Regiment.—Killed—Privates J. Carten and P. Kidney. Wounded—Privates J. Atterwell (died 3rd September), and P. Ward (died 16th August).

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed—Major Richard John Le Poer Trench; Lieut. Francis Charles Stayner; and Diog Jakee.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed—Lieut. Col. William Henry Newport. Wounded—Lieut. Col. Thomas Rose Nimmo.

OUR COMMERCE WITH INDIA.

ON Wednesday a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited upon Major Baring, the new Finance Minister for India, at 15, Seymour-street Portman-square, for the purpose of placing before him certain representations with respect to our trade with India. Mr. Armitage, M.P., in introducing the deputation, remarked that the Chamber to which he and his colleagues belonged represented a very large manufacturing constituency and a district which was largely connected with the trade of India. They desired that good economic laws should prevail, being sure that both India and England would thereby enjoy reciprocal advantages. What they wanted to see was all obstacles removed which at present impeded the fullest development of the commerce of our great Eastern dependency. While we are urging upon neighbouring countries that they should either abolish or modify the tariffs which now hinder our trade with them, we ought to feel some reflection upon ourselves that there was a remnant of protection remaining in India in the importation of goods from the mother country.—Mr. Lord urged the complete abolition of the duties levied upon cotton goods and yarns imported into India. Those duties had been condemned in principle by successive Secretaries of State; and a vote of the House of Commons had declared that they ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. The amount which they yielded was so inconsiderable in relation to the total revenue that special efforts ought to be made to do away with them entirely. With reference to the Trade Marks Act, the Manchester Chamber had made a representation to the effect that marks already admitted and passed under the English Act should be passed also by the Indian registrar—sufficient protection being given to natives and others in India, at smaller cost, and with less subsequent examination, than would take place in the case of perfectly new marks. Those for whom he spoke thought this was only reasonable.—Mr. Gaddum hoped Major Baring would direct his attention to the octroi duties, and referred to the reduction this year, to a sum of two millions and a half, of the expenditure, which was to be devoted to public works in India.—Major Baring, in the course of his reply, said the customs duties were maintained not with any view to the protection of native industries, but for the sake of the revenue which they yielded. Any steps in the direction of a further remission of those duties must therefore primarily depend upon the state of the revenue. As regards the trade marks acts, the common object of the Chamber and of the Indian Legislature was to afford by means of registration a ready and inexpensive means of proof of title. The manner in which this object might best be secured raised many questions of considerable difficulty and intricacy. The draft bill and the report of the Committee of the Indian Legislative Council had been submitted to them and to some other of the leading Chambers of Commerce in England. There was no need to enter into a general discussion on the subject of the octroi duties. The merits and demerits of this system of raising revenue were well known. He would only on this point observe that the very wise tendency of recent legislation in India was to give the local taxpaying community a voice both as to the means by which local funds might be most advantageously raised and as to the manner in which they should be expended. To what extent octroi duties were popular in India he was not at present sufficiently well informed to be able to express any opinion. In forming his own opinion on the subject the degree of their popularity or unpopularity would constitute a very important item. He believed, however, that it was the declared policy of the Government of India to prevent the octroi duties from degenerating into a tax upon goods in course of transit. The most obvious method of securing this object is to create a system of bonded warehouses. As regards public works, he entirely agreed with what the last speaker said, that it was exceedingly desirable to make as many railways in India as possible. But the limit of expenditure of the Government—two and a-half millions—was fixed after a long discussion, and after a report of the Committee of the House of Commons; and, although that limit was not intended to be final, he did not see any probability of its being increased just yet. He would take this opportunity of urging upon the gentlemen who are influential in the money market whether it would not be possible to construct some of these railways out of private capital without any guarantee. If they would take up the matter and endeavour to form companies to construct such railways he could say for himself they would receive every possible encouragement. As regards the gauge of the Western Rajputana Railway, the question was fully considered by the late Secretary of State, who, in answer to various memorials which were addressed to him on the subject, stated that the Government, after full consideration, had decided to adhere to the metre-gauge.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIAN ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.*

SECOND NOTICE.

THE subjects treated of and illustrated not only by the artist, but quite as fully by the descriptive pen of the accomplished author, in the second part of Dr. Birdwood's "Industrial Arts of India" can hardly be better described than in the eloquent words of Lord Northbrook, who thus spoke of the mechanics of India to their Birmingham fellow-workers and fellow-subjects:—

"Their marvellous artistic qualities have been recognised from the earliest ages of antiquity. The productions of the Indian loom and potters' wheel, and of Indian goldsmiths, silversmiths, armourers, and carvers in wood, stone, and ivory, together with the spices and dyes of the country, formed the chief staples of the trade between the East and West in ancient times. In modern days, owing to the introduction of machinery in manufactures, and the astonishing industrial productiveness of this fortunate island, accompanied, at first, I am ashamed to say, by high protective duties against the manufactures of India, their hand-wrought goods were driven out of the Western markets, where the appreciation and almost the tradition of them became nearly lost. The Great Exhibition of 1851 first brought the people of Europe back to the consciousness of the forgotten world of traditional decorative art which still existed in all its pristine perfection in India. But their fame has been carried into all parts of the world by the magnificent display of Indian manufactures, and especially by the presents presented to the Prince of Wales, exhibited in Paris in 1878. A great demand has consequently arisen in England, on the Continent, and in the United States. The excellence of the art industries of India is due, not simply to the admirable traditions of form and colour they preserve, but, above all, to the patient, truthful workmanship expended on them by the Indian handicraftsmen."

The products of these long descended workers, who have succeeded to a heritage of unbroken traditions of art and unchanged processes of what is literally manufacture, and not machine making, are classified and exhaustively treated of one after the other. It is of course impossible in our columns to mention the various products of Indian industry which are represented by specimens in the museum and examined from their economic, artistic, and commercial points of view in these pages. Dr. Birdwood especially warns his readers to contend against the debasing effects on Indian art of imitation and machinery, which "should be the servant and never the master of men. It cannot minister to the beauty and pleasure of life; it can only be the slave of life's drudgery." But though we may admit that the perfection of art work can only be attained by hand labour, we are not prepared to agree that there will be a loss instead of a gain to the country, resulting from the "colossal mills of Bombay." We could have wished that in his able and earnest defence of the hereditary workers in metal and other materials, who still produce articles equalling those wrought by their forefathers, Dr. Birdwood had found a word to say against the duties which, as a relic of protection, still linger and heavily handicap the Indian jeweller or silversmith in his competition with our home artisans. Those who read his delightful pages and feast their eyes with the exquisite specimens as figured therein, or stored in the museum, will learn the history and distinctive characteristics of Indian works of art. Their fineness, as is well pointed out, is more than made up for by their wonderful beauty of design and ornamentation. But, although a certain taste for bangles and *swamy* jewellery prevails, the English manufacturer entrenches himself behind the import duty upon plate, while his Manchester brother clamours for the removal of the Indian import duties on his cottons. But, on the other hand, the careful analysis and the comparative view of the Indian jewellery and metalwork, which certainly compresses into a small compass the essence of all that can be known on the matter, can scarcely find room for such a topic of financial polemic. We should, however, like to direct Dr. Birdwood's attention to a practical opinion on some special Indian manufactures which we recently noticed in a Calcutta journal, and which is more germane to a critical review of those manufactures. The *Indian Daily News* quotes an account of a conversation held in England between one who is always ready to promote any Indian industry and a large manufacturer of silver and silver-plated ware:—

"The manufacturer was anxious for information about the brass-ware of Benares. He said he had seen specimens of it, and was struck, not so much with the work itself, as with a conceivable potentiality in the workmen to do much better. He said of some of the forms in outline of vases, suraes and other articles in brass, that there was only one reason that he could see why a large trade should not be done in these things. He said that the native workman or manufacturer did not seem to have an adequate idea of the value of mechanical accuracy, which is easy of attainment, but the absence of which spoiled much that would otherwise be admirable. He proceeded to illustrate his meaning. He said, 'Now, take one of those beautiful vases, perfect in outline, rich to repletion with quaint ornamentation, not perhaps highly finished, but still interesting, and placing this on a sideboard, or in a cabinet, what do you see? Probably it is "lopsided;" it stands perhaps half an inch or more out of the perpendicular, one of the last faults

that the eye of an educated Englishman would overlook. The reason simply is that the base—which is mostly fastened to the body of that vase by a screw—is put on with a twist which the slightest mechanical skill ought to obviate. Or, again, take the lid or cover of the vase. It is mostly surmounted by a figure of a Hindu god or a plain spike. But almost invariably this figure or spike is leaning on one side. Now, why should this be? It would be just as easy to make these several parts straight as crooked, and until that is done it will be perfectly useless to offer them in the English market.' Here, then, is the opinion of a practical man, who knows the public wants, tastes, and feelings, and he points out practically what is the defect that chiefly strikes the eye of an English purchaser in the industrial productions of Benares. Then he pointed out one or two other defects which he said required attention. The tops of suraes, utturdans, and other works that have 'lids' to them rarely fit. They either will not close or are so loose as not to stay on. In illustration of this point, even in works of art, where the workmen ought to be both competent and well remunerated, this was palpable. Some Cashmere silver muffineers were pointed out. The top of the pepper-caster always fell off as soon as the article was held in a horizontal position. It would require but little mechanical skill or appliance to make these parts fit with sufficient accuracy to be really useful. Again, the unseen parts of these brass articles are often left as rough as when they came from the sand mould of the caster. This should not be, for as curiosities of art or Indian manufacture they are minutely examined, and an educated taste is apt to resent the presentation to the eye of a rough piece of workmanship, as though the effort was not worth making."

The efforts of the promoters of the Simla Exhibition, and the co-operation and advice of those who are surely promoting a permanent exhibition of Oriental art at South Kensington, will not be wanting to procure the remedying of such defects as these, which are in no way essential to the most jealous conservatism of true Indian art. In this we feel sure that its zealous exponent and conservator will concur. An important section of the work is devoted to the subject of carpets. Dr. Birdwood has, as our readers will recollect, broken a lance in fair encounter with lieutenant governors in the quarrel of the genuine work of the Indian weaver with the products of the Indian gaols. In the Simla memorandum it "may be specially reported in the woollen textile class of goods" that no prize will be given for any carpet not purely oriental or original in design or not copied from a good oriental original. Special effort, therefore, should be made to borrow old Kabul, Persian, Herat, and other rugs and carpets. There is no need for English admirers or intending purchasers who seek for accurate guidance to go beyond the museum. "The carpets shown at the India Museum have been arranged by Mr. Vincent Robinson, by whom many of them are lent, and the extent and completeness of the series is a sufficient evidence of the important trade in Indian carpets which has sprung up since 1851." Dr. Birdwood charges the falling off in the quality and art character of Indian carpets not only to the competition of the Government gaols, but to the desire of English importers to obtain them quickly and cheaply, aided by the want of knowledge and appreciation on the part of English purchasers. Just as the temptation has proved irresistible to English cotton manufacturers to send out cheap and inferior calico, so it seems India has been able to requite in kind by supplying carpets inferior in colour, design, and durability. The endeavour to alter or imitate the old-fashioned textile products seems as hopeless as that to copy the ponchos of the Indians of South America, which met with such complete failure some years ago. But the maintenance of the valuable carpet industry and trade is of such importance that all who, either as votaries of æsthetic art culture, or as caring for the welfare of the Indian weavers, are interested to prevent the deterioration complained of, will feel grateful to Dr. Birdwood for his pages, on the subject. We have regarded the practical utility, as regards production and trade, of the lucid and learned exposition in his pages, rather than the antiquarian and artistic instruction to be derived from them. But that is in no degree because we have failed to appreciate the utility of this guide to 'Indian Industries,' whether to the student of Indian history or the votary of cosmopolitan art.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVES.

WE regret that we cannot consider as satisfactory the Government resolution published in our issue of yesterday in regard to the coin reserves of the Paper Currency Department. We cannot admit that the coin reserves of the Currency Department may remain in any part of India, and we demur to the statement that "the law does not require the head commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency to hold his metallic reserve at any particular place." The paper currency system of India is divided into ten circles, in each of which there is a centre at which by law silver is payable for notes. These centres are Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Madras, Calicut, Coconada, Bombay, Nagpur, Karachi, and Akola. Silver is by law demandable for notes at no other places than those named, and we therefore contend that the currency coin reserves should be distributed among these centres in proportion to the circulation of the circle which each represents. It is possible that the Government resolution intends that the distribution should be made in this manner, but we very much doubt it. The words "any part of

* "The Industrial Arts of India." By GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I. Published for the Committee of Council on Education by Chapman and Hall (Limited).

India" are very significant, and appear to us to have been used designedly with the object of covering the use of the currency reserves to assist Treasury requirements. No possible objection can be urged to legitimate remittances of money through the Currency Department on account of the Treasury. For instance, if the Currency-office at Lahore has surplus silver and the Treasury at Calcutta wish to remit money to Lahore it is a perfectly regular transaction for the Treasury at Calcutta to make payments to the Currency-office at Calcutta for equivalent payments by the Currency Department at Lahore to the Treasury at Lahore. But we protest against the currency reserves being utilised for Treasury requirements in any other manner. We protest against the currency coin reserves being removed from the centres where the liability to pay currency notes in silver only exists to other parts of India where no liability to pay notes exists at all, to in effect do duty as Treasury balances. We do not know what has in recent times been done with the currency reserves, but a general impression exists that they have been utilised to such an extent to effect what is called remittances for the Treasury that the stability of the paper circulation at even such an important centre as Calcutta has been placed in jeopardy. If rumour does not always lie, Sir John Strachey may be able to find that this has been so, if he calls for a daily balance of the coin reserve held by the Currency Department at Calcutta during the past three years. We observe the Government resolution states that "the coin reserve store within a currency circle should never exceed the amount of its note circulation." Are we to understand from this that the coin reserve stated in the monthly currency statement to be at Calcutta, Lahore, or any other currency centre, does not represent the reserve actually held at Calcutta, Lahore, or elsewhere, but the total reserve held at all places within the circle? If so, it may happen that a portion of reserve stated to be held at Lahore may be held at Quetta.—*Englishman*.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BOMBAY.

THE number of births registered among the civil population of the presidency in 1879 was 287,870 as compared with 243,253 in 1878, the year in which the effect of the famine was most felt in the birth-rate; or 17.74 per mille as compared with 15.04 per mille. But it is still upwards of 4 per mille below the average birth-rate. The great famine centres show the most significant improvement. In Belgaum the births per mille last year were twenty as against twelve in 1878; in Dharwar seventeen against ten; in Kaladgi eight against three; in Ahmednuggur 24.51 against 15.64. The rates, however, vary throughout in the most curious manner, from Nassick, where the birth-rate is 27.92 per mille to Shikarpore in Sind, where it is only 5.00. This is essentially due to defective registration. "In last year's report," says the sanitary commissioner, "I spoke of the utter worthlessness of this return, and I wish something could be said in its favour now; but as it was then, so it is now, grossly incorrect, grossly inconsistent. In two instances only does the birth-rate exceed the death-rate, so in twenty-two the extinction by depopulation is, by their own returns, a mere matter of calculation. It is disappointing to find that in regard to its British registration the city of Bombay is so behindhand." There is no doubt about the accuracy of this charge, and it is a serious one. The death-rate of Bombay city is 34.60 per mille to a birth-rate of 22.45, so that the whole city would be depopulated in some eighty years. But, as a matter of fact, the population is very rapidly increasing, and the fault must lie with the system of registration. Turning, however, to Dr. Weir's report, we find that he takes credit for the improved efficiency of birth registration, which has, he tells us, only been secured by the continuance of severe discipline towards the staff of peons who collect birth intelligence and reports. "I regret," he adds, "having had to discharge nine peons during the year, and I have frequently to adopt severe measures, in the way of fining, in regard to others." The system is, however, obviously to blame as well as the peons, and we hope that the new census will be the signal for introducing a very much more efficient system. It is useless to go to the cost of an elaborate census every ten years if one of the chief purposes for which it is prepared is almost altogether neglected. Still from the mass of figures provided some accurate deductions may be drawn. The proportion of male to female children shown in these returns is, for instance, approximately correct. There are 110 male children to 100 female. Over a period of seven years the male children average 10 per cent. more than the females—a good contradiction to the popular fallacy that in countries where polygamy is permitted nature provides for the institution and the women outnumber the men. The birth-rate invariably varies with the month, and being at the minimum in February it attains its maximum in October. Taking last year as an example, we find that in February the birth-rate was 16.316, in March 18.332, in April 19.525, in May 20.755, in June 22.288, in July 25.560, in August 27.515, in September 29.968, and in October 31.301. This curious progression is, we presume, governed by some physical law, and we wish the sanitary commissioner had made it the subject of "suggestion or comment." While Dr. Lumadaine and Dr. Weir differ as to the efficiency of the birth registration of Bombay they are certainly at one with regard to what Dr. Weir, with his usual impressiveness, styles the "appalling" rate of infant mortality in Bombay. "The figures," says Mr. Nugent in the Government resolution, "show that he had only too good cause

for doing so." For every thousand infants under one year of age the mortality throughout the presidency was 76.13 per thousand; but for every thousand infants under one year of age in the city of Bombay the mortality was 458.13, which would virtually mean that one child out of every two born in Bombay dies before attaining the age of twelve months. This is not really the case, for as we have shown the registered deaths in Bombay are fifty per cent. greater than the registered births. But we believe all experts are agreed as to the "appalling" infant mortality in Bombay, and agreed, too, that a considerable proportion of it is due to the crime of infanticide.—*Times of India*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

FORESTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The area of the Government forests is as follows:—1st class reserves, 16,22,454 acres; 2nd class reserves, 107,82,99 acres; unreserved forests, 1,44,416 acres; total, 1,25,49,861. While attention is paid to ancient forests we are pleased to note that large extensions are made in the direction of putting out young plantations. During the year under notice 282 acres were sown with teak, 106 acres with teak and bamboo, and 540 with bamboo alone. Supply stock for extensive bamboo nurseries were also made to future plantings. Prosecutions for breaches of the forest laws were very numerous, having amounted to 1,408 cases as against 367 in the preceding year. In 92.3 per cent. of these cases, convictions were obtained, which points to carefully got-up cases. The financial statement shows well. The total expenditure amounted to Rs.5,22,573, while the income from all sources aggregated Rs.10,06,723, leaving a surplus of Rs.4,84,150, as against Rs.4,59,147 during 1878-79.—*Report*.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.—On hearing of the disaster at Nynee Tal the District Grand Lodge at Calcutta voted from the Masonic Fund of Benevolence the sum of Rs.1,000 in aid of the sufferers belonging to the Nynee Tal Masonic Lodge. This example was at once followed by Lodge Humility and Fortitude by a donation of Rs.100 from its funds. Other lodges will doubtless contribute to this cause. The Nynee Tal Lodge has been wholly destroyed and many Masons are among the sufferers.—*Indian Daily News*.

ODDH AND NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—The past season seems to have been one of the driest on record throughout Oudh and the greater part of the North West Provinces. The Cawnpore district suffered most severely, having had only ten inches of rain since June. In twenty out of the forty-nine districts the monsoon rainfall has been from a quarter to half of the average. The crops have, of course, suffered severely; but there are large stocks in hand, which tends to diminish the fear of scarcity.

BANKIPORE.—A monster meeting of the landowners of Behar was held at Patna on Nov. 5; Maharaja Durbhungah presided. Mr. O'Donnell's charge of rack-renting was successfully refuted. A resolution protesting against the proposed Bengal rent law as tending against a permanent settlement was adopted amid great sensation.—*Telegram*.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.—His Excellency the Viceroy was expected to arrive at Lahore, where the great durbar is to be held, on Nov. 10. Already great preparations for the event are being made at the Punjab capital. The house-owners of the city are even whitewashing and otherwise embellishing the fronts of their houses in honour of the occasion. The works of the water-supply tank are being hastened to completion, so as to be ready in time for a visit from Lord Ripon. Early in the week it was announced that the numbers of followers who are to be allowed to accompany the various chiefs and notables attending the durbar will not exceed those allowed to be present on the occasion of the Delhi assemblage. This restriction has been found necessary on sanitary grounds. Since this order was made news comes from Simla that the durbar may have to be put off or held on a reduced scale in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood. Eighteen cholera seizures and fourteen deaths have occurred at Jhelum in a regiment recently returned from the front. Many cases are reported from Peshawur. The Afghan ball, which is to take place during the viceregal visit, is to be on a large scale. All military and political officers who have served across the frontier in the late campaign are to be invited "to meet their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief." European residents of the Punjab and their families who have the *entrée* to Government House will be admitted on subscription only, and a limited number of visitors from other provinces will be invited by the ball committee. His Excellency's party from Simla to Lahore will consist of Lieut. General Sir D. M. Stewart, military member of council; Mr. H. M. Durand, foreign secretary; Mr. H. W. Primrose, private secretary; Major G. S. White, military secretary; Dr. Muir; Lieuts. Muir, Brett, and Fitzwilliam, aides de camp. From Lahore to Bombay it will comprise the Hon. J. Gibbs, C.S.I., member of council; Mr. A. C. Lyall (if he should be back from Kandahar in time); Col. A. Johnson, military secretary to the Government of India; and the members of his Excellency's staff. It is understood that Brigadier General Hugh Gough will command the cavalry brigade at Lahore during the Viceroy's visit. Sir John Strachey is to act as president of the council during his Excellency's absence from the seat of Government.—*Times of India*.

CHANGES AT JEYPORE.—Great changes at Jeypore seemed

to have followed the death of the Maharaja. The photographic and meteorological departments have been abolished and the Parsee troupe of actors dismissed. The new Maharaja has entered into all the religious ceremonies of the season. On October 10 he went to Ambair to worship Shilla Davi, the image of Kali, taken to Jeypore from Bengal by Maharaja Man Sing. On the following Tuesday, the 12th, the Maharaja went in state to worship the Khajra tree outside the Zorawar Sing-aka Durwaza. He also held a durbar, and, according to custom, worshipped all the implements of war.—*Indian Daily News*.

A NEW CLASS OF CULTIVATORS.—It is stated that a new class of cultivators is attracting the notice of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. These are known locally as belati grehusts, and are Englishmen who have taken small grants from the zemindars of holdings in the Scopole jungles. They clear the forest and grow crops like native cultivators, each holding being about 200 bighas. Sir Ashley Eden has asked for further information.—*Times of India*.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to become the patron of the Calcutta Public Library. His Excellency has also become a proprietor by contributing Rs.500 to the institution.—*Times of India*.

THE RUMOURED PROBABLE RETIREMENT OF SIR A. EDEN.—Various rumours have lately gained currency regarding the ill health and probable early retirement of Sir Ashley Eden, which rest upon a disproportionately slender foundation of fact. During his late tour to Gaya Sir Ashley was, we hear, exposed to wet, which brought on a troublesome attack of bronchial catarrh. The effects of this ailment have, however, now entirely passed away. After such an attack extra care is of course necessary, and accordingly, acting under medical advice, Sir Ashley has determined to postpone for a time his proposed tour to Chutia Nagpur, which would have involved considerable fatigue and exposure to abrupt changes of temperature. Not only has his Honour no intention whatever of retiring from the service, but the state of his health has never been such as to suggest to him the necessity of such a course.—*Englishman*.

NAINI TAL.—A correspondent at Naini Tal writes:—"The end of the tragedy has, we hope, arrived. Poor old Mr. Bell, who came up here on hearing of his son's death, died recently, and thus ends the house of Bell and Company, so well known for years in Naini Tal, Meerut, Lucknow, and Calcutta. Mrs. Francis, the grandmother of the child, killed in the first landslide, has also died; and there is no doubt that the shock in both cases caused these deaths, for though both were well stricken in years there was no other immediate cause. Naini Tal is beginning to pull itself together. A meeting is about to be held to build new assembly rooms by a debenture company. The committee of experts have decided that if certain remedial and preventive works be undertaken there is no reasonable anxiety for the greater portion of the affected hill. The Government will come up here as usual next year, and the levelling operations have already made some progress. The directors of the railway, too, have resolved to relaunch their project, for the conditions are not altered."—*Ibid*.

SACRILEGE.—The Kohat church has again been broken into, and the communion cloth as well as part of the floor cloth carried away. A correspondent mentions that during the Jowaki blockade the same church was broken into, and the sacrilegious thieves, strange to say, carried off what one would have considered the most useless of possessions to an Afghan, namely, the church prayer books and hymn books. These were afterwards discovered when we took Jammu in one of the most remote villages of that valley.—*Times of India*.

THE NEPAULESE EMBASSY.—The Embassy, consisting of fifty-two Nepaulese and a sirdar, which went last year to China with some presents to the Emperor, has returned in safety, with a reward of two lakhs of rupees and a dress of honour. It is stated that Sir Runoodeep Sing, Prime Minister of Nepaul, will start on a pilgrimage on Nov. 21 for Pooree, Juggernath, Tedhband, Ramesher, and Dwarka. On arriving at Calcutta, on or about Dec. 10, he will pay a visit to the Governor General. From thence he will start by steamer to Pooree.—*Ibid*.

LADAKH AND YARKAND.—Advices from Ladakh, dated Sept. 15, state that large quantities of merchandise have been brought up lately by traders from India for transit to Yarkand, and the trade is apparently reviving; carriage, however, is wanting, for the price of horses has risen since the Chinese occupation of Turkistan to about three or four times what it was previously. Most of the carriers have abandoned the trade. For though the cost of transport for one load between Leh and Yarkand has risen since 1878 from Rs.40 to Rs.70, even the latter figure does not pay them. Thus a great part of the goods now at Ladakh will probably have to remain there until next year at all events. The greater part consists of English manufactures. Straits produce and China tea paid duty at Bombay, which is recoverable here according to the treaty, so that the revival of trade means a great drain on the funds of this agency. Three of the wives of the late Andijani envoy, Syud Yakub Khan, arrived at Ladakh on Sept. 4 on their way to Yarkand. The stream of pilgrims appeared to have partially stopped, not many having arrived during the last few days. The young Raja of Ladakh, aged about fifteen, son of the last inde-

pendent Raja, was married on Sept. 11 to the daughter of the Thakore of Baruk in Lahoul, a relative of Hari Chand, magistrate of Lahoul. The girl, who is about eleven years old, arrived from Lahoul on Sept. 10, escorted by a large procession of Lamas and others and all the native officials of Ladakh. Great preparations have been made for the marriage, and the ceremonies will last for several days. The Raja is treated by the natives of the province with the same respect as they formerly paid to the independent Rajas. He enjoys a small jagir near Leh, and an allowance of eighty chilkis a month from the Maharaja. The joint commissioner presented a piece of kincob to the Raja on the occasion. A letter from Yarkand, dated 1st Ramazan (August 8), had been received in Ladakh on Sept. 14, in which it was stated that some native traders from Kokand, who had left that town six weeks previously, reported that the Russians were collecting large quantities of provisions and fodder on the Alai and at Gulcha. On Sept. 15 Mr. Godwin Austen had left for Cashmere and India, taking with him the presents sent by the Chinese Resident of Turkistan to his Excellency the Viceroy.—*Press Commissioner*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—Quotations: Tea, £3 10s.; wheat, £3 5s.; rice, £3 2s. 6d.; hides, £3 5s. to £3 10s. Throughout the Pooja holidays the freight market has remained firm, a further advance of 2-6 having been established for wheat, jute, and lin, rates closing strong at 55s., 57s. 6d., and 60s. respectively for Cape shipment. Steamers are equally firm.—*Englishman*.

RANGOON NEWS.—The Chief Commissioner and suite returned on October 19 from Moulmein in the *Enterprise*. His Excellency Admiral Gore-Jones has arrived in the flag-ship *Euryalus*. Conductor William Anderson, recently arrived from Afghanistan, has been acquitted on all the charges in the commissariat bribery cases.—*Times of India*.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—We see that a proposal is on foot to start a paper making company at Allahabad, under the name of "The Allahabad and North West Paper Mills Company," with a capital of three lakhs, in shares of from Rs.10 to Rs.500 each.—*Englishman*.

THE LAKE MEMORIAL FUND.—We understand that the Lake Memorial Fund, which has been established by the friends and admirers of that distinguished Punjab officer, the late General Lake, will be devoted by the Church Missionary Society, which is its trustee, in part to religious and in part to secular educational purposes. As regards the latter the society has, with commendable liberality and thoughtfulness, awarded an annual prize to the native Punjabi student of the Lahore Government College who, being under twenty-three years of age, shall stand first in the examination in history (with special reference to that of India) in the honours in arts examination in that subject held by the Punjab University College.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

THE TOBACCO SMUGGLING CASE AT BANGALORE.—His Honour Captain E. P. Maltby, town and cantonment magistrate, has delivered judgment in this case, fining Quartermaster Sergeant Wingfield Rs.100 and Bombardier Hicks Rs.5. The tobacco was ordered to be confiscated and handed over to the municipality. His Honour awarded mut uddi Annawar Rs.10, and octroi peons Ali Sultan and Narrainsawmy Rs.5 each as rewards.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

PATENTS.—There have been received in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government specifications of the following inventions:—Mr. Thomas Threltall, San Francisco, California, America—"Processes of, and machines for, separating and cleaning vegetable fibre." Mr. Samuel Cleland Davidson, Belfast, Ireland—"Improved aerated beverages." Messrs. Algernon Edwin Abbott Running, engine foreman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bhosowal, and George William Pitt, enginedriver, Bhosowal—"Invention for dropping and cleaning fires of locomotives or any engines either when running or stationary, and preventing clinker from collecting and for saving fuel and labour."—*Gazette*.

MR. J. WILKINS.—Mr. J. Wilkins, subordinate judge of Cochin, has retired from the public service after forty years' hard work. Mr. Wilkins was well known in Madras as a shrewd judicial officer; and as a member of the Uncovenanted Service he was highly respected. The members of the bar presented Mr. Wilkins with an address on the eve of his retirement.—*Madras Times*.

THE COLLECTOR OF MALABAR.—Our correspondent at Calicut writes:—"The shipping news gives, in the list of passengers to leave Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer of October 13, the names of Mr. Logan, the collector of Malabar, and his wife, who should therefore arrive in Madras about the middle of November. At that time it is rumoured that Mr. M'Gregor, the resident of Travancore, contemplates taking leave in anticipation of retirement from the service. This has given rise to some speculation as to whether Mr. Logan will succeed him or not, as he is the most eligible man that people in this neighbourhood can think of. He has been connected with Malabar for a great part of his service, is well acquainted with the country, its people, language, laws, and customs, takes an interest in the development of its resources, and is much liked by both Europeans and natives, the former including the im-

portant body of coffee planters of Wynaad. As the peculiar laws and customs, as well as the language of Malabar, prevail also in Travancore, and as there is a large body of European planters there also, familiarity with these must be a qualification much to be desired in the resident. Should Mr. Logan be sent to Travancore it is then thought that Mr. M'Watters, who is acting for him, will continue in charge of Malabar—an arrangement decidedly preferable to sending a new man, who would have to begin to learn all the peculiarities of the district, while Mr. M'Watters, having been here a year and a-half, is just mastering them all, and particularly seems to be getting the local fund and municipal boards well in hand. There is one subject absorbing much interest and conversation at present—viz., Wynaad gold, that will require careful watching, and would seem to ask that as few changes as possible should be made in the administrative officers."—*Ibid.*

A DISTINGUISHED NATIVE OFFICER.—Few native officers of the Madras Native Army, and perhaps of the sister Presidencies as well, can boast of such distinguished services as those recorded against the name of Subadar Major Vurdarajoo of the 32nd N.I., whose admission to the Order of British India we chronicled the other day. He is now 56 years old, thirty-one of which have been spent in service. He served with the late 49th Regiment N.I. during the second Burmese war, accompanied the Martaban expeditionary force to Tounghoo, and was present at Gongakand and minor affairs. When only a private he volunteered to proceed, disguised in Burmese dress, and at the risk of his life, to reconnoitre a stockade of the enemy near Shoaygheen. This object he accomplished with much difficulty, and returned with a rough sketch, whereby his commandant, Major Seton, was enabled to plan and carry out a successful attack on the stockade. He was mentioned in despatches and promoted to naique by order in Council, receiving a medal. Served with the Madras Rifles as a havildar in Bengal and Central India from October, 1857, to January, 1860. Was brought to notice for "conspicuous" gallantry in the field on various occasions, and admitted to the 3rd Class Order by G.O.G. of Nov. 6, 1860, receiving a medal. His emoluments now must amount to about Rs.200 a month, including allowances for the two Orders to which he has been admitted.—*Ibid.*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—We have received a copy of "Report on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Presidency of Madras for the year 1879," just published. That a report for the year 1879 should be issued not earlier than the last quarter of 1880 is a fact that is only in keeping with the manner in which official reports are brought out in this country in regard to time; but the lateness of the appearance of the present report is more than compensated by its completeness and interest; being in this respect very different from the reports of previous years. It is divided into five sections, besides having an appendix, and occupies forty-five pages. The first and second sections deal with civil justice, high court (original and appellate jurisdiction) and provincial courts; the third and fourth sections with criminal justice, high court and provincial courts; and the fifth miscellaneous. There are several interesting tables given. We hope to review the report in our next issue.—*Ibid.*

THE LABOUR IN WYNAAD.—Grain is exceedingly cheap in Goodalapet and Mysore; gram selling at sixty-four seers for the rupee, and raghee at a price which seems almost absurd. The Canarese coolies are in high feather of course, and display their joy (perhaps not unwisely) by forgetting the small obligations of advances, and revelling in the luxury of unlimited plenty, under the shadows of their own palm trees. Fortunately crowds of Chermas are flocking up, and will, in a great measure, supersede Canarese labour during the crop season. The experiment of employing Brinjaries on some estates has been a great success; that they soon learn what they have to do, and are perfect giants in the matter of work when compared to the Canarese capabilities in that line. They are very independent, however; their bumps of veneration, with regard to the Dorais, being exceedingly small, and the gipsy blood shows itself in what may be called "hastiness," especially amongst the ladies of the community. Even the children work well until some small topic of disagreement arises between them, when, in one moment, the whole gang will be scrambling and worrying each other like a pack of small dogs.—*Madras Times.*

BANK OF MADRAS.—A petition is being prepared by the subordinates of the Bank of Madras to be laid before the board of directors, praying that a pension be granted them after long and faithful services, as some apprehension is felt owing to a late *employé*, after a service of twenty-three years, having been awarded only a gratuity of one year's salary instead of a pension.—*Ibid.*

THE UNIFORM OF THE MADRAS SEPOY.—The uniform worn by the Madras Sepoy has long been regarded as an eyesore to the discriminating public, and a great source of personal discomfort to the wearer. It has been condemned on the right hand and on the left, so that, had the unequal fief disrepute into which it has fallen been all that was necessary to ensure its being discarded, the costume would, long before this, have been delegated to the limbo of things condemned. But, somehow, the military authorities or the Government would seem to have some inexplicable reasons for retaining the obnoxious dress, and thus it was continued in use up to the present day, in spite of all that has been urged against it. There, is, however, now some hope that the long-desired reforms in this direction

will be undertaken before long. We are told that Sit Neville Chamberlain, ever since his return from his abortive embassy to Afghanistan, when he had opportunities of noticing the advantages the Bengal native corps have over their Madras confreres in the matter of dress, has been impressed with the necessity for assimilating the uniforms of all native regiments in the country. His Excellency, we are assured, is in favour of a costume à la Zouave, consisting of turbans in lieu of caps vests and jackets combined in lieu of tunics, and knicker-bockers with leather gaiters, in lieu of trousers. The style of uniform, besides being more picturesque and comfortable, is, in the Commander in Chief's opinion, calculated to be less costly than the dress in vogue. His Excellency has, therefore, been in great pains to move the Government to adopt the change without further delay, and we are glad to learn that the Government, falling in with Sir Neville's views on the subject, have taken steps to ascertain the probable amount of saving that would be secured by adopting the proposed change.—*Madras Times.*

THE THEFT OF THE TRIVELLORE JEWELS.—The thieves who stole the jewels from the mutam of Trivellore, on the night of Sept. 1 last, seem to have well understood their business. The approximated value of the property lost was Rs.1,53,012. A golden decanter set with large cut diamonds, of a blue colour, and of Hyderabad workmanship, was valued at Rs.50,000. Three other ornaments were worth from Rs.10,000 to Rs.26,000 each, and many of the other sixty-four articles missing were worth from Rs.1 to Rs.8,000. Of course the stones will not be sold or even offered for sale in this Presidency, but we shall not be astonished if some of them be traced to Burma, Northern India, and even to London, the greatest market in the world for all that is valuable.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM WAIT.—We learn from Coonoor that intelligence has been received there by telegram of the sudden death of Mr. W. Wait, of the Ashby Works, at that station. Mr. Wait, it would seem, proceeded to Madras lately to meet a brother who was expected from England. From Madras Mr. Wait went on to Tinnevely on a month's holiday. The intelligence received by telegram was that he was drowned at the Falls in the Tinnevely District. Our correspondent at Coonoor says that the news of Mr. Wait's death has cast quite a gloom over the station. Mr. Wait had been for some years a resident at Coonoor, was an active, intelligent, kind man, and a clever mechanic. He leaves a wife and two children.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

FAREWELL PICNIC AT OOTACAMUND.—A farewell picnic was recently given at Fairdowns by the residents of Ootacamund to the Duke of Buckingham, the Ladies Grenville, H.E. Sir N. Chamberlain and Lady Chamberlain. His Grace, in replying to Mr. Roupell (who proposed the health of the Duke and the Ladies Grenville), said that he should look back on his five years in India with pleasure, and not the least would be the remembrance of the occasion on which they were then met. The only other toast was that of their Excellencies Sir Neville and Lady Chamberlain, proposed by General Russell.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A MINING ENGINEER.—We regret to hear that Mr. J. H. G. Godfrey, mining engineer, committed suicide by stabbing himself with a sportsman's knife, in Plantation House, Calicut, on October 26. He arrived in Calicut, from England, on the previous Tuesday. He had been sent out by the London manager of the Tambercherry Coffee Company to report on the gold prospects on some of their estates in Wynaad, and he was to have proceeded to Wynaad on Saturday. Early in the morning he was seen and spoken to by other gentlemen at Plantation House, but they noticed nothing unusual in his appearance. About eight o'clock the gentleman in the room adjoining Mr. Godfrey's heard a peculiar noise, and then a heavy fall; and on running in he found deceased lying on the bath-room floor in a pool of blood and the large knife beside him. Medical aid was at once summoned, but life was extinct long before the doctors (Bourke and Roberts) arrived—the heart having evidently been lacerated by the knife. Very little is known of the deceased, as he was reserved in his manner. He appeared to be between forty and fifty years of age, and it is said that he leaves a widow and four children. He seemed to be a man of temperate habits, and, so far, no motive can be assigned for his rash act. Calicut has been very hot for the last few days, and it is thought not improbable that deceased may have had a touch of the sun.—*Madras Mail.*

BANGALORE.—The 4th Native Infantry, under the command of Col. Hodding, arrived by train from Afghanistan on Oct. 19. The men looked well and were accorded a warm welcome. Lieut. Col. Sim has been appointed commandant of the Sappers and Miners in room of Lieut. Col. Prendergast, promoted. Heavy rain has fallen.—*Times of India.*

WRECK OF A GERMAN STEAMER.—The German steamer *Asia*, of Hamburg, from Amoy to New York, was totally wrecked on the east point of Socotra on Sept. 28. The crew were landed at Galle on Oct. 23 by the Dutch gunboat *Madura*. The captain was taken off by a Dutch steamer 4,500 chests of tea saved.—*Ibid.*

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A DACOIT.—The notorious dacoit, Wassudeo Bulwunt Phadke, who a year ago was sentenced to transportation for life, escaped from prison at Aden recently, but was recaptured.—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY.

A USEFUL SOCIETY IN PALITANA.—The first meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures in Palitana was held on Sept. 26, in the Durbar Hall, on which occasion several Bhayads, officers of the State, merchants, and mechanics were present. His Highness the Thakore Sahib took the chair and explained the object of the society in Guzerati, of which the following is a translation :—"The object of my forming this society is to consider the best means to promote the welfare of the people of this State by the dissemination of education and the knowledge of arts and manufactures among them. In these days not to advance with the onward progress of civilisation is to recede. In countries the most civilised new inventions and appliances are daily made to subserve the purposes of man. I must therefore regret that the importance of manufacturing industries and commerce, which are the main levers of national wealth and prosperity, are not sufficiently appreciated here. So long as our country is not, by the diffusion of knowledge, able to produce and export many of the articles hitherto unproduced here, and thereby increase the sources of wealth of the State by commercial intercourse with foreign countries, we shall not be considered to have taken any real steps towards our material welfare. Those countries that have reached the highest pitch of civilisation owe their rise to education and the application of arts and sciences to manufacturing and other industries. I am aware of the difficulty of such works being undertaken in the first instance without the aid and fostering care of the durbar. I shall therefore be most happy to lend you my full assistance in that respect. At present I see that service and labour are the two objects eagerly sought after by you. But I need not say that they are insignificant agents in the promotion of the work of national prosperity. There are thousands of arts and manufactures which can be practically introduced into this State with only a small outlay of money and labour, and which are a hundredfold more profitable than the products of mere manual labour. Man is not made simply to provide for his own wants, but to make use of his natural gifts, and to contribute his quota to the general improvement. Idleness has been the root of all evils and the bane of national prosperity. I hope, therefore, that my subjects will shake off all idle habits and betake themselves to industrial and manufacturing pursuits. We have now in our territory some educated gentlemen imbued with the knowledge of Western arts and sciences from whom you may expect considerable assistance in this direction. We have, besides, a fertile soil, and possess many other natural advantages. By our thus meeting together at appointed times we shall be able to consider what arts and sciences and manufacturing industries we may conveniently be able to introduce into our territory. As a proof of my deep interest in this movement pecuniary assistance will be given for this purpose to those who require it through the Durbari firm." At the conclusion of the address some of the speakers drew the attention of the audience to the several works of public utility started by his Highness for the welfare of the people, and thanked him for the warm interest and liberality manifested by him on the present occasion.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS IN GOA.—The Goa Government having already suppressed all confraternities connected with the Christian churches for not having obtained Government sanction to the rules by which such associations are guided, have turned their attention to the funds of the Hindu pagodas and threaten to confiscate money and property belonging to them in favour of the public treasury unless rules for the management of the funds are submitted for Government approval within the prescribed time.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—General Hewett gives notice to the volunteers in a regimental order that the drill season of 1880-81 is about to be opened. By this time last year work had been begun; but, considering the present very trying weather, the general shows a consideration for the men which they will appreciate, in putting off calling parades till they can cool down a little. If called out, men would not like to stay away after their long rest; but they would not turn out willingly, the weather being so oppressive that it is really as much as one can do to pull through a day's work. When drills do begin, we trust that men will take to the work in earnest, and that at the end of the season the local corps will equal the proud position of the East India Volunteers, of whom not a single member is returned as non-efficient. The drills afford a capital means of exercise to many who don't ride, or play cricket, or lawn-tennis, and who, but for some such motive for out-door recreation, would simply mope at home, and fall into a languid, listless state, wholly unfavourable to the healthy condition of that most troublesome organ, the liver.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A GOOD MARCH.—Some of the natives in the Bombay Presidency are fine fellows for a march. The other day, when there was a probability of a disturbance at Godra, Mr. Spence, with about ninety men of the Bheel corps, marched into the place from Dhond, a distance of nearly fifty miles, in twenty-nine hours, a considerable portion of the road being covered during the heat of the day.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF THE HON. MORARJEE GOCULDAS, C.I.E.—It is with extreme regret that we record the death of the Hon. Morarjee

Goculdas, C.I.E., which took place at his residence, the Chinese Baug, at Girgaum, on October 16. The deceased gentleman was the leading member of the Bhattia community, and has been for some time past one of the most prominent native gentlemen in the Presidency. His death, which occurred suddenly and unexpectedly, will cast a shade of sorrow over a large circle of friends, and brings to a premature close a busy and honourable career. On the 30th August, 1878, he was gazetted member of the Legislative Council, and in September he went to Puna and took his seat for the first time. He was also appointed vice-president of the East India Association. In 1879 the Famine Commission, of whom Mr. Caird was the president, arrived in Bombay and visited the mill at Parell; and in February, Mr. Morarjee gave his evidence in connection with the Famine Commission before the president, Mr. Justice Cunningham. In January of the same year he was appointed a fellow of the Bombay University; and on the 3rd April he entertained the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, who was returning to England. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple was present on that occasion, as well as some three hundred European and six hundred native gentlemen. In recognition of the valuable services rendered by him during the last famine he was invested with the Order of the Indian Empire, and was also a member of the Municipal Corporation, of the Millowners' Association, a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Military Relief Fund Committee, a director in several mill companies, and was only recently re-elected a member of the Legislative Council. The news of his death was received with general regret; the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mill and the Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Mill were closed on Saturday afternoon; and, in reply to a telegram despatched to Sir James Fergusson on the following morning, his Excellency said he had "heard with sincere regret the death of so valuable a citizen, for whom he had a great regard." His Excellency the Commander in Chief has, through Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., expressed to the widow of the late Hon. Morarjee Goculdas his sincere condolence and deep regret at the loss of that gentleman, who, General Warre adds, was "an honourable and truly honest councillor, one who was not afraid to express his opinions—opinions generally founded on his own high principles and his knowledge of the character of the natives he represented."—*Times of India.*

THE OODEYPORE TRIAL.—The protracted investigation by Mr. Birdwood into the charge of murder against the Raja of Oodeypore's son has finished. The case for the prosecution closed on the 4th of October, the concluding evidence being mainly directed to proving the fabrication of the dispensary records in order to support the snake-bite theory. Sadat's letters found in Rajkooverbai's box after death were put in. They are poetical effusions, which when translated are merely a farrago of nonsense. In one place the writer expresses a wish that he might be a wasp in order to be near his beloved. Mr. Nurbheram, the Government advocate, summed up the case for the prosecution on Saturday. Mr. Branson made an able and effective speech on behalf of the accused. He claimed that the accused might be congratulated on the result of the inquiry, as it would clear him in the eyes of the Government and of the world at large from all those idle rumours and audacious falsehoods spread not only by the thousand-tongued rumours of the bazaar, but by one of the Bombay papers. Alluding to the constitutional questions involved in the case, Mr. Branson made a strong protest against the Bombay Government endeavouring to interfere with the jurisdiction of independent chiefs, and to try their subjects upon charges based on English law, unless it was proved that some crime against humanity had been committed which the chiefs had refused to inquire into. Jetsing had never abandoned his right to try his son, although he had thrown no obstacles in the way of the present trial. Jetsing's loyal attitude towards the Government since the dark days of the Mutiny should have protected him from the indignities to which he had been exposed since his son had been at Godra, and should have prevented the ridiculous scare some of the newspapers made so much of. He contended that the movement of troops was calculated to prejudice the case against the accused, and strongly animadverted upon the witnesses being kept in police custody. Passing on to deal with the evidence, he expressed wonder at the accused's forbearance, remarking that it was marvellous that, Rajpoot as he was, if the sword story was true, he did not cut Rajkooverbai down immediately she made a shameless confession of her guilt. He maintained that the prosecution had not proved the cause of death, and suggested it might be due to suicide, or even grief and shame. Mr. Birdwood reserved his decision. There was a large crowd in court to hear the conclusion of the case.—*Times of India.*

MR. J. H. GRANT, C.S., has been reappointed by Government as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

CONVICTS AT LARGE.—The gang of twenty-nine convicts, whose desperate escape from the Damaun gaol about three weeks ago has been reported in these columns, are, according to our latest advices, still at large. They are under the leadership of a notorious individual, named Wamaghee, who has been clever enough so far to elude the strong body of police who are engaged in the pursuit. There is considerable alarm in the district in consequence of a report that the convicts are all armed and may do something desperate. The report, however, is probably an exaggeration, although it is believed

in Damaun that a few of the men have firearms. They are reported to have committed robberies at Khululwaka in the talooka Sunjan on the 5th and at Apta, in the Damaun territory, on the 11th. They stole a quantity of food at each of these places, but when their supplies run short it is thought they will surrender. When last heard of they were, in the words of a native correspondent, "rambling about the frontier on the Tanna side."—*Times of India*.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—The Government resolution on the Public Instruction Report for 1879-80 has been published. The expenditure was a lakh and twenty thousand rupees in excess of that of the previous year, the increased amount being required to pay for the recovery which had fallen off on the three years of famine and agricultural distress. It is most satisfactory (say Government) to observe that this increase has restored the number not merely to what they were before the distress commenced, but to what they would have been had there been during the three years in question little interruption in the steady rate of school expansion which had been established in the years preceding the distress. In the Civil Engineering College of the Deccan now called College of Science, the number of students in the University Department has fallen from 100 to seventy-seven, in direct consequence of the reductions which Government had to effect in the Public Works Department. The Governor in Council is glad to notice that while the increase in the number of Government schools pertains mainly to primary education, it includes, nevertheless, 38 middle class schools with 5,375 pupils. There is an increase of 2,095 in the students of English. Government are glad also to note an increase of 34 night schools with 918 pupils, as this denotes a desire for education on the part of the adult population. It is also satisfactory to note that the number of children of parents who are wholly agriculturists have increased from 615 to 1,495 in Anglo-verrucular schools, and from 44,358 to 52,373 in vernacular schools. The increase includes 11 girls' schools and 797 pupils. The number of Mahomedans in Government schools has risen from 24,545 to 29,748. The suggestions made by the director for the appointment of special deputy inspector for Mahomedah schools, and for the formation of Anglo-Hindustani classes, should be brought under the consideration of Government by a separate letter. It is hoped that the annual report of next year will contain a favourable mention of the school which is now being established in Bombay by the Anjumani-i-Islam with special assistance from Government. In conclusion, the Governor in Council expresses his satisfaction with the way in which the business of the department has been conducted by the director and by his able subordinates. His Excellency in Council takes this opportunity of expressing his great regret at the loss which the department has sustained by the retirement from the service of Dr. Bühler, whose zealous labours have done so much to lay the foundation of a sound popular education in Guzerat, while he has no less distinguished himself by his successful exertions in the collection of some thousands of manuscripts in Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab, Cashmir, &c., as well as in this Presidency; in the preparation of standard works on Hindu law and literature, and in adding to the stock of philological and archæological lore. By his influence as a teacher in Government colleges and examiner in the University of Bombay he has not only kept alive an interest in Sanskrit, but has extended the study of that language and raised the standard of Oriental scholarship throughout the west of India.—*Ibid*.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST PATHAN SEPOYS.—Our Kandahar correspondent writes as follows:—"A native of Kandahar, of Persian origin, alleged to me a few days ago, in conversation, that in the Maiwand disaster he overheard Pathan sepoys of Jacob's Rifles declare that they would not fight against their brothers the Pathans of Afghanistan. This man states that he accompanied General Burrows's force to Kushk-i-Nakhud, and that at the commencement of the fight at Maiwand he saw sepoys discharge their rifles in the air. I have failed to obtain any corroborating evidence, but the man says many in the town can substantiate his statements. The inquiries I have made relative to this man lead to the belief that his character for truthfulness is doubtful. He is, I hear, related to some men now in our employ here, and is of respectable rank. This statement may have found some foundation of truth or may prove utterly unfounded. His race are bitterly opposed to the Pathans. They are Shiah Mahomedans. The others are Sunnee. Pending communications from Col. St. John I withhold other particulars."—*Times of India*.

THE ATTACKS ON GENERAL PRIMROSE.—The greatest indignation is expressed at Kandahar with reference to the recent attacks made by a portion of the Indian Press upon General Primrose. It is considered that the fair limits of criticism have been exceeded, and that his motives and actions have been misrepresented and misconstrued, while if inquiries had been properly made they would have effectually rebutted the charges made. The incident of the stoppage of commissariat mules is an instance. General Primrose simply forbade the despatch of one or two mule loads unescorted, and temporarily delayed the party to keep the road clear for artillery, which was being sent out in compliance with General Roberts's urgent demand, as the danger of his reconnaissance party being forced into action was imminent, and a general action might have followed. As to the Bengal division being unable to obtain informa-

tion regarding the nature of the country towards Mazra, the assistant quartermaster general and many others knew it thoroughly. Neither can General Burrows in the action of the 1st be held liable to censure, as by arrangement he was all day in direct heliographic communication with and under the command of General Roberts; therefore, he was unable to act independently. General Primrose has already been censured by the Commander in Chief. Whatever his faults as a general may be, all who know him esteem him as an upright and honourable man, who would himself be the last to throw the stone at fallen men. It is therefore felt that he is not deserving of such ungenerous, not to say unjust, attacks.—*Ibid*.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The Indian Government steamship *Tenasserim*, towing the Indian Government ship *Czarewitch*, arrived in Bombay harbour on the Oct. 16, from Karachi, with 174 men, 116 followers, 182 horses, five ponies and eight bullocks; 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, and the following officers:—2nd Lieut. Fortescue, 2-60th Rifles; Lieut. Elverson, 2nd Queen's Regt.; Major Nicolson, Bombay Infantry; Major Cunningham, Staff; Capt. Willoughby, 3rd Cavalry; Lieut. Richardson, 23rd N.L.I.; and Surgeon Major Preston, A.M.D. The Indian Government steamship *Dalhousie*, 1,060 tons, Commander Walter Powell, arrived in harbour on Oct. 21, from Karachi, with the following officers and troops:—Major Beauchamp, 7th Foot, Capt. Stevens, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Capt. Hope, 1st Madras Cavalry, Capt. Warner, 1st Madras Cavalry, Lieut. Forbes, 7th Foot, Lieut. Trevelyn, 98th Foot, Mr. Mackenzie, C.S., Mrs. and Miss Gardner, twenty-three European invalids, one assistant hospital apprentice, fifty-five commissariat followers, twenty-eight private followers, and one woman. Battery 8-11 R.A., at Colaba, left for Calcutta on Oct. 25, and will be relieved by 17-8 R.A. from Mhow. The 16-8 R.A. arrive in Bombay about the same time from Lucknow, and proceed with the 13-8 R.A. to Aden in the troopship *Serapis*, in relief of the 2-9 R.A. and 14-8 R.A., who proceed home. The 1-6th Foot at Aden will be relieved by the 62nd Foot. The *Serapis* is expected to leave Bombay on Nov. 13.—*Times of India*.

THE BRITISH FLAG.—There is at present a large Bombay native vessel lying here condemned by order of the British Court as a slaver. The question will probably be raised how this vessel obtained the register and right to use the British flag. The owner is an Arab, who, so far as is known, has never resided in India, but has carried on the slave trade in Madagascar for upwards of ten years. The issue of the British flag to foreigners is generally understood to be a high offence, and the Bombay Government will have to see to this, otherwise we may have the British flag dragged in the dirt, like that of France, for the benefit of a few slave traders.—*Times of India*.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—The members of the Bombay corporation will be glad to learn that Mr. J. Hay Grant, C.S., their popular municipal commissioner, has been reappointed to his office from and after the 11th November, when the term of his present appointment expires. It is understood, however, that Mr. Grant still purposes to resign the municipal commissionership next February, when he goes home on two years' furlough.—*Ibid*.

SILVER WORK.—Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the jewellers of Bombay and Calcutta, have now on exhibition at their establishment in Bombay some beautiful specimens of silver work by their native workmen. The principal of these is a large and costly cup of beautiful design, presented by Lord Lytton as a prize to the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers. In addition they have a salver, surrayer, and two goblets made for presentation to Dr. Partridge, of Calcutta; and a silver tumbler, of exquisite design and elaborate workmanship. The design of the latter is taken from the rock carvings in the ruined tope of Bharut, and represents a Raja issuing from his palace gate and proceeding on a visit to the shrine of Saroodana (the father of Buddha). The work in every instance is remarkable for the beauty of its finish.—*Times of India*.

A CUSTOMS UNION.—We hear that Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., has been nominated by the Governor General in Council to negotiate a customs union with the Native States bordering on the Western Coasts of India. The principal Native States with which he is empowered to negotiate the union are Travancore, Cochin, Baroda, Hubsan, and Bhownugger.—*Ibid*.

THE NUNDYDROOG GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Another Indian mining venture has been launched this week, the prospectus of which will be found on another page. The capital is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, of which £33,000 is taken by the vendors, and the balance of £67,000 is now offered to the public at par. The object for which the company has been formed is to purchase and work certain mining rights, extending over an area of about half a mile in width and three-quarters of a mile in length, on the line of reefs of the Ooregum claim, which is situated in the Nundydroog division of the Mysor territory of Southern India. The amount to be paid for the property has been fixed by the vendors at £50,000, of which, as already stated, £33,000 is taken in the shares of the company, and £17,000 in cash. The gold bearing veins of the district have been extensively worked by the natives to the depth of 60 to 70 feet, and most favourable reports have been received from different mining engineers who have examined them. The climate is healthy, and native labour is cheap and plentiful.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

We elsewhere give what is necessarily a brief summary of the important and interesting lecture delivered at Edinburgh by the Director General of Indian Statistics, Dr. Hunter, who has been accused of being too optimist an upholder of the British rule in India. He has been charged with making more than the most of the advantages conferred less than the least of the injuries inflicted by the English Raj. Taking his two lectures together, no one will fairly allege this against him. This is an age of intensity: everything to some people must be either very bad or very good; evils that pass unregarded in England are viewed in India much as the struggling animaculæ are regarded in the magnified drop of water, which people drink unhesitatingly in the country and shudder at in a London lecture room. Dr. Hunter has fully admitted, nay, has insisted on what many thoughtful men who have had quite his experience or observation of Indian affairs have often suggested, that under the tutelary fostering of Anglo-Indian administrators the population of many regions of India has multiplied beyond the power even of that prolific soil to sustain them. We can for the present pass by the question of land tenures, wherein he dealt with Indian holdings, of which he knows much, and the Irish land question, of which he seems to us to know very little. As to the primary necessity, however, of feeding the population, or, as the Famine Commissioners would put it, preventing starvation, we find a narrow ground of statistics and facts common to him and to these gentlemen. We confess that on perusing the portentous Blue-book, which is entitled the second part of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, we were extremely puzzled as to the be-all and end-all of the inquiries pursued by the commissioners. Mr. Hunter could in his lecture at Edinburgh embark upon any depths of history and land laws—nay, might even find a north east passage from Indian land tenures to Irish agrarian discontent. A lecturer has a right to disport himself as he pleases, and as far as the faith or imagination of his audience will permit him to

range; but when we attend ourselves to listen to the measures of protection against and prevention of Indian famines recommended by the carefully-incubated wisdom of able Famine Commissioners, we feel puzzled to find chapters on Population, on Incidence of Taxation, and Trade. Our astonishment grows greater when we come upon Proposals for Administrative Changes. It is true that Mr. Caird, with the happy omniscience of an authority on agriculture, thought himself quite qualified to tell the civil servants of the Crown in India that they really knew nothing of the administrative business, and ought, in point of fact, to be obliterated without further delay. But this seemed an individual eccentricity, which was amply punished by the comments of the Government of India, the only regret being that able public officers had been obliged to waste their time in replications to the sage conclusions of a tourist in India, even though he was deputed to examine Indian soils and Indian agriculture. But when we find a Commission whose ostensible duty it was to discover the causes and point out the possible remedies against the ravages of famine in India devoting their time and the pages of their Report to the questions of "promotion, supersession, and compulsory retirement," we begin to think that under the mask of a Famine Commission was disguised the reality of an inquiry into Indian administration. We can pass by the chapters on the population, the trade, &c., of India. Mr. O'Connor gives annually a review of the latter, which the commission might just as well have quoted *verbatim*. The census of the next year will tell more about the population than this roving inquisition could have gathered, and the annual reports and resolutions furnish year by year with punctilious accuracy more and more accurate information on many heads comprised in the curious encyclopædic volume on the condition of India which is before us. We can only hope that its enormous mass of information will be made more useful to the students and members of Parliament, and others who may find in it a sort of Indian *vade-mecum*, by means of an index. But we must not be misunderstood as ignoring the practical remedies or means of prevention recommended by the Commission. Some, indeed, are not particularly new, viz., the recommendation of forest conservancy. The Commissioners might with advantage have reprinted Sir R. Temple's speeches on this subject. The pages which refer to the railways which are desirable as tending to open up and improve the respective localities may be strongly recommended for perusal to the Manchester capitalists who are doubtless desirous of putting into practice the excellent advice which Major Baring gave them anent the floating of Indian railway schemes by private capitalists without relying on the swimming bladders of a State guarantee. On the other hand, the remarks as to the extension of irrigation by direct State action are carefully reasoned out and deserve the utmost attention. The past experience will have taught our engineers to avoid the errors which have encumbered the benefits of irrigation works with injurious effects, and the survey of the possible advantages which the several provinces reviewed may derive from judiciously planned works of irrigation should bear practical fruit. The new Governor of Madras has been urged by his Scotch friends to interfere in the matter of education. We commend to his notice the following words:—"In short we consider that in the Madras Presidency the subject of irrigation requires a more comprehen-

sive and systematic treatment than it has ever yet experienced. We have little doubt that it cannot be put on a satisfactory basis without increased expenditure and the abandonment of many time-honoured practices and traditions. But, without a policy of vigour as well as of judgment, irrigation in Madras will not be brought into a condition in which it will supply to the country all those extremely great advantages it can confer, or afford the full protection against famine which can be obtained from it, and which, in our judgment, the British Government is bound to secure for the people." Another especially valuable section of the Report relates to the improvements effected or attempted in agriculture; although it is admitted that failure has largely waited upon the efforts of the past, mainly arising from the want of first recognising the fact that in order to improve Indian agriculture it is necessary to be thoroughly acquainted with it and to learn what adaptation is needed to suit modern and more scientific methods and maxims to the Indian staples and climate. "In some cases," adds the Report, "men have been sent out to teach or practise agriculture who were not agriculturists, and too often, when they were beginning to learn the elements of the problem before them, the Government has thrown up the attempt as expensive and a failure." It is also admitted that, as is the common case with agriculturists, the Indian farmers do not like to be improved. What they want is to see results of improvement, not merely a display of a machine, but steady, slow work; and this will be best achieved by the proposed establishment of a thoroughly practical and sensible Agricultural Department, the officers of which should be men possessing special qualifications and training, who will not ride hobbies or indulge in useless experiments of acclimatisation. The scheme draughted in the Report is certainly inclusive enough, and it is to be hoped that it may assume a permanent and practical form.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 16.)

- FANSHAWE, Mr. R. A. L., assistant district superintendent of police in British Burma, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade.
- MERCER, Mr. J. D., inspector of police, 1st class, to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police.
- DURAND, Mr. H. M., C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
- RIDGEWAY, Capt. J. W., officiating political agent, 2nd class, to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
- MASTERS, Lieut. E. S., wing officer and officiating adjutant Bhopal Battalion, is confirmed in the latter appointment.
- Officers temporarily placed at the disposal of the Engineer in Chief, Jacobabad Section, Kandahar State Railway:—
- MACIVOR—CLEMENTSON—MONK—Mr. C. V. Macivor, executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. C. H. Clementson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. H. L. Monk, executive engineer, 3rd grade.
- CLEMENTSON, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Pirchoki extension of this railway to the Mitree Division.
- WINKLER, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Pirchoki extension of this railway to the Jacobabad Division.
- MICHELL, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to 1st division Nimach-Narabadi State Railway.
- Transfers ordered:—
- BURN-MURDOCH—FINNIS—HUMFRESS—Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch,

R. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Military Works Branch to the Railway Branch; Lieut. H. Finnis, R. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Railway Branch to the Military Works Branch; Mr. G. Humfress, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Railway Branch to the Bengal establishment.

DIBBLEE—RAMSAY—The notification appointing Mr. F. L. Dibblee executive engineer, 1st grade, to be engineer in chief of the I.V.S. Railway, is cancelled, and Mr. J. Ramsay, executive engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch Central Provinces, is appointed.

PENNY, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, railway branch, is placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

PEEL, Lieut. F., R. E., assistant engineer, is posted to the headquarters staff of the inspector general of Military Works.

HILDEBRAND, Lieut. A., R. E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

HARMAN, Mr. J. M., assistant engineer, passed the depot standard examination on Sept. 8.

SPRATT, Lieut. F. T. N., R. E., executive engineer, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. J. T., R. E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

Assistant engineers from the Royal Indian Engineering College posted as follows:—To Madras—Mr. A. R. Boyle, Mr. A. M. Hayes, Mr. E. B. Hanson, and Mr. R. H. Dorman, assistant engineers, 2nd grade. To Bombay—Mr. A. Hill, Mr. W. L. Strange, Mr. W. E. Pedley, and Mr. D. W. Herbert, assistant engineers, 2nd grade. To Bengal—Mr. J. P. Coy, Mr. L. K. Fraser, Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Mr. R. O. Clayton, and Mr. W. B. Bestie, assistant engineers, 2nd grade. To N.W.P. and Oudh—Mr. F. G. Heaven and Mr. A. M. Fagan, assistant engineers, 2nd grade. To Punjab—Mr. J. W. Wyatt and Mr. W. H. M'Connell, assistant engineers, 2nd grade. To Central Provinces—Mr. F. B. Claudet, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To British Burma—Mr. W. B. Campbell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Assam—Mr. H. Kench, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Central India—Mr. F. W. M. Scott, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Rajputana—Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Hyderabad—Mr. A. Leventhorpe, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, as assistant engineers in the grades specified, posted for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year:—To Madras—Mr. H. E. Clerk and Mr. S. D. Pears, assistant engineers, 2nd grade. To Bombay—Mr. A. C. H. Jones and Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, assistant engineers, 2nd grade. To Bengal—Mr. E. T. Faulkner, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To British Burma—Mr. J. Donnan, assistant engineer, 3rd grade. To Assam—Mr. W. M' M. Sweet, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Hyderabad—Mr. H. R. F. Ash, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Central India—Mr. B. H. Blacker, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Rajputana—Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

CLARKE, Mr. J., 2nd grade officer and officiating 1st grade officer, to be 1st grade officer.

FINNY, Mr. T. G. R., 2nd grade officer and officiating 1st grade officer, to be 1st grade officer.

DOUGHERTY, Mr. B. A., 2nd grade officer, and officiating 1st grade officer, to be 1st grade officer.

HAVILAND, Mr. G. A. D., 2nd grade officer, and officiating 1st grade officer, to be 1st grade officer.

DOWNES, Mr. P., 3rd grade officer and officiating 2nd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.

BARWICK, Mr. F. M., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.

BLACK, Mr. H. J., 3rd grade officer and officiating 2nd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. W. D., 15th Hussars, officiating squadron officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from August 17, 1878.

QUENTIN—LANGFORD—Officers candidates for the I.S. Corps, placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay:—Lieut. W. Quentin, R.M.L.I., to Bombay; Lieut. W. J. Langford, R.M.L.I., to Madras.

STUART, Promotion in the Staff Corps:—Capt. W. T. Stuart, to be major from Oct. 9.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major General J. Fulton, R.A., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary 1st class, Punjab, P.W. Department (private affairs), to Sept. 3, 1882; Major J. Colldar, S.C., squadron commander, 2nd Regt., Central India Horse (private affairs), for 182 days; Lieut. H. H. Ozzard, S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 14th (The Ferozepore) N.I. (private affairs), for one year; Major H. G. Saunders, S.C., military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade (medical certificate), for two years.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 11.)

SMITH—19th N.I.—Lieut. J. G., 1-12th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Sept. 25.

CARTHEW, Capt. C. A., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, is appointed deputy assistant quartermaster general to the Khyber Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C.

Orders confirmed:—

HARENC—ALEXANDER—4th Bengal Cavalry O., Sept. 23, making the following appointments:—Capt. C. E. Harenc, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. A. de V. Alexander, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

MACKAY—POLLOCK—MEADE—8th Bengal Cavalry R.O., Sept. 9, making the following appointments:—Capt. J. L. Abernigh Mackay, squadron officer, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. F. G. Pollock, officiating, squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as

squadron commander; and Lieut. J. de C. D. Meade, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.
BAX—11th Bengal Lancers R.O., Sept. 9, appointing Capt. W. I. Bax, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.
BOILEAU—6th N.I. R.O., Sept. 19, appointing Lieut. L. M. Boileau, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.
(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 12.)
GUNNING—68th Regt.—Second Lieut. C. V. Gunning to be adjutant.
CARPENDALE—12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, 1-12th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation.
MACMULLEN—2nd N.I.—Lieut. F. R. Macmullen, 99th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.
USSHER—11th N.I.—Second Lieut. B. W. R. Ussher, 80th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.
SMYTH—27th N.I.—Surg. F. A. Smyth to the permanent medical charge of the regiment.

Order confirmed:—

COOK—**CLUTTERBUCK**—14th N.I.—R.O., Sept. 24, making the following appointments:—Major J. Cook, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Major T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, attached, to officiate as wing commander.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 9.)

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and to have temporary charge of the Serampore Division of the Hooghly District.
GUN, Mr. W. H. M., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Nuddea District.
BRAMES, Mr. J., officiating commissioner of Dacca, to act as magistrate and collector of Hooghly.
CORNISH, Mr. R., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in the Hooghly District.
SAMUELS, Mr. C. A., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in the Rajshahye District.
GRIMLEY, Mr. W. H., magistrate and collector, Backergunge, to act as magistrate and collector of Rajshahye.
QUINN, Mr. C. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the district of Patna.
JENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Mudhoobani Division of the Durbhunga District, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.
BARROW, Mr. F. H., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Shahabad District.
BEVERLEY, Mr. H., additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to act in the 1st grade of district sessions judge.
BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs District.
O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., assistant magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.
DAVIS—**GAMBLE**—Mr. H. Davis and Mr. J. S. Gamble, assistant conservators of forests, of the 1st grade, are promoted to the 3rd grade of deputy conservators; Mr. Gamble will continue to act, until further orders, as conservator of forests.
JACOB—The services of Mr. W. Jacob, deputy conservator of forests, of the 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
M'DONELL—The services of Mr. J. C. M'Donell, deputy conservator of forests, of the 3rd grade, in charge of the Darjiling Division, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.
DAVIS, Mr. H. H., deputy conservator of forests, to have charge of the Darjiling Division.
JACKSON, Surgeon Major C. J., officiating civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is also appointed to act as medical inspector of emigrants at Calcutta.
HARVEY, Surg. Major R., civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as professor of Midwifery Medical College, and obstetric physician to the College Hospital, Calcutta.
FURLONGS—Mr. J. S. Gael, C.S., to Europe for one year; Mr. W. Cracroft, an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares Agency, for one year.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

STONE, the Rev. A. E., to be chaplain of Cawnpore.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. C. W., Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain.
SMEATON, Mr. R., C.S., to be lieutenant in the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.
BURT, Mr. H. P., to be second lieutenant C (Railway) Company, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.
TAYLOR, the Rev. J., M.A., B.D., to officiate as chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad.
JONES—**RUTHERFORD**—**CONSTABLE**—**IVERS**—To be officers of F Company, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr. W. R. Jones to be captain; Mr. J. M. Rutherford to be lieutenant; Lieut. W. V. Constable, R.E., to be lieutenant; Mr. J. P. Ivers to be second lieutenant in the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.
WILKIE, Surgeon D., officiating superintendent, Bareilly gaols, to officiate as superintendent of the Allahabad Central prison and district gaol.
SANDERS, Surg. R. C., civil surgeon, Bareilly, to hold charge of the Bareilly gaols until the return from leave of Surg. Major G. Grant.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, to officiate as assistant director of agriculture and commerce of the N.W.P. and Oudh.
GALE, the Rev. W. H., chaplain of Cawnpore, to officiate temporarily as chaplain of Chunar.
MUIR, Mr. J. W., officiating joint magistrate, from Agra to Mainpuri.
HEWETT, Mr. J. P., assistant magistrate and collector, from Agra to Muttra, as a temporary measure.
MARSH, Mr. H., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal.
WILLIAM, Mr. J. H., to the 1st grade of assistant engineers.
FURLONGS—Mr. J. B. Fuller, assistant director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N.W.P. and Oudh, special leave on private affairs for four months; Lieut. G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., officiating 2nd assistant principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, three months' privilege leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

OBBDAR, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Hoshangabad on the 4th inst.
WAKEFIELD, Lieut. Col. T., assumed charge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur, on the 7th inst.
GRACE—**REPTON**—**TAWNEY**—Lieut. Col. C. H. Grace, deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Lieut. Col. H. M. Repton, deputy commissioner, 3rd class; and Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, are respectively to officiate as deputy commissioners, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes.
CHISHOLM, Mr. J. W., secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate as commissioner, Nerbudda Division.
FANSHAW, Mr. A. U., C.S., officiating assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
LEVENTHORPE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, posted to the Kanham Division.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

ELLIOTT, Mr. C. F., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is confirmed in his appointment.
SMITH, Mr. L. G., sub assistant conservator of forests, attached to the office of the conservator of forests, Punjab, is transferred to the Bias Division.
BIRD, Mr. C. P., officiating judicial assistant, Rawul Pindi, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Rawul Pindi.
FIELD, Mr. G. M. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, to officiate as executive engineer of the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal.
TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Montgomery District.
LE MARCHAND, Mr. C. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Montgomery, is transferred in his substantive capacity of assistant district superintendent of police, to the Mooltan District.
Promotions in the Punjab Commission from Sept. 26:—Mr. O. Wood, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class; Major R. P. Nisbet, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Mr. H. W. Steel, judicial assistant, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. J. W. Gardiner, judicial assistant, 2nd grade, to be judicial assistant, 1st grade; Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, judicial assistant, 3rd grade, to be judicial assistant, 2nd grade; Capt. A. S. Roberts, assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be judicial assistant, 3rd grade; Capt. R. Bartholomew, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class; and Mr. C. L. Tupper, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class.
FURLONGH—Mr. E. C. Palmer, executive engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, three months' privilege leave from Sept. 27.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 2.)

DRIBERG, Mr. J. J. S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy superintendent of census operations in Assam.
DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade from the 3rd July.
HEATH—**MACPHERSON**—Mr. A. E. Heath, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade; Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.
GRAY—**GREER**—Capt. M. A. Gray, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.
MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at the headquarters station of Sylhet on the 17th inst.
FURLONGH—Mr. G. Mann, conservator of forests, Assam, privilege leave for three months.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 16.)

LA TOUCHE, Capt. E. N. D., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is transferred to Darrang, and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.
CAMPBELL, Mr. T. J., of the revenue survey, as a temporary measure to officiate as a sub assistant conservator of forests in Assam, and is appointed to the Tezpur Division.
HENDERSON, Lieut. P. E., B.S.C., a supernumerary assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam, is posted to the Naga Hills District.
COPELAND, Mr. D. P., sub assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Tezpur to the Goalpara Division.
LILLEY, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, joined the Central Assam Division on the 3rd inst.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

MATTHEWS, Mr. H. M., M.I.C.E., manager and engineer in chief, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, to officiate as chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner, British Burma, in the P.W.D.

Promotions in the police :—

FANSHAWE—MERCER—Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, assistant superintendent of police, to officiate as superintendent of police, 5th grade; Mr. J. D. Mercer, inspector of police, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police.

RICHARDSON, Mr. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the charge of the Myan-oung division of the Henzada District to Prome.

Transfers ordered :—

PLANT—BUCKLER—Major W. C. Plant, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, from the commissionership of Pegu to the charge of the Hanthawaddy District; Mr. H. Buckle, deputy commissioner 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, from Hanthawaddy to the charge of the Thone-gwa District.

Alterations of rank ordered from 28th September :—Major W. C. Plant, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, officiating commissioner of Pegu, to revert to his substantive rank; Lieut. Col. W. W. Pemberton, deputy commissioner, 3rd (officiating 1st grade), to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Major W. G. Hughes, deputy commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, to revert to his substantive rank; Major C. H. A. Gower, deputy commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to revert to his substantive rank; Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, and officiating commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Capt. C. H. E. Adamson, assistant commissioner, 3rd (officiating 1st) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. H. G. Batten, assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. H. Law, river surveyor, Moulmein, privilege leave for two months and twenty days; Mr. G. L. Weidemann, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, eighteen months furlough to Europe.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 19.)

THORBURN, Mr. W. M., assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Cuddapah, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Coimbatore.

LEEMING, the Rev. W., to act as chaplain of North Black Town.

LEE, Surg. W. A., in medical charge of wing of the 34th Regt. M.N.I., to act as civil surgeon, Cannanore, and to be in medical charge of the Central Gaol at that station.

RICKETTS, Mr. E. G., to be deputy collector in charge of the Treasury at Cocanada, Godavari District.

MEDICAL.

BROWN, Surg. A. L., M.D., A.M.D., from doing duty, British troops, Bellary, to doing duty British troops, Bellary, attached to O 6th R.A.

MOTTEE—EAGAR—MURPHY—MULRENAN—Surg. G. H. L. Mottee, A.M.D., medical charge detachment 2-13th Foot, Seetabuldee, now with 2-13th Foot, Kamptee, to doing duty 2-13th Foot, Kamptee; Surg. F. G. L. Eagar, A.M.D., from doing duty, British troops, Bellary, attached to O 6th R.A., to doing duty 2-13th Foot, Kamptee; Surg. F. H. S. Murphy, M.D., A.M.D., from doing duty 2-13th Foot, Kamptee, to doing duty, R.A., Bangalore, attached to K 6th R.A.; Surg. J. Mulrenan, M.D., A.M.D., from general duty, Centre and Northern Districts (now at Madras), to doing duty troops Bellary.

WORTABET, Surgeon H. G. L., to do duty Deputy Surgeon General's Department, Peshawar Circle, to attached to headquarters and Wing 35th Regiment N.I., Banda.

FRENCHMAN, Surgeon E. P., to do duty Deputy Surgeon General's Department, Centre and Northern District.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Higher Standard in Persian :—No. 1234, Corporal G. Miller, H.M.'s 48th Foot. No. 1,366, Lance Corporal T. O'Callaghan, H.M.'s 48th Foot. Passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani :—Lieut. J. C. W. D. Nicol, H.M.'s 48th Foot, probationer, S.C. Lower Standard, Hindustani :—Lieut. C. H. C. Crofton, R.A., Acting Laboratory Corporal F. Beart, R.A.

MILITARY.

PROUDFOOT—WHISTLER—Temporary appointments in the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent :—Capt. J. G. Proudfoot, wing commander and 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. C. C. Whistler, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander and 2nd in command.

BURGE—Permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 8—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Robert Sutton Burge, S.C., £456 5s., £371 13s., England.

BARROW—RICHARDS—Permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 15—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) De Symonds Barrow, S.C., £456 5s., £668 12s., England; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Charles James Richards, infantry, £365, £410 5s., England.

HUNT, Capt. S. L., M.S.C., to be major from June 9.

Appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent :—

SELFE—BEVAN—No. 1 Field Battery—Captain S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., officiating commandant, No. 2 Field Battery, to officiate as commandant. No. 2 Field Battery; Lieut. R. J. Bevan, R.A., subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, to officiate temporarily as commandant.

Temporary appointments in the Ordnance Department :—

O'GRADY—FORD—Capt. R. W. O'Grady, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, to act as commissary of ordnance, 1st class; Deputy Assistant Commissary John Ford to act as commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, in the Arsenal, Madras.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major C. Walker, S.C., deputy conservator of forests, for one year, on medical certificate; Major J. H. M. Barnett, S.C., wing commander, 4th Regiment N.I., to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year; Capt. W. H. Riddell, 2-16th Foot, to England, for six months, on medical certificate; Capt. C. A. Parker, 89th Foot, to Australia, for six months, on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 5.)

KENNEDY, Col. R. C., is posted to general duty, Cannanore.

Officers posted to the battalions of their regiments specified below :—

FIENNES—ARMITAGE—STEWART—FARQUHAR—21st Foot—Lieut. Fiennes, 1st Battalion; 24th Foot—Lieut. Armitage, 1st Battalion; Lieut. Stewart, 2nd Battalion, Capt. Farquhar, 2nd Battalion; Lieut. Armitage to proceed to England to join his battalion.

KEMPTER, Major Gen. F. G., from on late promotion to command of British Burma Division.

PRENDERGAST, Brigadier Gen. H. N. D., V.C., C.B., from on late promotion to command of Malabar and Canara.

OSBORN, Col. W., from commandant 9th Regiment N.I. to commandant 6th Regiment N.I.

LEGGATT, Col. E. O., from commandant 40th Regiment N.I. to commandant 1st Regiment N.I.

DAWSON, Col. F., Europe, from commandant 1st Regiment N.I. to commandant 6th Regiment N.I.

STUART, Lieut. Col. H. T., second in command, officiating commandant 40th Regiment N.I., to commandant 40th Regiment N.I.

PRESTON, Lieut. Col. B. H., from wing commander, officiating second in command, 40th Regiment N.I., to wing commander and second in command 40th Regiment N.I.

NEPEAN, Major H. A. T., from officiating wing commander, 30th Regiment N.I., to wing commander 40th Regiment N.I.

SIM, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. A., R.E., is appointed commandant "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.

Orders confirmed :—

CLEVELAND.—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Surg. Major E. S. Cleveland, M.D., to assume medical charge of the 28th Regt. N.I.

HARRISON.—By the officer commanding Sumbulpur, appointing Honorary Surg. Major J. E. Harrison, B.M.D., to the charge of the left wing 7th Regt.

SIMPSON—CRAWFORD.—By the officer commanding Cuttack, appointing Majors R. J. B. Simpson and H. P. R. Crawford of the 12th Regt. N.I., the former to perform the duties of station staff officer, Cuttack, and the latter those of officer in charge of military pensioners and family payments.

TILLARD.—By the commandant 36th Regt. N.I., appointing Major G. H. Tillard to officiate as quartermaster.

GRIFFITHS—BROUGHTON—TREVOR—26th Sept.—By the commandant 35th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments :—Lieut. Col. R. Griffiths, to officiate as commandant; Major B. W. Broughton, to officiate as second in command and wing commander; and Major F. R. Trevor, to officiate as wing commander.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 21.)

MACKEY, Mr. E. V., is appointed substantive pro tem. assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha.

SIMPSON, Major G. B., to act as district superintendent of police in the Karachi district.

HENDERSON, Mr. H. J. H., to be district superintendent of police in the Sholapur district, continuing to act as district superintendent of police in the Nasik district.

M'IVER, Mr. C., to be district superintendent of police in the Shikarpur district, continuing to act as district superintendent of police in the Hyderabad district.

COLES, Mr. C. E., to act as district superintendent of police in the Shikarpur district.

PRESCOTT, Mr. H., to act as district superintendent of police in the Nasik district.

MACPHERSON—WILTSHIRE—Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., to be second assistant collector, and Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire to be substantive pro tem. second assistant collector.

BOULTON, Mr. W. A., assistant settlement officer, Sind, to act as first class assistant settlement officer in that survey.

RICHEY, Mr. J. B., C.S.I., to act collector and magistrate of the district of Ahmedabad and district registrar, Ahmedabad.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Puna, and district registrar, Puna.

SILCOCK—CRAWFORD—Messrs H. F. Silcock and J. A. Crawford, C.S., passed an examination in Marathi and Gujarathi respectively, Lower

Standard, and Mr. W. A. Talbot, assistant conservator of forests, Kanara, passed in Kanarese the same standard.
GRANT, Mr. J. H., C.S., to be municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay.

Permanent promotions :—

LAMBERT—HATHERLY—SINGLE—CAMERON—Mr. G. N. R. Lambert to be executive engineer 2nd grade, Mr. J. R. Hatherly to be executive engineer 3rd grade, Mr. J. G. Single to be executive engineer 4th grade, Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron to be assistant engineer 1st grade.
LISTER, Lieut. W. J., R.E. to act as executive engineer, Lower and Central-Sind.
HILL, Mr. A., from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is appointed an assistant engineer 2nd grade.
SWAPPE—WRIGHT—Mr. C. Swappe, executive engineer, Neemuch Division Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, made over charge of Capital Works on the Mandasaur-Neemuch section to Mr. R. E. Wright, executive engineer, Indore Division.
MITCHELL, Mr. T., assistant engineer, Neemuch Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway.
GILCHRIST—BRADDON—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist made over charge of the office of deputy examiner of accounts Bhavagar-Gondal Railway to Mr. J. B. Braddon on Oct. 12.
MACDONALD—TODD—Messrs. A. R. Macdonald and J. H. Todd respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate of Kanara.
HEWETT, Mr. G., assistant conservator of forests, Khandesh, 3rd grade, reported his arrival, for duty, to the District Forest Officer of Khandesh, on Oct. 11.
DAVIES—GOMES—Surgeon Major J. Davies and Surgeon D. A. Gomes respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karwar District Gaol.
CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The Rev. G. H. Lewis, chaplain of Neemuch, privilege leave for three months; Mr. G. A. Hight, assistant conservator of forests, Ahmednagar, for one year from Dec. 10; Mr. G. Berrie, assistant settlement officer, Sind, eighteen months' furlough.

MEDICAL.

MONKS, Surgeon C., was temporarily appointed civil surgeon at Kotri from June 4.
BOYD, Surgeon H. W. B., appointed civil surgeon at Dhulia.
VAID, Surgeon C. C., temporarily appointed civil surgeon at Broach.
BAREN, Surgeon W. A., to act as civil surgeon at Ahmedabad.
Medical officers appointed for duty as stated opposite their respective names :—

ROBINSON—LEWIS—WEBB—Surgeon G. W. Robinson, general duty, Mhow Circle; Surgeon J. G. S. Lewis, general duty, Sind District; and Surgeon J. A. Webb, general duty, Sind District.
MURTAGH, Surg. Major J., A.M.D., general duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred to 1st Division Kandahar Field Force.
KIRKWOOD—MACQUAID—BEAMISH—Medical officers appointed to duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* on the 26th inst. :—Surgs. Major T. M. Kirkwood, P. J. Macquaid, and J. M. Beamish.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the required examination in Hindustani :—Higher Standard : Second Lieut. A. Beale, 2-17th Foot. Lower Standard : Lieut. Col. H. H. D. Stracey, military secretary to H.E. the Governor; No. 1,912 Private H. Hall; No. 1,548 Private G. Sanson, 17th Lancers; Lieut. H. K. Jackson and Serg. J. Fegun, R.A.; No. 2,681 Lance Corporal W. J. Short and No. 2,896 Private Monaghan, 2-4th Foot; Second Lieut. W. Browne, 83rd Foot; Lieut. M. B. Salmon, 2nd W.I. Regt. (attached to 30th N.I.); Surg. Major P. B. Smith, Surg. P. J. Dempsey, and Surg. A. R. Campbell, I.M.D.; and Sergt. Instructor J. Buttler (unattached list), Bombay V.R. Corps.

MILITARY.

NOON—Transport officer appointed to brigade as under :—Lieut. Noon is posted to the 1st Infantry Brigade.
LAWRENCE—To be general transport officer—Capt. Lawrence, Bl. S.C.
KARSLAKE—STOPFORD—Major F. Karslake, 83rd Foot, officiating assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general; Capt. A. B. Stopford, R.A., deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster.
TYACKE, Capt. R. H., 98th Rgt., assumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Hyderabad, Sind, from Capt. G. J. Coulson.
MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. E. Peel (15-9th) R.A., from Aug. 25, 1880, to Feb. 24, 1881, in extension in England and on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. H. Davies, 29th Foot, to Singapore and Straits Settlements for three months on private affairs; Major O. R. Middleton, 2-4th Foot, to remain in England in extension from Sept. 18, 1880, to Jan. 20, 1881, on medical certificate. Ordnance Department—Assistant Commissary (Hon. Lieut.) E. Mackenzie, to Europe on medical certificate; Mr. G. Evans, 2-11th Foot, to England for twelve months; Lieut. Col. J. J. Boswell, Bengal S.C., commandant, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. J. T. Cummins, M.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. F. T. Ebdon, S.C., wing commander, 23rd Regiment N.L.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. E. M'Kenzie, Ordnance Department, to Europe for two years on medical certificate; Major W. M'D. Robinson, 27th Regiment M.N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. C. C. E. Lucas, Bengal S.C., to Europe on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 15.)

OLDERSHAW—Col. C. E., C.B., 2nd Brigade R.A., to command the R.A., Mhow Division.

THORP—27th N.I.—Surg. Major R.C., M.D., in medical charge 5th N.L.I., to officiate in medical charge.
BAINBRIDGE—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. P., 9th Brigade, has been transferred to the Madras Presidency.
CAREY—Lieut. Col. W., 8th Brigade, R.A., has been transferred to presidency for duty.
ROBERTS—ROBERTSON—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major F. W. Roberts, A Battery 2nd Brigade, and Major H. M. Robertson, N-6 Battery 9th Brigade, R.A.

Orders confirmed :—

THOMAS—Mhow Division O., Oct. 17, appointing 2nd Lieut. E. A. D'A. Thomas, 29th Regt, officiating sub inspector of army schools, Mhow Circle.
MACKENZIE—Killa Abdoona Station O., Aug. 17, appointing Lieut. F. H. Mackenzie, adjutant, 27th Battery N.I., to act as station staff officer.
PERIE—Dated August 12, appointing 2nd Lieut. C. P. W. Perie, 2-11th Foot, to conduct the duties of assistant superintendent of army signalling.
HORNSBY—Kush-di-Khan Station O., August 25, appointing Capt. A. W. Hornsby, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to be station staff officer.
HOLE—O'BEIRNE—CLAYTON—1-6 h Foot—R.O., August 3, appointing the following committee of paymastership :—President—Major L. B. Hole. Members—Capt. A. M. O'Brien and Lieut. F. T. Clayton; Lieut. F. T. Clayton will perform the duties of paymaster on his own responsibility.
DANIELL—DOMEVILLE—1st Sind Horse—R.O., Oct. 2, making the following appointments :—Capt. R. H. Daniell, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, and Lieut. J. R. C. Domeville, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.
ASLETT—1st N.I. (Grs.)—R.O., Sept. 6, appointing Lieut. W. C. Aslett, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.
VIBART—ROWLANDSON—7th N.I.—R.O., Oct. 1, making the following appointments :—Major A. J. Vibart, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, and also to perform the duties of second in command.
FORBES—15th N.I.—R.O., July 19, appointing Lieut. A. W. Forbes officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. O. Woodhouse, S.C., Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Col. T. B. Harrison, S.C., Major M. P. Moriarty, S.C., Col. B. W. Ryall, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. E. L. Eastall, Inf., Major J. Campbell Walker, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. R. Seton, R.E., Capt. J. T. Carruthers, S.C., Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, S.C., Major G. C. Hogg, Cav.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lepel Griffin, C.S.I. (Cov.), G. J. Nicholls (Cov.), Lewis Gordon (Uncov.), J. Elliott (Uncov.), J. Dixon (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—T. Moore (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. F. P. Harcourt, S.C., Capt. C. J. Jamieson, S.C., Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, Inf., Surgeon Major H. W. Spry, Lieut. A. R. Porter, S.C., Surgeon Major H. S. Smith, Major H. W. J. Senior, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. M. Smith, R.A.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon Major H. R. L. M'Dougall.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. O. Walker (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—H. Stanbrough (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. M'G. H. Fulton (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. G. Pearse (Cov.), six months, medical certificate; H. F. J. Kean (Cov.), six months, medical certificate.
Bombay Estab.—C. B. Pritchard (Cov.), six months; W. H. Probert (Cov.), four weeks.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, S.C., three months; Major G. Atkins, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Major W. G. Sharp, S.C., one year; Capt. T. Price, S.C., six months; Capt. A. F. Wilkinson, Inf., six months; Major A. W. Hindle, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon R. M. Wall, four months.

NOV. 4.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. George Gordon Cunliffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Thomas Francis Forster, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Barrington Frederick Heysham, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. William Thomas Freke Farewell, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Arthur Robert Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps; Major Henry Harrison Gordon Hands, Madras Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major Generals—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. George Gordon Cunliffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Thomas Francis Forster, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Barrington Frederick Heysham, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. William Thomas Freke Farewell, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Arthur Robert Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Surgeon General—Deputy Surgeon General Patrick Gerald Fitzgerald, M.D., of the Madras Army.

Nov. 11.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Government in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major E. D. H. Vibart, Major J. W. O'Dowda.

To be major—Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear.

To be captain—Lieut. S. H. P. Graves.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie.

To be majors—Capt. and Brevet Major H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry; Capt. H. A. Fletcher; Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capts. W. I. Bax, J. H. Broome, E. C. S. Jackson.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors W. Stoddart, F. E. West, W. S. Bailey.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be major—Capt. F. M. Onslow.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors W. G. Trevor, J. W. Watson, W. P. La Touche, E. G. Jenkins.

To be captain—Lieut. H. Hay.

BREVET.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. S. Hodgson, Madras Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, in succession to Lieut General H. Nott, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

To be major—Capt. (now Major) T. St. Quintin Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General Nott.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—Nov. 9.

7th Hussars—Capt. the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, from the 4th Hussars, to be captain, vice C. L. Reade, who exchanges.

9th Lancers—Capt. E. E. Shearburn resigns his commission.

12th Lancers—Capt. G. M. Martin retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

13th Hussars—Major and Brevet Col. Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., aide de camp to her Majesty, to be lieutenant colonel, vice H. T. Butler, retired on temporary half pay; Capt. W. H. B. Peters to be major, vice Brevet Col. Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Lieut. H. F. Lane to be captain, vice W. H. B. Peters; Second Lieut. G. M. V. Hunt to be lieutenant, vice H. F. Lane.

3rd Foot—Lieut. H. Blackburn has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

5th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Heathcote to be captain, vice F. R. Carleton, deceased; Second Lieut. W. E. Hill to be lieutenant, vice C. G. Heathcote; Second Lieut. E. C. F. Hoie to be lieutenant, vice H. L. Clark, resigned.

7th Foot—The promotions to the ranks of major, captain, and lieutenant respectively of Capt. F. C. Keyser, Lieut. E. A. Mostyn, and Second Lieut. M. L. Shipley, in succession to Major T. B. Vandeleur, who died on August 26, are post-dated to August 27. Second Lieut. F. M. J. D. Rhodes, from the 20th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice M. L. Shipley, promoted.

12th Foot—Lieut. R. J. Pike to be captain, vice G. J. Gordon, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Second Lieut. W. Giles to be lieutenant, vice R. J. Pike; Lieut. J. B. M'Donnell to be adjutant, vice Lieut. C. R. Townley, promoted.

13th Foot—Second Lieut. L. W. C. Kerrich has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. B. Little, from the 29th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice G. A. Cookson, transferred to the 90th Foot; Lieut. H. A. Walsh to be adjutant, vice Lieut. E. J. Gallwey, promoted.

14th Foot—Lieut. R. L. B. Carter has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

17th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. G. Grant to be lieutenant colonel, vice J. B. H. Boyd, retired on half pay; Captain and Brevet Major J. Creagh to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. C. G. Grant; the appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps of Lieut. G. D. Carleton, and the restoration of the establishment of Lieut. A. W. M'Kinstry in his succession, are post-dated to June 11, 1880; Second Lieut. P. M. Carpendale to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. C. Lloyd, 45th Foot, promoted; Second Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin to be lieutenant, vice P. M. Carpendale, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. B. G. Humphrey to be

lieutenant, vice F. S. St. Quintin, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

19th Foot—Lieut. H. F. T. Macartney has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

21st Foot—Lieut. F. J. S. Chapman to be captain, vice J. H. Spurgin, seconded for service on the staff; Second Lieut. R. B. Gaisford to be lieutenant, vice A. S. Justice, deceased; Second Lieut. C. H. Agnew to be lieutenant, vice F. J. S. Chapman. The undermentioned second lieutenants have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps :—N. S. Swanson, F. W. Dawson.

27th Foot—Captain F. Coffey retires on half pay.

29th Foot—Second Lieut. E. A. D'Arcy Thomas to be lieutenant, vice E. A. Williamson, deceased.

30th Foot—Lieut. Col. H. W. S'round retires on full pay with the honorary rank of colonel.

32nd Foot—Second Lieut. P. R. Legh has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

34th Foot—Lieut. E. F. Marriott has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. J. C. Wardlaw to be lieutenant, vice E. F. Marriott.

43rd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. S. P. T. Nicholl to be captain, vice F. H. Bourne, deceased.

44th Foot—Second Lieut. W. S. Watson to be lieutenant, vice M. Wynyard, promoted captain on half pay; Second Lieut. W. L. Boswell to be lieutenant, vice T. S. W. Bernard, promoted.

47th Foot—Lieut. N. A. K. Burne has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

49th Foot—Lieut. W. K. M'Clintock, from the 66th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. F. Sievwright, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

51st Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. G. F. Pollock, who ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice F. A. C. Kreyer, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

58th Foot—Second Lieut. W. F. Fawcett to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. D. S. Lewis, 48th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. H. Morgan to be lieutenant, vice J. C. W. D. Nicol, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

59th Foot—Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Capt. R. C. Robinson retires on a pension with the honorary rank of major.

62nd Foot—Second Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer to be lieutenant, vice C. Le G. Justice, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. A. Elderton, from the 99th Foot, to be a lieutenant, vice G. W. S. Fryer, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. H. A. Stock to be lieutenant, vice A. Elderton, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. W. A. B. Dennys to be lieutenant, vice G. H. Loch, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. J. Lampen to be lieutenant, vice C. F. G. Young, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. N. C. Perkins to be lieutenant, vice J. S. Guille, transferred to the 99th Foot; Second Lieut. A. D. M. Purvis to be lieutenant, vice F. P. Cockburn, transferred to the 99th Foot.

63rd Foot—Second Lieut. M. C. R. Lang to be lieutenant, vice D. M'L. H. Farrington, deceased.

66th Foot—Second Lieut. F. W. N. M'Cracken, from the 49th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice H. S. Hassard, promoted; Second Lieut. W. K. M'Clintock, from the 49th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice F. M. M'C. Bruce, promoted; Second Lieut. G. L. Mellis to be lieutenant, vice M. E. Rayner, killed in action; Second Lieut. R. E. T. Bray to be lieutenant, vice R. T. Chute, killed in action; Second Lieut. F. W. M'T. Bunny to be lieutenant, vice F. W. N. M'Cracken, transferred to the 49th Foot.

67th Foot—Lieut. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay to be captain, vice P. Quirk, retired on half pay.

68th Foot—Second Lieut. C. G. Wells, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice W. C. Ross, promoted.

72nd Foot—Second Lieut. A. L. Campbell, to be lieutenant, vice C. H. Ferguson, promoted.

73rd Foot—Major and Brevet Col. G. W. Muriel retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major General.

83rd Foot—Second Lieut. G. V. Burrows to be lieutenant, vice A. D. Enriquez, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from July 9, 1880, and not July 10, 1880, as previously stated.

86th Foot—Lieut. O. C. Armstrong, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

93rd Foot—Second Lieut. G. W. Worrall, from the 41st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. Wright, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

99th Foot—Lieut. J. S. Guille, from the 62nd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice F. R. Macmullen, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

107th Foot—Lieut. A. K. Purvis, from the 87th Foot, to be captain, vice F. J. Rogers, promoted; Lieut. G. Duberly has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. L. E. de Moulin to be lieutenant, vice C. L. A. Ramus, transferred to the 35th Foot; Second Lieut. M. H. S. Jones-Saltoun, to be lieutenant, vice F. H. Thorndike, promoted.

109th Foot—Lieut. A. E. C. Kaye has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to have the local rank of major general in the East Indies while in the command of a division of the army of the Bengal Presidency; Lieut. Col. G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel.

The undermentioned Honorary Lieutenants and Deputy Commis-

saries of the Madras Establishment to be honorary captains :—W. Jackson and G. E. Wiffin.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries of the Madras Establishment to be honorary lieutenants :—W. West, J. Ford, and J. Thornber.

Honorary Captains J. Roberts (since deceased), P. Riordan, and H. E. Mitchell should have been described as deputy and not assistant commissaries ; and the date of rank of Honorary Captain P. Riordan should have been May 23, 1879, and not 1880, as stated in the *Gazette* of June, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PROMOTION IN THE P.W.D.

THE following is the resolution by the Government of India on the revised proportion of upper subordinates in each rank :—

RESOLUTION.—The proportion of upper subordinates in each grade was last fixed in 1865, and was intended to remedy what was then described to be an almost complete stoppage of promotion. The increase in the relative numbers in the higher grades no doubt accelerated promotion and improved the prospects of this class of officers. The Government of India has been led to consider the subject afresh in connection with the late reduction in the number of engineers, and has arrived at the conclusion that, owing to the larger areas now supervised by officers of the Engineer Branch, greater responsibility has been thrown on the subordinates, and that it is proper, both on this and on general grounds, to afford them some further improvement in their prospects of promotion. Under the present rules the number of sub engineers is $\frac{1}{2}$ and the number of supervisors 2-8ths of the whole establishment of upper subordinates. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to issue the following revised rules :—(1). The number of sub engineers will be 3-16ths of the whole number of upper subordinates, adding one for a fraction. (2). The number of supervisors will be 5-16ths of the whole number of subordinates, adding one for a fraction. (3). The remainder will be overseers. (4). The proportions in the several grades of those ranks will be determined by present rules. The revised rules may be brought into force on Oct. 1, 1880.

MR. HUNTER ON "WHAT THE ENGLISH HAVE YET TO DO FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE."

ON Tuesday, Mr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, delivered an address in Edinburgh on the above subject. There was a large attendance, and a number of gentlemen of distinction in politics and literature accompanied the speaker to the platform. As the address is to appear immediately in the *Nineteenth Century* we have been asked to limit our report to a summary of the topics dealt with. Mr. Hunter said that last winter, amid the anxieties respecting Afghanistan and the general dependency regarding Indian famines and finance, he had stated "What the English have done for the Indian people." Those anxieties had now to some extent cleared away, and he thought the present opportunity a fitting one for explaining "What the English have yet to do for the Indian people." In this and his next address, on Friday, he would ask attention to two of the saddest problems with which a State can be called to deal—namely, the poverty of the people, and the alleged inability of the Government to pay its way. With these fundamental problems yet unsolved, it might seem a delusive optimism to speak of the success of the Indian administration. All our good work in India profits little if the people have not enough to eat, and if the country cannot support the cost of our rule. Judged by the old standards of a nation's wealth, by its power of accumulating the precious metals, or by the magnificent entertainments of native grandees, India was as rich as ever. But we now judge of the wealth of nations, not by the splendour of individuals, but by the general prosperity of the people. Judged by these standards, India is, and has always been, a poor country. The struggle for life in many parts of India is growing harder under our rule; for in many parts the population has outstripped the food-producing powers of the land. Each square mile of land in Bengal has to feed three times as many mouths in 1880 as each square mile had to feed in 1780; and each square mile of British India (excluding the outlying provinces of Assam on the frontier and Burma beyond the sea) has to support nearly three times as many persons as each square mile in the Native States. The cruel density of this population was shown by comparison with England, Ireland, and France. Throughout vast tracts, each acre has to support a human being; in smaller areas two people are trying to live off each cultivated acre. According to the Famine Commissioners, two-thirds of the whole tenants of Bengal are struggling to feed their families on holdings of under three acres. The land is being exhausted in the struggle; the jungles have been cut down and reclaimed, and the cowdung has to be used for fuel instead of as manure; the cattle are degenerating for want of the old pasture grounds, which are now ploughed up; and the peasant is face to face with a permanent insufficiency of food. We have put a stop to the old checks on the population, to invasion from without, to the internecine wars within, to the annual devastations of the predatory Indian races. The old epidemics which decimated a province we combat by an army of doctors, by sanitation and quinine. The sword and pesti-

lence are no longer allowed to perform their old work in the rural economy of India. Under the protection thus secured to person and property by British rule, the population has so increased as to threaten the bankruptcy of the soil. Every Hindu marries at the close of boyhood, as a religious duty, and irrespective of the means of subsistence. We see the result of a people living by *petite* culture and neglecting the first condition of that system—namely, such prudence in marriage as shall not permit the population to outstrip the productive powers of the land. Mr. Hunter then drew a striking picture of the present situation in rural India. He showed that the deterioration applies only to the over populated provinces, and that large sections of the population are rapidly advancing in wealth and comfort. But the contented classes keep silence; the suffering classes very properly cry out. The cultivator gets a decreasing return from the exhausted land; and of that smaller return he has to pay away a larger share in the shape of rent to his landlord. The Government can do little to avert these two penalties of a population living in defiance of economical laws, but its efforts are directed to mitigate both of them. It is trying to increase the effective food supply by irrigation, agricultural schools, facilities for distribution, and other administrative measures, which Mr. Hunter detailed at some length. It is trying to secure to the tenant a fair share of that food supply by legislative restrictions on the enhancement of rent. The rise of rent is the natural result of the increased population having to fall back on inferior soils; the subjection of the small cultivators to the money-lenders is also a result of the same process. In Southern India the cry of the tiller of the soil is for protection against the village usurers; in Bengal, it is for protection against the landlord. Mr. Hunter described very fully the recent law to relieve the peasantry of Southern India from the grasp of the money-lenders and the long series of legislative measures to restrain the enhancement of rent in Bengal. He explained the proposals, just arrived in England from the Bengal Rent Commission, for recognising a firm and practically universal tenant right, and for securing "compensation for disturbance" of a far more stringent character than ever before contemplated. He concluded by a comparison between the rural situation in Bengal and in Ireland. He believed that in both countries the tiller of the soil will win the day; for in both the state of things of which they complain is repugnant to the awakened conscience of the British nation. The problem is how to do right to the peasant with the least cost to the State, and with the least infringement of vested proprietary rights.

HOME NEWS.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—Forty vacancies will be offered for competition at the examination to be held this month.

THE ATCHIN WAR.—During the last seven or eight years the occupation of Atchin has cost the Dutch close upon a hundred million florins, irrespective of expenses incidental to the war. The cost in 1873 was 5,807,000; in 1874, 8,153,000; in 1875, 10,367,000; in 1876, 15,784,000; in 1877, 16,940,000; in 1878, 14,240,000; and in 1879, 13,245,000 florins. The Indian war budget for 1880 has been fixed at 7,082,000 florins. Meanwhile the paper warfare between the two commanders of the expedition, Generals van Swieten and Verspijck, continues in a not very friendly tone, and the Liberal members of the Second Chamber have agreed to interpellate the Colonial Minister on the subject of a new Governor for India.

OBITUARY.—We have to record the death, on Sunday last, at Percy House, Twickenham-park, of Lieut. General Charles James Dalton, colonel commandant of the Royal Artillery. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. James Dalton, rector of Croft, Yorkshire, and was born about the year 1811. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1829, and became first lieutenant in 1831. His subsequent promotions were—captain in 1841, brevet major and lieutenant colonel in 1854, brevet colonel in 1857, colonel in 1859, and colonel commandant in 1877. He attained field rank in 1868, and was promoted to lieutenant general in 1877.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.—It is in contemplation to draw up an official report of the operations of the Afghan campaign, and the duty will be entrusted to two well-known staff officers, who have been employed in the expedition.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Co., Calcutta, telegraph that the shipments of Indian tea from the beginning of the season (May 1) to the end of October represented twenty-six million pounds; and estimate that the total crop of the current season will be about forty-three millions.

THE 66TH REGIMENT.—It having been decided to bring home the 66th Regiment from India to enable it to recover from its recent disaster at Maiwand, it has been arranged that the regiment shall embark at Bombay on Jan. 20 in her Majesty's ship *Malabar*. It is due at Portsmouth Feb. 17, and is to occupy a station in the South of England, receiving on its arrival a strong reinforcement from the brigade depot at Reading.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs. 30,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, Rs. 28,81,000; to Bombay, Rs. 1,19,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at

rs. 7 13-16d. will receive about 23½ per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week, this price shows no alteration. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.—In a convocation to be held on Thursday next the following alternative decrees will be submitted to the House:—1. That the Decree of June 1, 1880, relating to the Indian Institute be rescinded, and that a sum of £250 a year be paid from the University chest towards the endowment of the Indian Institute, such annual payment to begin from the time when the Institute is opened, and to be subject to the following conditions:—(1.) That not more than £12,000 be expended on the building, including fittings and other expenses. (2.) That not less than one-half of any sum contributed above £18,000 be assigned to the Endowment Fund. (3.) That the proposed site and plans of the building be approved by the Hebdomadal Council. (4.) That the site be conveyed to the University. (5.) That the Institute be managed by a board appointed by the University. 2. That the Decree of June 1, 1880, relating to the Indian Institute be rescinded, and that a site in the park of about 120ft. by 60ft. be granted for the Indian Institute, the site to be selected by a delegacy elected by the Hebdomadal Council and by Convocation, under the provisions of the Statute Tit. vii. (x.), sect. ii., section 6, and to be granted under the following conditions:—(1.) That £6,000 be invested in the name of the University before the building is commenced as a maintenance and endowment fund, and that not less than one-half of any sums contributed above £18,000 be added to this fund. (2.) That the plans for the building be approved by the Hebdomadal Council. (3.) That the Institute be managed by a board appointed by the University. If the first alternative be carried the second will not be put.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday, November 16, there will be renewed discussion on machinery for steel making, and, time permitting, "New Zealand Railways," by Mr. J. P. Maxwell, and "Ceylon Railways," by Mr. J. R. Mosse.

DEVALA-MOYAR GOLD MINING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on Friday, Nov. 5, at the City Terminus Hotel—Sir David Salomons presiding—to consider a provisional agreement for the sale of fifty acres of land, a portion of one of the freehold estates of the company, known as the Strathearn estate, with all mining rights. The agreement was conditional on the formation of the purchasing company, with a subscribed capital of £190,000, out of which the purchase money of £130,000 would be paid—£80,000 in cash and £50,000 in shares. The chairman stated that the quartz which had been assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., and Messrs. Johnson and Sons, of Finsbury, had produced an average yield of gold of 1 oz. 1 dwt. and a few grains, but Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. stated in a letter that the quartz had been taken indiscriminately, without any appearance of having been selected. They also testified that the rock was favourable for treatment. The solicitor having read the agreement for the proposed sale, Colonel Llewellyn moved the approval of the agreement and Mr. Staples seconded the motion. Mr. Andrewes thought it would be unwise to press the resolution at present. He held that the agreement should be open to the inspection of the shareholders, or that an epitome should be forwarded to them. He was also of opinion that the property proposed to be sold should be worked for the benefit of the company. The chairman said it was only a draft agreement. In reply to questions he stated that they paid £132,000 for their entire property of 2,055 acres, and the fifty acres they proposed selling cost them £3,500. It was proposed to place to capital account £30,000 of the £130,000 to be received. Mr. Brough Smyth would certify that the remaining property was worth £132,000. In disposing of the Rhodes Reef they did not sell the pick of their property, for they had five reefs, all of which were probably as good, but the Rhodes reef was the most developed for a company to take over. Only half the property had been prospected, but Mr. Brough Smyth would in a few days return to India by way of Australia with miners, and would prospect the remainder. The quartz assayed was from the reefs generally. The Devala-Moyar Company was started as a parent company to establish other companies or sell portions of their property to others. They could not possibly work the whole of the area at their disposal. In favour of the amendment only one hand was held up, and the resolution was then unanimously carried. Other resolutions were subsequently passed, authorising a return of 5s. per share as a bonus on the receipt of the £80,000 cash from the purchasing company allotting one share of the purchasing company for every four shares held in this company, &c. Mr. Brough Smyth, who was called upon to address the meeting, said it was impossible to say which of their reefs was the most valuable. He reiterated his confidence in the future of the company.

SOUTH INDIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The shares of this venture have been actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange on the publication of a telegram from the manager stating that he has now driven the tunnel "into the reef six feet," and that "free gold is seen" in the quartz. It is believed that the tunnel referred to is about 300 feet below the outcrop. This, writes the secretary, is "the first time that the auriferous reefs on the estate of the South Indian Gold Mining Company have been intersected and proved so far below the surface, and the important question as to whether

these reefs would carry gold in depth has thus been satisfactorily decided. The work which now has to be done is to lay open the mines in the ordinary way, so as to ensure an ample supply of gold-bearing quartz for the reduction works. This must be to some extent a work of time." The machinery is on board the *Vespasian*, bound for Calicut, about seventy miles from the mines. There are skilled superintendents and plenty of labour on the spot, and arrangements have been made to continue the work by gangs of coolies day and night. Letters, with detailed information as to the width of the reef to which the important telegram refers, and depth of the "backs" intersected, may be expected about the end of the month.

INDIAN GLENROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The directors publish the following extract from Mr. R. C. Syson's letter, dated Glenrock Estates, Devala, Oct. 11, 1880:—"I beg to report that the No. 3 tunnel is now in soft, and that from to-day it will be kept going night and day. No. 1 tunnel is still driving in hard rock, and the progress there is consequently slow, as blasting has frequently to be done. This week I propose starting a prospecting tunnel near the pulping house for the purpose of proving Nos. 1 and 2 reefs at a much lower level, and where facilities for working the reefs, should the tunnel prove successful, are very considerable."

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COLLINGWOOD—Nov. 8, at Southborough, Kent, the wife of Major Collingwood, R.A., a daughter.

WHITE—Nov. 4, at 8, Campden-grove, Kensington, the wife of James White, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FIELD—**RIACH**—Nov. 4, at Morningside, Edinburgh, Edward Field, to Beatrice Maud Ogilvie, daughter the late John Riach, of London and Bombay.

LAMBERT—**BLAKE**—Nov. 3, at Gravesend, George B. Lambert, P.W.D., India, to Katie, daughter of Thomas Blake.

NICHOLSON—**DYER**—Sept. 22, at Richmond, Natal, South Africa, John Craven Nicholson, to Alice Louisa, daughter of the late Alfred Kynaston Dyer, formerly of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

AITKIN—Nov. 3, at 2, Derby-terrace, Douglas, Isle of Man, William Aitkin, M.D., deputy surgeon general, Madras Army (retired).

CAMPBELL—Oct. 26, at Naples, Col. H. T. Campbell, late of the Madras Army, aged 55.

FLYTER—Sept. 19, at 9, Newton-road, Bayswater, London, Eliza Gertrude Pearson (Lisé), the beloved wife of James Arthur Flyter, Esq., of the Opium Department, India, aged 36.

ROBERTSON—Nov. 8, at 23, Anson-road, Tuffnell-park, Alexander Robertson, late of Dharwar, Gudduck, Bombay, aged 43.

SHAKESPEAR—Nov. 3, at Brighton, Harriet, widow of the late Colin Shakespear, Bengal Civil Service, aged 102.

TICEHURST—Nov. 3, at 4, Belgrave-place, Oswestry, William Ticehurst, one of the few surviving captains in the late H.E.I.C.'s Maritime Service, aged 87.

TWYSDEN—Nov. 5, at Harrogate, Major General Twysden, late Indian Army, aged 60.

USHER—Nov. 5, at 18, Landar-road, Edinburgh, Eliza Caroline, wife of Thomas Usher, and daughter of the late Col. William Henderson, H.E.I.C.S.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Oct. 14, at Kilpauk, the wife of the Rev. A. Alexander, Madras Christian College, a son.

ANDERSON—Oct. 31, at Puna, the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Anderson, a son.

BALCHER—Oct. 14, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Mr. P. F. Balcher, contractor, P.N.S. Railway, a son.

BEAN—Oct. 7, at Sultanpur, Oudh, the wife of Alfred Ripley Bean, Esq., Opium Department, a daughter.

BLAIR—Oct. 4, at Shajehanpore, the wife of H. Blair, a son.

CHATER—Oct. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Chater, Esq., a daughter.

CHISHOLM—Oct. 7, at Pach-Marhi, C.P., the wife of J. W. Chisholm, prematurely, a son.

CLARKE—Oct. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Frederick Clarke, Esq., barrister at law, a son.

CRUICKSHANK—Oct. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of D. Cruickshank, a daughter.

EBDEN—Oct. 10, at Bandora, the wife of Edward J. Ebn, Bombay Civil Service, a son.

FRASER—Oct. 9, at Almora, the wife of A. H. Fraser, Esq., captain 33rd Regiment, a son.

FOX—Oct. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. W. Fox, a daughter.

GILES—Oct. 3, at Gaya, the wife of A. H. Giles, a daughter.

GILLESPIE—Oct. 10, at Aden, Steamer Point, the wife of First-class Assistant Apothecary T. D. W. Gillespie, B.M.S., a son.

HEWSON—Oct. 15, at Victoria-road, Byculia, the wife of John Hewson, C.E., a son.

JAMES—Oct. 10, at Calcutta, the wife of A. W. James, a son.

KELLY—Oct. 10, at Coorg, the wife of Capt. Hervey Kelly, 40th Regt. N.I., a son.

LAPSEY—Oct. 13, at Indore, the wife of the Rev. J. Lapsley, a son.

MACKIE—Sept. 24, at Simla, the wife of T. E. Mackie, a son.

MACKESY—Oct. 2, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieut. Col. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

MACMAHON—Oct. 13, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieu. E. Macmahon, 84th Regt., C.L.I., a son.
MAXWELL—Oct. 12, at Moznifferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Capt. T. M. Maxwell, 54th Regiment, a daughter.
MUIR—Oct. 14, at Tonk, in Rajputana, the wife of Major W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
MURPHY—Oct. 5, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Murphy, D.P.W., a daughter.
OLDHAM—Oct. 13, at Duwka, Santal Pergunnahs, the wife of W. B. Oldham, C.S., a son.
PAGE—Nov. 4, at Calcutta, the wife of Wm. Humphrey Page, of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.
PEPPE—Oct. 10, at Ranchi, the wife of G. T. Peppe, a daughter.
RANSFORD—Oct. 16, at Augur, C.I., the wife of Capt. C. Ransford, a son.
RANDLE—Oct. 19, at Colaba, the wife of N. Randle, a son.
SHERD—Oct. 7, at Lucknow, the wife of W. Sherd, jun., a daughter.
SZCZEPANSKI—Oct. 16, at Yeotmahl, the wife of Major Szczepanski, a daughter.
WARREN—Oct. 7, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieut. Col. L. S. Warren, 65th Regt., a son.
WALKER—Oct. 17, at Bandikui, the wife of Alex. Walker, locomotive foreman, a daughter.
WHEAL—Oct. 19, at Puna, the wife of Mr. John W. Wheal, a daughter.
WILD—Oct. 21, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Lieut. W. Wild, Commissariat Department, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAND-HIGHTON—Sept. 30, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, Elliott Bland, to Agnes Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Highton, M.A.
BRANDER-CLAY—Sept. 23, at Murree, Punjab, Edward S. Brander, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, son of Col. M. J. Brander, Bengal Staff Corps, to Minnie Edith, daughter of Major General E. Bertie Clay, late Bengal Staff Corps.
FULTON-ROBERTS—Oct. 5, at Naini Tal, George W. R. Fulton, lieut. R.A., to Alice Elizabeth, daughter of Major General W. Roberts, late lieut. col. commanding 1-5 Fusiliers.
HARWOOD-HOBSON—Oct. 13, at Calcutta, Walter L. Harwood to Mary Catherine, daughter of W. Hobson, Customs Preventive Service.
JACOB-CLARKE—Nov. 5, at Bombay, George Jacob, Bombay Civil Service, son of the late Capt. W. S. Jacob, Bombay Engineers, astronomer at Madras, to Emma Christina, daughter of Col. A. Ross Clarke, C.B., R.E.
POOLE-SADLER—Oct. 19, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. R. L. Page, M.A., Clement, eldest son of the late S. Poole, Esq., of Bellevue, Upper Norwood, Surrey, to Sara second daughter of the late Ensign D. Sadler, formerly of Kirkee.
ROUGHTON-BELFOUR—Nov. 3, at the Cathedral, Bombay, George Woodford, son of John James Roughton, F.R.C.S., to Christabel Edith, daughter of the late Edmund Belfour.
SHIELDS-PRUSSIA—Oct. 9, at Simla, Harry J. Shields to Emma Mary Prussia.
STRETTELL-BATHO—Nov. 8, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Capt. Arnold Dashwood Stretzell, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Major D. Stretzell, Madras Army, to Harriet Elizabeth (Hattie), daughter of W. F. Batho, C.E.
THOMAS-BATTYE—Oct. 14, at Bhuj Cutch, Lieut. Dacres Thomas, Bombay Staff Corps, to Julie Mary, elder daughter of Col. A. F. Battye, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Nov. 3, at Puna, Constance Louisa, the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Anderson.
BUCKLE—Nov. 8, at Rangoon, Eliza Emma, wife of Henry Buckle, deputy commissioner of British Burma.
BUTLER—Oct. 10, at Nilgiris, Capt. John Olive Butler, H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 57.
CARTHEW—Oct. 12, at Lundi Kotal, Capt. C. A. Carthew, 16th Bengal Cavalry.
CARROLL—Sept. 29, at Lahore, Ellen, daughter of the late Capt. William Carroll.
COLLINS—Oct. 8, at Beluchistan, Lieut. Col. James Joseph Collins, 60th Royal Rifles.
CRISPIN—Oct. 24, at sea, on his way home from Kandahar, Col. B. G. Crispin, Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late General Crispin, Bombay Army.
FRANCIS—Oct. 10, at Naini Tal, Sarah Mary Anne, the beloved mother of Thomas Maistou Francis, aged 68.
KING—Oct. 10, in Bombay, Jerrold Alexander; Oct. 13, Ernest Moncrieff; Oct. 15, Maud Elizabeth; Oct. 18, Ethel May—the beloved children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marshall King, aged respectively 4 years and 4 months, 5 years and 11 months, 8 years and 1 month, and 1 year and 4 months.
LAMBRICK—Oct. 6, at Calcutta, J. H. Lambrick, Esq., Bengal Pilot Service, aged 42.
M'DONALD—Oct. 9, at Rawul Pindi, Henry Donald, eldest son of H. F. M'Donald, aged 18.
MONTGOMERY—Oct. 11, at Vellore, Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. Montgomery, aged 29.
NIGHTINGALE—Nov. 6, at Calcutta, Susan Elizabeth, the wife of Walter Hawkins Nightingale, executive engineer, P.W.D., aged 35.
OLIVER—Oct. 10, at Kandahar, Afghanistan, Major Charles V. Oliver, 66th Regt.
OWEN—July 27, killed in action at Khushk-i-Nakhud, Lieut. W. C. Owen, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry, only son of W. L. Owen, district superintendent, Bengal police, retired.
ROGERS—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, Sergeant Major R. J. Rogers, of the Naini Tal Depot.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—Nov. 4. Clandon (s), Colombo; Bundigala, Moulmein; Giuseppe, Bassein; H.M.S. Himalaya, Bombay; Isola, Penang; Loudoun Castle (s), Foo Chow.—5. Melanope, Rangoon; Huntley Castle (s), Penang; Culmore, Almeida; Martaban (s), Rangoon; Khiva (s), Shanghai.—7. Beatrice, Demerara; Lizzie Bovill, Pomaron; Victoria, Calcutta; R. C. Rickmers, Rangoon; Rydal Hall (s), Calcutta; Rockhurst, Bassein; Ardandher (s), Almeida.—8. Maypole, Calcutta; Avona, Akyab; Adjutant (s), Calcutta; Countess of Bute, Akyab; River Thames and Bay of Penzance, Rangoon; Premier (s), Pomaron; City of Cambridge, Calcutta; Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Anglian (s), Cape.—9. Bay of Bengal (s), Rangoon.—10. Linhope (s), Calcutta; Exporter, Bombay; Almora (s), Calcutta; Joe Ramera, Singapore; Thessaly (s), Calcutta.—11. Anomene, Calcutta; Moel Elian, Bombay; Alexandria, Calcutta; Venetia (s), Bombay.—12. Cathcart, Calcutta; Charlotte Croom, Argomen, and British Duke, Calcutta.
CALCUTTA—Oct. 12. Kilwa (s), Singapore; Buck (s), Bombay 13. Manora (s), London; Medina (s), Calcutta.—15. Panmure, Liverpool.—16. Hankow (s), London; Loch Long, Liverpool; Fazel Fuzim, Jeddah; Lord Strathnairn, Liverpool; Farragut, Bombay.—17. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Neva, London; Gairloch, Liverpool; Cæsarea, Sourabaya; City of York, Cardiff.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 5.—Ben Macdhui, London; Monmouthshire, Mauritius.—6. Marie Bhan, London; Candahar, Liverpool.—10. British India (s), London.—11. City of Edinburgh (s), Clyde.
BOMBAY—Oct. 15. H.M.S. Orontes, Natal; Punjab (s), Bussorah; Silverhow, West Hartlepool.—16. I.G. Tenasserim, Karachi.—17. Scindia (s), Calcutta; Sacrimoe, Cardiff.—18. Ancona (s), London; Khedive (s), Suez; Adria (s), Hong Kong; Manila (s), Genoa.—19. Narenta (s), Colombo; Arrow (-), Mandevie; Puttialla (s), Karachi.—20. Geelong (s), Jeddah; Peshawur (-), Calcutta.—21. Ben Alder (s), Liverpool; Huzara (s), Calcutta; Abyssinia (s), Bussorah; Maharaja (s), Calcutta; Flor de Dieu, Mozambique; Henzada (s), Rangoon; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi.—22. Orthes, Cardiff; Arundel, Mauritius; Amizade and Guluare, Mozambique; Clan Gordon (s), Jeddah; Queen of the Age, Mauritius.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 5.—Stanton (s), West Hartlepool.—8. Favourite, Cardiff; Britannia, Dundee; Great Victoria, Liverpool.
MADRAS—Oct. 16. Roderick Dhu, London.—17. Rollo, Melbourne; Blackwall, Galle.—18. Commonwealth, Melbourne; Nepal (s) and Viceroy (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 9.—Lastingham, Cardiff; Vimeira, London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Nov. 4. Martin Scott and Cathay (s), Bombay; Aracan, Cape Town; Cyclops (s), Penang.—5. Allegiance, Singapore; Giuseppe Anna, Rangoon; Deucallon (s), Shanghai; Inchclutha (s), Karachi.—6. Corea, Hong Kong; Taymouth Castle, Cape; Treatham Hall (s), Bombay; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.—8. Priam (s), Penang; White Rose, Cape Town; Star of France (s), Calcutta; Charles Ball, Bombay; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Calcutta; Princes Marie (s), Batavia; Strathleven (s), Bombay.—9. Waterloo, Calcutta; Inchclutha, Karachi; Portland Lloyd, Singapore.—10. City of Ceythage (s), Colombo.—10. Carmelite and Ida, Batavia; India (-), Bombay.—11. Cochlin, Calcutta.—12. Counsellor (s), Calcutta; Jenny Otto (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA—Oct. 12. Peshawur (s) and Otterburn.—13. Rajpootana (s), Curlew (s), Forest King, Cyprus, Ellora, Shahejhan, and Inchkeith.—15. Simla (s) and Kirkwood.—16. City of Khios (s), Medina (s), Canada, and Newark.—17. Meinam (s), British Sceptre, and Broomhall.

BOMBAY—Oct. 16. Calcutta (s), Ku ch Coast and Karachi; Gunga (s), Jeddah; Ballochmyle, Calcutta; Venetia (s), London, &c.—18. Earlsball, Mauritius; I.G. Tenasserim, Karachi.—19. Umballa (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—21. Narenta (s), Trieste; Punjab (s), Zanzibar via Aden; Madura (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—22. Diodba (s), Jeddah; Bheema (s), Jeddah and Aden; Ancona (s), China, &c.; Khedive (s), Australia, &c.; Scindia (s), Galle.

MADRAS—Oct. 15. Culna (s), Calcutta; Mars (s), Port Natal.—Nepaul (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Oct. 25.—From Bombay: Capt. Bulkley, Col. Bergman, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Major Colledge, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kembail, Miss Hill, Mr. Ballantyne, and Mr. G. Mann. At Venice: Dr. A. Smith, Mr. G. Nicholls, and Mr. P. Cox. From Penang: Mr. Caulfield. From Galle: Mr. A. C. White. From Alexandria: Mr. Ralli and Mr. Joannides. At Venice: Count de Los.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Poonah*, Oct. 27.—From Bombay: Major and Mrs. G. A. Way and child, Mrs. J. D. Walker and child, Lieut. Roberts, Major and Mrs. Sharp, Major Gillett, Capt. Kent, Major Leton, R.E., and Miss Giles. From Aden: Major and Mrs. Wastell. From Gibraltar: Hon. M. Lyttelton, Rev. A. Munro, Mr. Lyons, Col. Andrews, and Mr. Weaver.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Australia*, Oct. 27.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ivens, Mr. J. Inglis, Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. Bright, Mr. Wedderburn, Miss Hughes Hallett, Mrs. Dittmas, Mrs. Havelock, Mrs. Todd, Miss Stephens, Mr. W. Hopkins, Miss Treleff, Mrs. Grant and child, and Lieut. Keane. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Carr

Gomm and children, Miss Carr, Miss Childers, Mr. H. C. King, Mrs. Grant, Miss Atherley, Mr. G. T. Thomas, Mr. Babington, Miss Pendergast, Miss Coke, Mrs. Glen and child, Mrs. Lanchester, and Mr. H. W. Barlow. For Penang: Mr. Tait, Mrs. Hogan, and Mr. H. Pabsch. For Calcutta: Right Rev. Bishop of Rangoon and party, Miss Glass, Mr. C. L. Johnstone, Miss Morrison, Miss Lynch, Miss Mangles, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cavendish, Mr. J. Coutts, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Enler, Miss Rualt, Mr. Lowcock, Miss M'Ewen and child, and Mr. Andrews. For Gibraltar: Major Nightingale, Mrs. and Miss Mosley, Col. Allan, Capt. Hopwood, Mr. Perkins, Capt. Hannay, Capt. Brown, Capt. Hammond, Lieut. von Donop, Lieut. Morris, Lieut. S. Aubyn, Mr. Frere, and Mr. Vasques. For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Linstead and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Lieut. the Hon. F. R. Sandilands, Dr. Grant, and Mr. Delaney. For Malta: Mr. Emmett, Gen. and Miss Street, Col. and Miss Byron, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Carr, Mr. Wiley, and Mr. M'Crea. For Shanghai: Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Drage and children, Mr. Barry, Dr. Williamson, and Mr. Mackenzie. For Port Said: Mrs. Marriott and children. For Ceylon: Miss Whately and Lieut. Baker. For Singapore: Mr. Ashbee and Mr. Kerr.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Nov. 5.—For Penang: Mr. Tennant. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brown, and Mr. A. Scott. For Shanghai from Brindisi: Mr. W. D. Little. For Singapore from Brindisi: Mr. Robertson and Mr. Paterno. For Hong Kong from Brindisi: Mr. C. Grant. For Calcutta: Mr. Scona, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Meyer. For Madras: Mr. G. Cadell. From Brindisi: Miss Sim and Mr. Walker. For Ceylon: Mr. Kirwan. For Bombay: Miss Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Inglis and child, Miss Hennessey, Gen. Blake, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Fornari, Mrs. Degacher, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Goslin, Mr. Moir, Mr. Peile, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr. L. Schumacher, Mrs. W. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Mr. Hafter, Major Ward, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Ruyter, Mr. Wieting, Mr. F. G. Hill, and Mr. F. Barrow. From Brindisi: Mr. Hederstedt, Mr. J. Hope, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Worgan, Miss Archer, Mr. Knight, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Whitney, Messrs. A. Phillips, Vickers, W. Clay, Tickner, Marcel, Crewe, W. Capper, D. Grove, and Major and Mrs. Quin. For Alexandria: Miss Ashlin, Mr. Irving, Mr. Browning, Count E. Caprara, wife, and child, Mr. Knyvett, Capt. and Mrs. Southey, Mr. Mos, and Mr. and Mrs. Petrocchi and children.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Vega*, Oct. 30.—Mr. Edwin Berryman, Mr. W. W. Boucher, Miss Broadbent, Rev. E. F. Brown, Mrs. A. F. Daniell, child, and ayah, Mrs. C. F. Davis, Mrs. Stewart Dyer and child, Col. W. A. Garden, Mrs. E. Hoggan and child, Mr. F. W. Holl, Rev. W. B. Hornby, Mr. John Jamieson, Mr. F. E. Kemp, Mr. W. M. Lawrie, Master Walter de Courcy Littlewood, Mrs. H. Dickson Mackenzie, Miss Mulvany, Mr. and Mrs. D. Norton, child, and ayah, Miss Parker, Mrs. S. N. Phipps, two children, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. J. Posner, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Reid, infant, and ayah, Mr. C. C. Robinson, Mrs. Ross, Dr. W. Saise, Mrs. Saise, infant, and European servant, Mrs. Sandys, three children, and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. James Robert Shirreff, infant, and European servant, Miss F. Templeton, Miss Thwaites, Mr. Robert Tucker, Mrs. A. F. Tweedie, Mr. Edward Wahab, Miss Webb, and Rev. E. F. Willis. For Colombo: Mr. H. J. Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Bethune, Miss Hardy, Mr. F. S. Lakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Buxton Laurie and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lawrance and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Maddock, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Shand and European servant, and Miss Renny Watson.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Macedonia*, Oct. 30.—For Bombay: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barrett, two children, and nurse, Capt. C. and Mrs. James, Mr. F. O. and Mrs. Passy, Mr. G. E. and Mrs. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Moberley, Mr. H. and Mrs. Leeds, Miss Leeds, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Green, Miss Hamilton, Miss Brooks, Miss Cross, Miss Gourlay, Miss Hellenius, Miss Lauren, the Misses Watson (two), Miss A. Goodall, Miss E. Goodall, Miss Greive, Miss D. Byrne, Mrs. K. and Miss Dobson, Mrs. A. Boyd, Mrs. M. Brand and child, Dr. J. H. and Mrs. Condon and child, Mrs. Seward and two children, Mr. G. and Mrs. Jones, two children, and servants, Mr. H. R. Ash, Mr. J. Denman, and Miss Campbell.

CASUALTIES

The Mary L. Stone, from Bombay, at Gravesend, reports having encountered severe gales on Sept. 3, 4, and 5 off the Cape of Good Hope, during which she sustained considerable damage.

The City of Agra (s) has sustained considerable damage through collision while at anchor in the Mersey; she has been docked at Birkenhead.

The City of Perth, from Calcutta, reports having lost two lower top-sails and everything movable from the decks during a furious storm on Oct. 28.

The Etha Rickmers, from Rangoon for Bremen, put into Plymouth with master sick.

The City of Mecca (s) was reported as being thirty miles south of Aden, with shaft broken, and the Konigen Emma (s), in search of her; Lloyd's agent at Aden reports the arrival of both steamers.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Leander, Foo Chow to Melbourne, Sept. 14, 11 days out; Portia, to Calcutta, Sept. 1, 13 S., 34 W.; Etha Rickmers, from Rangoon, Sept. 18, 7 N., 25 W.; Vernon, from Calcutta, Sept. 19, 8 N., 25 W.; North Wales, from Rangoon, Oct. 7, 27 N., 36 W.; Guldax, for Java, July 27, 6 N., 22 W.; Mysore, from Calcutta, Sept. 18, 19 S., 50 E.; Norham Castle, for Singapore, 9 N., 27 W.; Formosa, from Bassein, Oct. 7, 18 N., 31 W.; California, from Manila, Oct. 9, 21 N., 32 W.; Mercury, from Cocanada, August 4, 6 S., 93 E.; Killochran, for Calcutta, Sept. 14, 8 S., 29 W.; Haddon Hall, for Bombay, Sept. 21, 9 N., 26 W.

THE NUNDYDROOG GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 1 BLOCK OF THE OOREGUM CLAIM, MYSORE,
INDIA.

CAPITAL £100,000 IN 100,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payments, 2s. 6d. on Application, 7s. 6d. on Allotment, and the balance in calls of not more than 5s. each, and at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

Hew Dalrymple Hamilton Fergusson, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service (Director of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited).

J. Shawe Kennedy, Esq., of Kirkmichael, Maybole, N.B., 64, Redcliffe-square, S.W.

Captain William Bell M'Taggart (Director of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited).

James Marmont, Esq., 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.

Richard Taylor, Esq., 6, Queen-street-place.

John Taylor, jun., Esq., 6, Queen-street-place.

MANAGERS—Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London, Princes-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Francis and Johnson, 22, Austinfriars, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. G. Williams, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICE—6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working mining rights situate in the vicinity of the village of Ooregum, in the Nundydroog division of the Mysore territory, Southern India.

The mining grant to be acquired is about half a mile in width and three-quarters of a mile in length on the line of the reefs, and is a portion (Block No. 1) of the Ooregum Claim.

The property is situated about forty miles east of the well-known military station of Bangalore, and ten miles from the Colar-road Station on the Madras and Bangalore Railway.

The Report recently published by the Mysore Gold Mining Company, made by Captain John Rogers, the Agent appointed by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons to manage the mining operations in that Company's property, is as follows:—

"There are five well-defined lodes running north and south through the entire sett."

"The lode that most pleased me is the Champion Lode, which has been more worked on than any other, judging from the large excavations made by former workers. The character of the quartz is different from any of the other lodes, being more masterly and compact."

"The ground appears to be very favourable for sinking in, and I hope in the course of two or three weeks to be able to report the reaching of the lode and producing gold."

"I am greatly pleased with the appearance of the lodes, and think them to be true fissure veins. Taking the geological formation as a guide, the amount of work done by former workers, and the finding of gold in the quartz at surface thrown away by the natives, we shall open out a good and lasting mine."

"The climate I think to be very favourable for Europeans; all the men and myself are in perfectly good health."

The Block No. 1 is situated at the northern end of the Ooregum Claim, and the continuance of the reefs or lodes in this direction has been clearly proved by the mining works already executed in the adjoining No. 2 Block.

The amount to be paid for the property is £50,000, the whole of which would have been accepted by the vendors in fully paid-up shares but for the rule of the Stock Exchange not allowing more than one-third of the capital to be taken by the vendors in shares; £33,000 is consequently payable in shares and £17,000 in cash, leaving ample capital for developing the Mines.

The vendors themselves are the promoters of the Company, and have fixed the price to be paid for the property.

The following agreements have been entered into:—

26th July, 1880.—Between John Hunter Blair, on behalf of the persons interested of the one part, and Arthur Lionel Preston of the other part.

3rd November, 1880.—Between Arthur Lionel Preston of the one part, and William Gunter Williams, as trustee for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

3rd November, 1880.—Between the firm of John Taylor and Sons of the one part, and the said William Gunter Williams, on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

These agreements, also a copy of the lease from the Mysore Government, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors.

Prospectuses, with Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., or of the Bankers or Solicitors.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	104½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay ..	500	706½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	745xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	620xd.
Agra ..	20	113
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	400
National of India ..	12½	102
Oriental ..	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

ew Colaba ..	2,975	695ex pth
Frere ..	150	22
Mazagon ..	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning ..	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,030
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1225
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	475
Bellary ..	1,000	490xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	405
New Indian ..	350	147½
Broad Cotton Ginning ..	250	42
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	800
Chollera Ginning ..	1,000	200
East India ..	1,000	1,060
Fort ..	8,500	2,550
French ..	500	415
Sind ..	750	475
Moofussil ..	400	275
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,130
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1250
Sassoon ..	500	405
Volkart ..	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	97
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	525 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,175
Bhowanuggur Mills ..	2,000	250
Bombay United ..	1,000	960 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	750
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	735
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	785
D. Spinning ..	2,000	470
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,075
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	750
Khandeish ..	1,000	990
Madras ..	1,250	570
Madras United ..	1,000	1,465
Manchester Spinning ..	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	175
National Spinning ..	1,000	1210
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,105
Oriental ..	625	665
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	275
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,020
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	780

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

reat Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50 Shares ..	130-14-6	140
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	72
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	275
Do. New 515 Shares ..	106-5-15	275
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	140 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,085
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	415
Teacher and Co. ..	500	690
Thacker and Co. ..	100	135

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 96 7 to 96 9
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	101 0 to 101 4
4% of 1871 (1881) ..	96 0 to 96 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..	104 7 to 104 9
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	104 7 to 104 9
Debentures of 1867 ..	105 8 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	1-6 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	124 4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to
Allahabad ..	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla ..	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal ..	500	745 to
Do. of Upper India ..	100	125 to
Delhi and London ..	£25	182 to 185
Himalaya ..	100	175 to 118
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to
National of India ..	£12½	106 to
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills ..	£10	170 to
Barnagore Jute ..	£12	66 to
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1750 to
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	4 to 5

Balliaghatta Jute ..	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills ..	£100	1275 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	270	to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	62 to 63
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	85 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	170 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	170 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	115 to 116
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	31	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	77 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	to —
East Indian Railway ..	£20	to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	220 to 225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	40 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	232½ to 235
Gouripore ..	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	74 to 75
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1340 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	118 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ..	500	405 to —
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	3 to —
New Beerbroom Coal ..	100	102 to 105
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	3 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	98 to 99
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	82 to 83
Riverside Press ..	90	108 to 109
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	54 to 55
Strand Bank Press ..	100	114 to —
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	114 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Amuckie ..	100	55 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	100 to —
Assam ..	£20	550 to —
Balasan (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	55 to —
Do. contributory ..	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	206 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	103 to —
Borelli (Assam) ..	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ..	100	75 to —
Central Cachar ..	200	86 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	40 to 50
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore ..	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah ..	100	par.
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar ..	100	50 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	170 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	348 to 350
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon ..	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	55 to —
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar ..	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	38 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	30 to —
Grob (Assam) ..	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	40 to —
Indian Terai ..	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ..	250	200 to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	90 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley ..	100	par.
Kunchanpor (Cachar) ..	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	65 to —
Do. contributory ..	200	45 to —
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ..	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Loobah ..	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam ..	£6½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	100	120 to —
Majagram Cachar ..	100	60 to —
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	45 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	35 to —
Moran (Assam) ..	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	£10	to —
Muntuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to —
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
New Ghalidhi (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Syhet) ..	100	40 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm.
Seemah ..	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	65 to 70
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	88 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam ..	£10	30 to —

MADRAS.—Oct. 21.

Four per cent. ..	3½ to 3½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893) ..	4½ to 4½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to 1½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	¾ to 1 dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	25 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks. demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele. ..	ts. 8 1-16d.	ts. 8 3-32d.	ts. 8d.
Do. 6 mo. sight ..	ts. 8 5-16d.	ts. 8 5-16d.	ts. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do. ..	ts. 8 7-32d.	ts. 8 7-32d.	ts. 8 7-32d.
Do. 3 do. ..	ts. 8 9-32d.	ts. 8 9-32d.	ts. 8 9-32d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ..	ts. 8 7-16d.	ts. 8 7-16d.	ts. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	ts. 8 9-32d.	ts. 8 9-32d.	ts. 8 9-32d.
Doc. 6 mo sight ..	ts. 8 15-32d.	ts. 8 15-32d.	ts. 8 15-32d.
Do. 3 do. ..	ts. 8 15-32d.	ts. 8 15-32d.	ts. 8 15-32d.

LONDON.—Nov. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1883 ..	104½ to 105
4	India Enforced Paper ..	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1895 ..	to —
4½	Do. do. 1893 ..	87½ to —
5	Do. do. Nupsee Deb. 1882 ..	to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	45 to 50pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..	45 to 50pm
4	Do. Feb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	101½ to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	105 to 107
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882 ..	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96 ..	115 to 118
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	112 to 114

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	127 to 129
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	141 to 143
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 ..	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ ..	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	129 to 131
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	to —
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	109 to 111
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	123 to 125
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	3 to 5pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	—	to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	100	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	103 to 107
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	103 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	9½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb. 1891 ..	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc. 1900 ..	—	105 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	106 to

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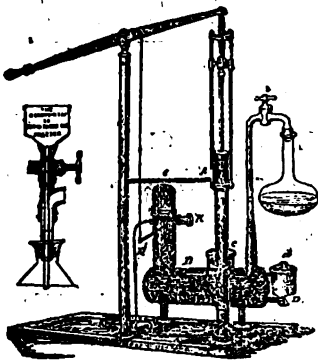
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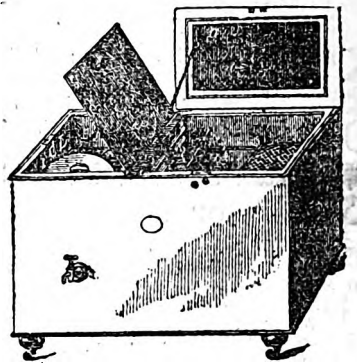
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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 30; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 28; Calcutta, Oct. 27.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Oct. 19 state that favourable rain has fallen in some Madras districts, and the north-east monsoon is reported to have broken in the Kistna District; more rain is still required in parts; but prospects, on the whole, remain fair. In Bombay there was little or no rain; and it is still wanted in Surat and parts of the Deccan. Good rain fell in most parts of Bengal, with much benefit to the standing crops, but more is still required in portions of Behar; rabi sowings are progressing satisfactorily. In the North West Provinces and Oudh rain is reported only from Benares and Fyzabad, and some is also believed to have fallen in Partabgarh; rain is urgently needed in most of the central districts. Failing a further fall, the kharif outturn will be poor, and much of the rabi area must be left unsown; some distress has begun to be felt among the poorer classes in Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Rae Bareilly; and in Allahabad, Jhansi, Sitapur, and Partabgarh prices are rising. In the Punjab there was slight rain in Sialkot but none elsewhere; the yield of the autumn harvest will, it is expected, be below the average. In the Central Provinces there was generally slight rain; but in Nagpur, Bhandara, and Bilaspur, where the fall was apparently better, the reaping of the kharif harvest has begun, and preparations for the spring crops are in progress. There was moderate rain in Burma during the week; more is required in parts of Pegu and in Akyab; agricultural prospects are generally favourable. In Assam prospects remain good. In Mysor and Coorg the crops have been further benefited by the week's rainfall. In Berar and Hyderabad there were slight showers. No rain fell in the Central India States, and it is badly wanted in places. In Rajputana also the weather was clear. Prospects throughout the Empire continue on the whole fair, except in some districts of the North West Provinces and Oudh, where the insufficiency of rain has shortened the yield of the kharif crops and is likely to materially lessen the area usually put under spring crops.

THE health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay, Karachi, and Hyderabad (Sind): fever in some talukas. Ahmedabad: fever continues. Bengal: fever very prevalent in Purneah, also reported from several other places; cholera disappearing in Cuttack. North West Provinces and Oudh: with the exception of some cholera in Bareilly (sixty deaths), and fever in Moradabad, the health of the people is generally good. Punjab: no remarks. Central Provinces: fever and small-pox prevalent in some districts. British Burma: cholera continues in Prome; general health otherwise good. Assam, Mysor, and Coorg: health good, also in Central India States. Rajputana: generally good, but fever still prevalent in Meywar.

THE *Standard* correspondent at Kandahar telegraphed on Sunday as follows:—

"We hear from Herat that Ayub Khan is still apparently bent upon action, and that he had ordered a great tribal levy to take place at Farrah. Although Ayub's popularity among the Pathans of Western Afghanistan is undoubted his hold on the Heratees appears precarious; indeed, his position there seems to be maintained solely by the influence of his father in law, who possesses great influence with the inhabitants. I learn that some time since a letter was sent from Herat to the authorities here, signed by the leading sirdars of that city, who offered to seize Ayub and hold him as prisoner if we would advance with a small British force to occupy the city. This document was forwarded to the Government, but I am not aware whether any reply has been received or sent forward. From Ghazni we hear the important intelligence

that the great Ghilzai tribe has definitely pronounced against Abdul Rahman and in favour of the Yakub faction. This, in the opinion of native judges, will render his position at Cabul altogether untenable. To-day being the feast of Bukkreed, extra precautions have been taken, by doubling sentries and ordering the men not to go out alone, to guard against the attacks of fanatics, who are always especially dangerous on these occasions. Colonel St. John reports that the Kakar tribesmen are again assembling, and that attacks upon convoys and isolated parties may be expected. In the neighbourhood of Kuch the natives have already become troublesome."

SOME small raids by Afridis have lately been reported, in one of which 140 Government camels were carried off, while in another the marauders succeeded in destroying a fort which was being constructed near the frontier.

MR. A. LYALL, Foreign Secretary, has returned from Kandahar and joined the Viceroy at Lahore.

It is reported that Mr. J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, will succeed Mr. Melville as Resident at Baroda next March. The post of Resident at Hyderabad will also fall vacant shortly, owing to the retirement of Sir Richard Meade. It seems likely that it will be offered to Colonel Bradford, now the Governor General's agent for Rajputana, and that he will be succeeded by Colonel J. Watson.

THE Afghan War Patriotic Fund is rapidly increasing, committees being formed in the principal cities of India with the view of collecting subscriptions. The Calcutta committee, under the presidency of Chief Justice Garth, has commenced work.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS arrived yesterday at Dover, and was loudly cheered as soon as he was distinguished on deck. General Roberts was accompanied by the following officers, who had travelled with him from India:—General Hill, General Macpherson, General Baker, General Gough, Colonel Chapman, Major Woodthorpe, Major Prettyman, Major Kennedy, Captain Holditch, R.E., and Lieut. Childers. After receiving a most enthusiastic welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, and a large assemblage gathered in the Maison Dieu Hall, where an address was duly read and replied to by the general, the party proceeded to Victoria. A more informal but not less hearty welcome awaited the brave and successful general, not only from the many distinguished friends assembled to meet him, but from a large and enthusiastic crowd. This was the conclusion of a journey which commenced with a little triumphal progress on the Indus Valley, and was attended with great demonstrations of respect and honour at Allahabad. At Bombay there was no formal or public reception, but enthusiastic greetings of the public attended the general's departure from India as they have welcomed him to his own country.

THE *Pioneer* says that the appointment of General Sir Alexander Taylor, K.C.B., to be President of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, is one upon which the India-office may justly be congratulated. When Sir Alexander Taylor not long ago retired from the service it was commonly felt by his brother officers and those who had served with him in the mutiny that neither his services nor his abilities had been sufficiently recognised, and General Taylor's contemporaries will probably be agreed in thinking that he should long ago have held some one or other of the highest military posts in the country. It is something to find, however, that, in a different capacity, his claims to employment even at this late hour have not been disregarded. On other grounds, too, the appointment commends itself. The Engineering College has recently reached a stage when its success may depend in some measure at least upon the support of the outside public—and therefore, if it is not to go to the other Indian colleges, any reputation which it may have attained, both professionally and otherwise, as a desirable place of education needs to be maintained; and no better means could have been taken for ensuring this than the selection of so distinguished and able an officer as Sir Alexander Taylor to be its president.

LIEUT. J. C. BAMPFIELD, of the Royal Artillery, who had been transferred to the Horse Artillery of the Hyderabad contingent, shot himself at Bolaram on Oct. 3. Excessive anxiety about the result of an examination is supposed to have induced the temporary insanity under which he was labouring at the time. The deceased officer was only twenty-three years of age.

LIEUT. H. M. TEMPLE, son of Sir Richard Temple, has been appointed assistant to the Resident and assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, vice Lieut. Meade.

THE question of amending the patent law of India is under consideration.

It is stated that a Quaker mission, the first of this sect in India, has been started at Hoshungabad.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Simla on Oct. 22, the re-presentation of the report on the Census Bill was postponed. The report on Taj Mahal's Pension Bill was presented by Mr. Colvin.

THE Press Commissioner has informed the Indian journals that information has been received from Persia that the Persian Government, owing to the fact that the harvest and crops are not generally sufficient to supply the internal requirements of the country, has considered it advisable to continue the prohibition imposed in January last on the export of grain and provisions from all parts of the kingdom. This interdict extends alike to all the provinces, and applies to all grain, whether purchased and stored for the purpose of exportation previous to the issue of the notice or not.

THE Supreme Government have declined for the present to reduce the cost of inland telegraph messages. The proposed reform is strongly supported by H.E. Sir James Fergusson as well as by the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay. A rupee is charged for every six words, and, looking at the expense of establishing and maintaining telegraphs in India, Government say they are not prepared to adopt any revision of the tariff the effect of which would be to burden the general revenues in order that the senders of telegrams might be enabled to transmit them at a lower rate than the cost price. When, however, there is a surplus revenue, Government promise to reconsider any proposals for reduction that may be put forward.

THE Karachi Harbour and Pilotage Board have resolved to propose that the ship pier, for Keamari, which was initiated some years ago by the late Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., shall be called the Merewether Pier, as a small tribute to the memory of one who did so much for the harbour during his period of office of nearly ten years as Commissioner of Sind.

AN influential committee of noblemen and gentlemen has been formed in Dublin, under the presidency of Sir George Young, and met yesterday to make arrangements for entertaining General Sir F. Roberts in that city on his return from Afghanistan. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the general with an invitation to a banquet as soon as he arrives in England.

THE prospectus of the Kumaon and Bareilly Railway, which was withdrawn temporarily on account of the mishap at Naini Tal, has been reissued, and a considerable proportion of the proposed capital has been already subscribed.

THE earnings of the State railways for the first half of the present year were 114 lakhs, against 76 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1879. The guaranteed railways, on the other hand, show a slight falling off, their earnings for the same half-year being 57 lakhs, or a little less than they earned during the same time in the previous year.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first

six months of the financial year has amounted to Rs.1,07,92,000 against Rs.97,59,000 in the corresponding period last year.

CONSEQUENT on the absence of Sir Frederic Goldsmid in Egypt, Mr. Arthur N. Wollaston has been selected to conduct the ensuing examination in Persian at the Royal Staff College, Sandhurst.

DURING the week ending Oct. 15 there were 192 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 23.6 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras the same week there were 264 deaths, giving a death-rate of 34.5 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay, during the week ending the 19th October, the deaths numbered 408, the death-rate being 30.26 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Mr. J. C. Bampfield, R.A.; Mrs. Obbard, wife of Lieut. Col. Obbard; Mr. F. F. Shattock, assistant traffic superintendent, E.I. Railway; Mrs. C. D. Allnutt, late Assam Emigration Service; Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Medical Department.

A LETTER from a correspondent at Bushire, which is published by the *Pioneer*, strongly urges that the Government should retain Kandahar, and take every means for securing the friendship of Persia. With this end in view the suggestion that the portion of Seistan awarded to Afghanistan by Sir F. G. Goldsmid's arbitration should now be given back to Persia seems to the *Pi.* a good one; whatever may be thought as regards the further proposal for the transference of Herat also. The latter measure might entail the necessity of helping Persia to obtain possession of the place, even to the extent of sending a co-operating force, which would never be contemplated in the present temper of the Ministry, however desirable the arrangement might seem. But the recession of the disputed territory in Seistan would cost us nothing, while it would be a very gratifying gift to Persia; and the most scrupulous would hardly now deny our moral right to dispose of Southern Afghanistan as seems best for our future peace.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF THE AMEER.

THE story of the Ameer's murder appears to have arisen from his having made too prolonged a stay in the house of a lady to whom he is betrothed. All business was at a standstill, no one knowing what had become of him. Rumours of his death then began to spread, and acquired such strength that he was obliged to ride in state through the streets of the city to dispel them. He is said to have grievously offended his tribe by marrying or permitting the marriage of two of the late Ameer Shere Ali's widows to Muhama Jan, a Wardak, and another to Kohistani General. Even though the ladies were not Duranis, their remarriage to men of inferior race is certainly a bitter insult to the whole of that haughty people especially, of course, the Muhamidzais. This step may or may not have been a wise one, but no doubt it was deliberately resolved on to show that the Ameer looks for support to the tribes generally, and not to the Duranis, whose predominance very likely is as much disliked at Cabul as that of the Wardak, Ghilzai, and Kabilash in Kandahar and Herat. It is further stated that the Ameer is levying the revenue successfully as far south of Ghazni, beyond which the Ghilzais refuse to pay, and, on the whole, I gather he is prospering fairly well.—*Times Telegram*.

THE GARRISON OF KANDAHAR.

THE gradual transmutation of the garrison from a purely Bombay force to one almost entirely of Bengal constituents is commencing, the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry having arrived, to be followed at an early date by several other regiments. The 3rd Sind Horse has gone, and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the last of the Maiwand regiments, are under orders to leave. Much sympathy is felt with this regiment, which is known to be a well disciplined and gallant corps, worthy of its ancient fame. Fortune has been against it, and I am sure there is not an officer or man belonging to it who does not long to have an early opportunity of showing that they had not a fair chance at Maiwand. The 15th Foot has gone to Quetta, very weak and sickly, and the 11th Regiment, which has just been withdrawn from the outlying camp at Dahalah, is nearly as bad; but the 7th Fusiliers, though not very strong in numbers, are in first-rate health. The 63rd are strong every way, and we hear good reports of the 78th, now on their way to replace the 15th.—*Times Telegram*.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

THE Viceroy has now returned from his sporting trip, the result of which may be deemed fairly successful, two tigers having fallen by his rifle. The first stage after leaving Dehra Dhoon was to Saharunpore, where he arrived on Monday. On the following day he proceeded to Umritsur. One day was spent there and devoted to visiting the Golden Temple and other places of interest. In the

evening the town was illuminated. On Wednesday Lord Ripon arrived at Lahore, and was received at the station by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and the Maharaja of Cashmere, and the chiefs of Jhind, Nabha, Kapurtalla, Mandi, Malu, Kotla, Faridkot, Chumba, Suhel, and Dujana. The town was entered in procession, in which all the chiefs took part. Thursday was devoted to receiving the chiefs in a private durbar, and Friday to the Viceroy's return visits and the races. On Saturday a review was held of the troops now encamped at Lahore, including the 92nd Highlanders and several other regiments that had returned from Afghanistan. After the review Lord Ripon addressed General Haines and the troops in a long speech. He commenced by expressing his pleasure at meeting the worthy representatives of the British army, European and native, and then went on to allude to the events of the Afghan war.

We might, he said, be proud of what history would have to tell of the deeds of the British army during that war, whether in the earlier and shorter campaign, or in that which had followed the treacherous murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari. The soldiers of England had done their work nobly at Cabul and again when, under his gallant friend General Stewart they had defeated tremendous odds at Ahmed Khel. After that battle peace and a speedy return home had seemed probable, but another circumstance had occurred which called for great exertion. He need not remind them of the history of the great march from Cabul to Kandahar. He had written to General Roberts before that general left Cabul and told him he had no doubt the march would be famous in history. His prophecy had been amply fulfilled. The great march had been nobly accomplished. Its speed and skill had attracted the admiration, not only of Englishmen, but also of continental military critics, and it had wound up by a battle which he hoped might have a lasting effect. Nor could he forget the services rendered by the officers and regiments set to guard the line of communications. Gratitude was not less due to those who had performed that difficult duty with unwearied patience than to those who had been engaged in the front. He also desired to say how proud he felt to have heard from all hands of the discipline, moderation, and justice displayed by the troops towards the people of the country. Their conduct in this respect had done as much for the fame, reputation, and honour of England in a political point of view as their victories had in a military. A finer force had never been collected in India, and he ventured to think that General Haines would not fear to lead it against any army in the world. In conclusion, it was a pleasing duty to inform the troops that he had on the previous evening received a telegram from the Secretary of State intimating that her Majesty had been pleased to grant, in addition to the Afghan medal, six clasps for Ali Masjid, Peiwar Kotal, Charasiab, Cabul, Ahmed Khel, and Kandahar, and also the special decoration of a bronze star for those who had taken part in General Roberts's march to Kandahar. He was confident the troops would consider this as another proof of the Queen's regard for her army and as an incentive to deeds such as they had performed so well, and for which, in her Majesty's name, he thanked them from the bottom of his heart.

The Viceroy on Monday held a Chapter of the Order of the Bath. General Stewart was invested with the Grand Cross. A grand durbar followed, which was attended by the Punjab chiefs and a large and brilliant gathering. The ceremony, which lasted four hours, was carried out with the greatest pomp and splendour. The proceedings opened by the presentation of chiefs and sirdars, who offered nuzzars. Killuts were then presented by the Viceroy to the chiefs, and awards of honour to the officers of the Native Contingent who assisted in the Afghan war. The Viceroy then made a long speech, expressing his satisfaction at the signs of progress and prosperity in the Punjab. He also expressed his pleasure at the friendly and cordial reception which had been accorded to him. He referred at length to the questions of land tenure, agriculture, railways and education, and also to the steady growth of the reciprocal relations between the Government and the chiefs, making special mention of their readiness to assist in the late war, which he recognised in various ways, saying that the Government was fully prepared to mark by substantial public tokens its approval of these and other services. Lord Ripon next pointed out that there had been no such durbars as the present since that held by Lord Lawrence in 1864, and it would be his constant endeavour to walk in his footsteps and apply his principles. He could not give a better assurance than this declaration of his earnest desire to promote their prosperity and welfare.

MINING LEASES IN THE WYNAAD AND NEILGHERRIES.

THE Government have issued the following notification regarding the terms on which lands for mining purposes will be granted:—"It is hereby notified for general information, in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State in his despatch, dated March 25, 1880, No. 35, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated June 15, 1880, that the right of the State to metals and minerals is fully reserved in all waste lands the property of Government. The State asserts no claim to minerals in estates held on Sanad of permanent settlement or in land held on title-deeds hitherto issued under the Waste Land Rules, in which no reservation of the State right in minerals is made, and the Jenm title in Malabar will be

held to include the right to minerals. In future sales and leases of waste lands for agricultural purposes the full right of the State in mines and minerals and the right of access and other reasonable conveniences for working them on behalf of Government or the assignees of Government will be expressly retained. Persons desirous of obtaining permission to mine for gold on Government waste land in the Wynad or of the Neilgherry Hills should apply for mining lease to the collector of Malabar or the commissioner of the Neilgherry as the case may be, specifying distinctly the situation of the land within which it is proposed to mine, and its boundaries as accurately as can be stated, together with its estimated area. Every application should be accompanied by a rough sketch of the tract applied for, or the approximate position of the lot required be marked on the survey plan. No such lot shall exceed thirty acres in extent, nor will more than thirty acres in all in one or more blocks be given to one and the same applicant; the breadth of each lot shall not be less than seventy yards. Applications will be dealt with in order of receipt by the collector or commissioner. On an application being accepted by the collector or commissioner the lot or lots will be durably demarcated and surveyed at the cost of the applicant, to whom a lease in the prescribed form will be granted on the following conditions:— That the lease shall be for a term not exceeding twenty years; that an annual rental of Rs. 5 per acre or portion of an acre shall be payable in advance by two half-yearly instalments, by the 1st January and 1st July in each year, the first payment to be made on the date of the execution of the lease for the then current half-year, and thereafter on or before the first day of the next half calendar year; that within three months from the date of the execution of the lease not less than five labourers, per acre, shall be regularly employed during the ordinary hours of labour on *bona fide* mining operations on each block in such manner as the Government may approve. Returns of the number of labourers employed per diem shall be sent in to the collector or commissioner at the expiration of each month; that the lease shall not be sublet or assigned without the consent of Government being previously obtained; that the lease shall be liable to forfeiture on failure to observe either of the conditions specified in Clauses 2 and 3, or for any breach of clause 4, the Governor in Council being the final arbiter as to whether the conditions of the lease have been duly observed or not; that the lease shall be renewable at the lessee's option on such terms as the Governor in Council for the time being may settle at the expiration of the original lease. That during the term of the original lease there shall be no liability to any royalty or other tax in addition to the rent specified in Clause 2, except in accordance with the provisions of the Local Fund Act, No. 4 of 1871 (Madras), and with the further exception of any taxation which may hereafter be found necessary to provide, at the expense of the lessees, the cost of such special police, communications, water supply, sanitation, or other administrative arrangements as may, in the opinion of Government, be dictated in the interests of the local community immediately or directly affected by the results of the lessee's operations. Without the written permission of the collector or commissioner previously obtained the land applied for must not be entered upon nor operations commenced. Waste land required for purposes connected with mining operations, but not for actual mining, will be granted on cowle or lease at the same rate per acre and under the same conditions as land granted for mining—Clause 3, as regards the employment of labourers, excepted. No lessee or grantee of any block leased or granted under these rules for mining or other purposes shall divert any watercourse beyond the limits of the block leased or granted to him, and all water running waste on such blocks shall be returned to its natural channel within the limits of the same block. Failure to observe this condition will entail forfeiture of cowle or lease."

OOREGUM GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The following letter from Col. de la Puer Beresford, Madras, dated Oct. 19, has been received:—"We commence crushing in about fifteen days. About 1,200 to 1,500 tons of stone are on the bank, which will give an average of over 10z. of gold per ton. The stone is taken first from open working; secondly, from an underlay shaft 74ft. deep, reef 5ft. thick; thirdly, from a drive from the south of No. 3 shaft towards the underlay, 72ft. long and within 20ft. of the underlay; reef 7ft. thick, and rich. The find is further north, 50ft. from the underlay. The reef cut in No. 4 shaft last week, reef 3ft. thick, and very rich; gold visible in the stone, and lots of good rough gold in the 'mullock,' or mud casings."

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday the case of the Zemindar of Pittapur v. the proprietors of Kolanki was heard. This was an appeal from the High Court of Madras, which affirmed a decree of the District Court. The point was as to the testamentary powers of a Hindu widow. Mr. J. D. Mayne was for the appellants; Mr. Leith, Q.C. (Mr. Doyné with him), for the respondents. The question was whether the widow, without the aid of the estate left by her husband, had the power by will to dispose of her property to the sons of her second son to the exclusion of the sons of her first son. Sir J. Colvile, after hearing the case for the appellants, said their lordships would not trouble the other side, and proceeded to give judgment, dismissing the appeal with costs.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ARMY LIFE IN RUSSIA.*

MR. GREENE'S reputation, achieved in a moment by the publication of the only complete history of the Russian campaign in European Turkey, will serve to secure for his present volume a very large circle of deeply interested readers. His former book, great and rapid though its success was, flew rather over the heads of general readers. This appeals to a wider area, and its merits will be as heartily recognised outside military circles as those of the previous book were wherever soldiers most do congregate. The fidelity of its word-painting, its variety, its accuracy as regards facts, and even its enthusiasms, are all eminently attractive, though we are on many questions of opinion compelled to differ from the author. For example, it is quite natural that he should have adopted so completely the Russian view of the Eastern Question. We remember General Skobelev saying once that a correspondent or a looker on with an army, if he were an honest man and without previously conceived and deeply rooted opinions, could hardly help falling in with the views of those among whom he was placed. Mr. Greene was so well treated by the Russians, from the Czar downwards, that he would be more or less than human if he did not take a very friendly view of their pretensions, a view which a longer acquaintance with the conditions of the problem will hardly tend to confirm. However, as we have said, it is not for the opinions expressed in it that the book will be eagerly read; the vivid portraiture of scenes and persons in field or quarters will be the main attraction, and we know hardly any book of our time which gives a more correct idea of the conditions of a soldier's life on active service than these modestly named "sketches." Mr. Greene has shown in his chapter on the Czar that, firm Republican though he is, he has realised some at least of the conditions under which Russians venerate the person of the Autocrat. We think, however, that he is rather rash in adopting what we might call the official view of Nihilism and kindred organisations both in Muscovy and its acquired territories. He does no more than justice to the devotion and obedience of the Russian soldier; and his chapters on the "Shipka Pass," "Plevna," and the "Winter Campaign," which ended at Makrikeui and Pirindjikeui, under the walls of Constantinople, are equal in descriptive merit to anything produced by any pen about the war, and are free from the overloading of details which would have interfered with the broad effect. But the best chapters, unquestionably, are those upon Russian generals and war correspondents. Skobelev, upon whom all eyes are now fixed, and who hardly, perhaps, frank though he was and is, told Mr. Greene *all* that he thought about Russia and England in Central Asia, has his likeness limned lovingly, as who could help doing who knows the man. Mr. Greene does not, could scarcely, exaggerate the excellent qualities of this brilliant and capable young soldier, who has just entered on his thirtieth year. Every word in this chapter is worth reading and weighing. Of all the war correspondents whom he met Mr. Greene has not a very high opinion, and he rightly lays the palm over all the rest on the grave of poor Macgahan. We cannot do better than quote some words which may be equally commended to English generals and to English correspondents in the field, for they seem to us to afford a solution of some of the difficulties which have arisen, and which are certain to arise again in British armies on active service:—

"The secret of his (Mr. Macgahan's) popularity lay in the simple fact that he applied the plain rules of ordinary morals and common honesty to his calling as a correspondent. No one has criticised more freely than he the mistakes of the campaigns or the faults of individual men, but he never did so with malice, he never used his paper to ventilate personal revenge; his criticisms were the result of long and intense thought, and were an honest judgment founded on the best information he could obtain. He applied this same rule of honest manly dealing in utterly rejecting that theory of certain journalists who disgrace their profession by maintaining in practice the principle that news, being the commodity of their business, and priority in publishing it being the first essential of their success, is to be obtained in any manner whatever, not even omitting means which would be considered utterly dishonourable in any other business or profession. According to the practice of these men, whatever they overhear by chance, whatever they learn at a dinner, or at other times when men are off their guard, whatever is told to them under the trust of secrecy, is to be used as freely as their notions of its value may seem to require. Otherwise, they reason, some one else will in some way get an inkling of it, and then they have lost a piece of property; for fresh news is the article they deal in, and stale news has no market value."

The chapter on Constantinople contains not merely a fine description of the Queen City of the World, as Mr. Greene saw it, almost in the clutch of the victors, but certain particulars of the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas and his staff to the Sultan which have never been published before. Evidently, then, from what we have said—and we might say much more—this is one of the books of the season which no one should allow himself to miss.

* "Sketches of Army Life in Russia." By F. V. GREENE, Lieutenant of Engineers United States Army, late Military Attaché to the United States Legation in St. Petersburg, and author of "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-78." London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE STATESMAN.*

THE fifth article in the current number of this "Monthly Review" states what are called simple facts on the subject of "Public Works Waste in India," which the author, an anonymous P.W.D. man, admits embrace a sweeping charge against the officers of the Public Works Department. The real motive is found in the words—"the military element predominates in the department." A paper on the important question of the prohibition or permission of "Export of Grain in Famine" is, as is the wont of this periodical, marred by intense personal hostility. Surely the question of feeding the people need not be peppered with political acrimony. There is much good sense and reasoning in it, and we can only account for the peculiar bitterness of the attack on Lord Lytton and the famine commissioners by the fact that it was necessary to disapprove of Lord Northbrook's policy in not prohibiting the export of grain from Bengal. There is little noteworthy in the "New Indian Gold Mines," except the expression of an opinion that the Indian Government should concentrate its own resources upon the enterprise instead of leaving it to others. We should have thought that the working of the mines lay within the option of the Madras Government. The discovery of Mr. Hume's pamphlet on Indian agriculture has given an occasion for some editorial remarks, in which there are suggestions worthy of careful consideration, though we do not see that mental culture and scholarship disqualify a man for Indian administration.

* "The Statesman." No. 6. November. *Statesman Office*, 332, Strand.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE Government of India is scarcely doing its duty by the public or the army in retaining two such well proven and well admitted evils as the Indian Staff Corps and the present organisation of the Native Army. Why the first, which contains over one thousand field officers, and but a very few subalterns, should continue to exist in its present form, we know not, unless it is that its abolition might wound the *amour propre* of Sir Henry Norman. As for the last, the battle of Maiwand, the experiences of the war generally, and of the Rampa campaign in particular—all evince so clearly the extreme feebleness of the present Indian military organisation that the wonder is how it could possibly have been permitted to continue so long! If there were any advantage to be had now, or in the future, from the maintenance of the Indian Staff Corps, we might overlook the extraordinarily heavy cost of that institution in consideration of its usefulness; but, in point of fact, the Staff Corps shows no gain in this latter respect. As already said, it has produced a prodigious army of colonels and majors, but only a few subalterns; so few, that the Royal Marines and the West India regiments have now to be indented upon as the last resource in this direction for recruits. It has overwhelmed the native regiments with four and even five field officers to a single corps, and it has upset the proper equilibrium of promotion in her Majesty's army generally, by causing supercession here, there, and everywhere, but without in any case producing content. Such is the Indian Staff Corps and its results; and in the interests of the army and the public it should be abolished as a costly failure.

Perhaps the system which will command most favour is the one which proposes to link a certain number of battalions together, and, calling the whole a regiment, to give promotion to the officers on the regimental system. The number of battalions to be so linked together would necessarily depend upon the number of European officers considered proper for the battalion. If the officers were numerous three linked battalions would suffice for purposes of promotion; if the officers were as few as they are now it might be needful to link seven or eight battalions together in order to form the regiment. But it is evident, from the great unpopularity of the Staff Corps with young men, that even this system of promotion would fail unless fortified by an Indian military college of the Addiscombe pattern, from which cadets could be drawn for the native army. The system of drawing young men from the British army has signally failed. It is apprehended that the abolition of the Staff Corps and the introduction of a new system of officering the army would cost more money than Government can afford; but this is quite a mistake. On the contrary, a large money saving might be shown. The first step to be taken is the reduction of the number of Staff Corps field officers to within reasonable limits, and this can be easily effected by giving the superfluous field officers—of whom there are seven or eight hundred—liberal pensions, which, however liberal, need not be more than the one-half of the incomes they receive from the State at present. This alone would effect a saving of one-half of the pay and allowances of seven or eight hundred superfluous field officers at once! Organisation is not costly, but disorganisation is. It is simply throwing away £15,000 a year on a native corps if the State does not get the full value of its outlay money out of it at least. The next step in the way of useful reform would be to inaugurate a military college for the training of Indian cadets, chiefly the sons of Indian officers. This would be no great expense, considering the gain to be accomplished. We do not see why a certain number of young

native gentlemen of good family and position should not be admitted to the college, with a view to their eventually obtaining cadetships and commissions in the service. It is evident that the native officer, unless he be a very exceptional man, is at present almost worthless in the sense the Germans understand the word officer; and it would be of immense advantage to the army, and a great economy to the State, if there could be substituted for the old-fashioned subadar and jemadar a really smart and well educated native captain and lieutenant. That this can be done we have no doubt whatever; but before it can be done there must be a clearing away of the Staff Corps, with all its wonderful accumulations of field officers. The Marquis of Hartington has promised an inquiry into the state of the native army on the close of the war. He cannot do better than start that inquiry as soon as possible, with a view to three important things—(1) the abolition of the Indian Staff Corps; (2) the introduction of a system of promotion by linked battalions; (3) the inauguration of an Indian Military College, open to sons of British officers and young native gentlemen of the same social position as their European class-fellows. Though the Simla Army Commission has not gone quite the length which we have here suggested, we by no means think we have gone too far. The fact is that the native army requires a thorough overhauling from top to bottom, and a complete and uncompromising reorganisation.—*Indian Daily News.*

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

THE death of the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass will, we fear, put an end to a very interesting experiment which he was making as to landed estates in the Deccan. During his many visits to Sholapore at the time of the famine he was impressed with the idea that a possible means of improving the condition of the ryot lay in the application of capital to the land under the system of large estates. Struck with this idea, he went into it, as into everything he engaged in, with conspicuous energy. The advice of his friends he disregarded, and finally resented, having determined to risk a certain definite sum in the experiment. At the time of his death he had taken up between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land, mostly from Government, and on favourable terms as to rent. A certain portion was devoted to a forest, and was being planted with trees, part was devoted to cultivation, and part to grazing. He had invested capital in agricultural instruments, cattle and manures, and he was determined to spare no reasonable expense in giving his scheme a thorough trial. His land was adjacent to the canal, from which in time of drought he could secure the means of irrigation. He was himself sanguine of success, and under his shrewd management the prospects were good. He went into the project not as a philanthropist, but with the conviction that it would succeed as a business operation if only prudently managed. His ultimate success would, without doubt, have led other capitalists to follow his example, and to establish themselves as zemindars, giving to the Government the advantage of a landlord able to pay the land tax in bad as well as good seasons, to the land the improved cultivation necessary to stop its continued impoverishment, and to the ryots the advantage of a livelihood irrespective of the amount of rainfall in any particular season.

We are not sure that in this system lies the remedy for the evils under which the ryot of the Deccan is now suffering. We distrust a zemindari system which necessarily gives to a handful of landlords the lion's share of the fruits of the cultivator's toil; but there is room for experiment, and that of the late Mr. Morarjee would have been watched with the greatest interest. There is no doubt that in this part of the country not only the cultivator, but the land, too, is growing poorer year by year. Mr. Hume, in his "Agricultural Reform in India," states:—"Owing to a variety of causes agriculture in India has become, and becomes daily more and more, what Liebig happily designated a system of spoliation. Deep as the purse may have been, and rich as much of our soil undoubtedly was, it is clear that a time must arrive when by continually taking out a great deal and putting back very little both purse and soil are exhausted." Government officials hesitate to acknowledge this; the exports and imports of the country at large are pointed to as sure signs of gradual improvement; and the submissive and patient disposition of the people presents all public expressions of discontent. The experiment of Mr. Morarjee near Sholapore was a step in the direction of applying the new order of things to India, to give to agriculture the advantage of the capital which the spinning and weaving industries have gained in the machinery which capital has given to them; and we had strong hopes that his success would induce others of our wealthy inhabitants to give to the land the benefits which capital alone can confer, or at least to prevent that gradual exhaustion of the land the evils of which grow in a geometrical progression. With the rapid growth of her population the Deccan cannot long produce her quantum of food unless the soil is renewed by frequent manuring. For this there is now no opportunity, as what should be applied as manure is the only resource of the people for fuel. It is not that the ryot is ignorant of its value or that he is unaware of the advantages of rotation of crops and other agricultural improvements; he is unable to use his knowledge from his poverty. Mr. Hume says:—"They know to a day when it is best to sow each staple and each variety of each staple that is grown in their neighbourhood;

they accurately distinguish every variety of soil, and, so far as the crops they grow are concerned, the varying prospects and capabilities of each; they fully realise the value (though they can command but little) of ordinary manure, ashes, and the like; they know the benefit of, and practise, so far as circumstances and poverty permit, a rotation of crops. Imperfect appliances, superstition, money troubles, and the usurer's impatience often prevent their practising what they do know, but so far as what may be called non-scientific agriculture is concerned, there is little to teach them." It is, therefore, with much regret that we see the danger of an end to the experiment, or at best its transfer to some less energetic hands. It still lies, however, with Government to encourage the experimental application of capital and intelligence to the cultivation of the soil.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.—The war in Afghanistan does not seem to have affected the import and export trade of the Punjab so largely as might have been expected. The decline only amounted to a falling off of 12 per cent. This decrease was entirely on the northern frontier, and in connection with the trade to and from Cashmere, Chinese Thibet, and Ladakh. That, on the western frontier towards Cabul, on the contrary, actually showed a small increase, equal to about a quarter per cent. This statement, it must be borne in mind, does not include war material, but only the ordinary articles of commerce which are constantly being interchanged between the Punjab and its neighbours outside the frontier of India. The import and export have lately been as follows:—1875-76 Rs.2,74,14,399; 1876-77 Rs.2,53,31,618; 1877-78 Rs.2,35,10,445; 1878-79 Rs.2,15,80,628; 1879-80 Rs.1,90,27,916. The decline has been steady and continuous, but the financial commissioner does not think it real, and attributes it to a falling off in registered value—the maundage continuing high without the same annual decline, as will be seen from the following table:—1875-76 20,81,147 maunds; 1876-77 21,10,500 maunds; 1877-78 22,43,273 maunds; 1878-79 20,41,624 maunds; 1879-80 18,78,572 maunds. The apparent decline may also be due to imperfect registration, which is also a shaky institution in India; it has not been found practicable to employ sufficiently intelligent registering agents. That there is something wrong in connection with registration is admitted by all. Indian tea, other than the produce of the Kangra Valley, is described as "foreign." The value of this tea, too, is absurdly irregular, Indian, that is, Kangra tea, being valued at Rs.50 per maund, and what is described as foreign at Rs.150 per maund. The Cashmere shawl trade seems to be dwindling rapidly, and this decline was doubtless helped by last year's famine. In the last three years the imports of these shawls from Cashmere have been—1877-78 Rs.15,28,142; 1878-79 Rs.18,16,140; 1879-80 Rs.8,61,900. Raw silk, too, showed largely in the decrease column, as will be seen from this table:—1877-78 Rs.7,01,700; 1878-79 Rs.7,16,000; 1879-80 Rs.1,86,610. The opening of the Northern Punjab State Railway beyond Wazirabad is having its natural and expected effect in diverting the Cashmere trade from the Sealkote route. Up till now fully half of this trade found its way through Sealkote. Rawul Pindi is, however, a much nearer point, and the increasing quantity of goods passing that station to and from Cashmere will doubtless continue and the old Sealkote route be comparatively neglected. The total imports and exports between the Punjab and the trans-frontier districts are shown in the following table, which gives the value in rupees:—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Bajaur ...	4,03,830	6,37,408	10,45,238
Cabul ...	26,64,264	62,75,300	89,39,564
Cashmere ...	40,97,434	28,34,262	69,31,698
Ladakh ...	1,70,132	1,57,290	3,27,422
Sewestan ...	4,67,448	8,70,611	13,38,659
Thibet (Chinese) ...	3,39,745	13,015	3,52,759
Tirah ...	63,064	34,112	97,176
Total ...	82,05,918	1,08,21,998	1,90,27,916

Difference from 1878-79 32 p.c. + 14 p.c. — 12 p.c. For the last four years the trade between India and Cabul, and Persia by Cabul, has been in a declining state owing to the want of security in the passes leading to the Punjab. If Abdur Rahman Khan should succeed in getting the upper hand over the turbulent tribes between the Khyber and his capital a revival may be looked for, for there is a large demand on both sides for the produce of the different countries. We want Cabul fruits, horses, and silks, and the Afghans want our piece goods, indigo, sugar, and tea.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE STATE OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—Although the latest weather and crop returns from the North West Provinces and Oudh show a slight improvement in the prospects the situation is still such as to cause considerable anxiety. It would be premature to say that there is any danger of actual famine, but there can be no doubt that a scarcity necessitating Government aid will prevail for some months in certain districts. The worst of these districts is Rai Bareilly, where the rainfall has been so deficient that the kharif, or autumn crop, which consists chiefly of rice and

millet, will fall far short of the average, whilst the almost entire failure of the late autumnal rains renders it impossible to sow more than a very small portion of the rabi, or winter crops. According to the latest estimates the outturn of the autumn millet crop will only be three-tenths of the average, and no more than two-fifths of the usual area is likely to be sown for rabi. Fodder is already very scarce, and the people are said to be feeding their cattle on leaves and withered rice. There has been a slight rainfall lately in Hamerpore, Banda Kirwee, Allahabad, and Hurdul, and a somewhat heavier fall in Lalitpore and Jhansi, which has to some extent improved the prospects of the rabi sowing. Scarcity is imminent in all these districts, although the danger is not so great as in Rai Bareilly. If the usual Christmas rains do not fall a fair proportion of the rabi crops may yet be saved and the distress greatly mitigated; but, in any case, a certain amount of distress is inevitable, and that it has not already begun to show itself is apparently due to the fact that considerable stocks of food grains are still in hand from the plentiful harvests of last year. The provincial Government is fully awake to the danger. Rules for the management of relief works and the inspection of villages in the threatened districts were issued more than two months ago. The commencement of relief works in Rai Bareilly is already sanctioned, and no efforts are wanting on the part of Sir George Couper and his officers to give every assistance to the people and to reduce the distress to a minimum.—*Times Telegram*.

CRIME IN THE N.W.P. AND OUDH.—The year 1879 was marked, in the North West Provinces and Oudh, by a decrease of crime which the inspector general of police begins by calling extraordinary. Afterwards, as will be seen, he changes his note, and says that it was the returns of the year before which were extraordinary, and that in 1879 they were normal. Compared, however, with those of 1878, the figures of 1879, for every district except two, and for almost every class of offence, show a decrease. Two causes are cited to explain this. In the first place it is said that the year was one of comparative prosperity, coming after two years of distress; and secondly, that during the autumn months a large proportion of the population of these provinces was prostrate with fever and unable either to commit, report, or investigate crime with its usual efficiency. Some classes of crime, however, show an increase; thus "riots increased by 117 cases" and were 538 in number. On the other hand, there were in the year 1876, which, for the sake of comparison, is chosen rather than the abnormal years 1877-78, 587 cases of rioting. In the Lower Provinces last year there were 1,959 cases of rioting. An elaborate comparison between the figures for the years 1876 and 1879 shows that the extraordinary decrease of crime observed last year, as compared with the year before, is but a return to the normal state of things which prevailed in 1876. This so far is satisfactory, but when we come to the percentage of cases in which police action resulted in the conviction of the offender the figures are by no means favourable. The convictions barely exceeded 25 per cent. of the cases reported. Of the riots of which mention has already been made, the majority, 302, took place in Oudh, and here only 169 convictions were obtained. Of divisions, Benares was the most riotous, with 110 cases. In murder, the Rohilkund Division takes the first place; Agra, second; Rohilkund being first again in robbery. Dacoities are still numerous in Oudh, and the action of the police in dealing with this crime are considered by the local Government to be the reverse of satisfactory.—*Pioneer*.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Out of the numerous candidates who have already appeared in the field for the agricultural scholarships offered to native students by the Government of Bengal four names have been submitted to the local Government for selection by the committee, of which the director of public instruction is a member.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE ASSAM TEA INDUSTRY.—The unsatisfactory state of the tea market during 1879-80 is seen in the fewer number of coolie labourers imported under the provisions of the Emigration Act into Assam. From the report issued by the chief commissioner it appears that in 1879 only 34,712 coolies were imported against 43,061 in 1878, and 31,897 in 1877. This great decrease is certainly in a measure due to a difficulty in inducing labourers to emigrate from the plains in consequence of the good harvests and cheapness of food. But the main cause is to be found in the fall in the price of tea. Every garden has been worked in the most economical manner, and as the price of labour has risen instead of diminishing there has been a natural tendency to restrict importations as far as possible. The chief commissioner, however, does not take a gloomy view of the future of tea cultivation in Assam. He hopes that the ominous signs of the past season will pass away without leading to any permanent contraction of the operations of this most important industry. It is improbable, however, that tea cultivation will extend at the rapid rate of the last few years. The low price of tea and the small returns of existing companies will check the eagerness of speculators. Much of the best land has already been taken up, and sites for gardens otherwise good are at present useless in consequence of the badness of the communications. Sir Steuart Bayley well says that the most important measure which Government can adopt in furtherance of the tea interest is to improve the communications. A quick passenger service is greatly needed on the Brahmaputra. It appears hopeless to expect that private enterprise will supply this want, and the provincial funds at the disposal of the Assam administration cannot meet the cost. The

Government of India refused to help the struggling province in consequence of the financial pressure, and Sir Steuart Bayley is now in the cheerful position of one who hopes that something may turn up. He has applied for aid to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and in the interest of Bengal Sir Ashley Eden will doubtless co-operate in improving the communication on the great water highway of the two provinces.—*Pioneer*.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—On Major Ommaney's vacating the Mooltan Civil Division he will be succeeded as commissioner by Lieut. Colonel F. M. Birch, now officiating commissioner of Delhi. The Delhi appointment will probably be given to Major Gordon Young, who is about to return from furlough.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.—At a recent meeting of educated natives of the Punjab on the subject of the extension of the Punjab University College, one of the speakers made the quite irrelevant statement that the general poverty of the people is the fault of the British Government, on which the Lahore paper remarks:—"This complaint is a common one, and when it is made in a broad, economical sense by large-minded monomaniacs of the Hyndman type it can be dealt with; but as a gibe carelessly flung out in a meeting it is difficult to mete out the exact amount of respect it deserves. We may ask the educated orator, in a similar strain of easy confidence, in what golden age in its history was the Punjab richer than now? Will he be good enough to compare the present state of the country, and especially the standard of comfort and freedom enjoyed by the masses, with the awful condition of things under one of the best of the Mogul Emperors, as described by the French physician, Bernier? That traveller's admirable letters furnish pretty complete data for comparison, and a question of this kind is essentially a comparative one. More recent authorities give full information as to the wealth and prosperity of the province under the Sikh rule. Careful inquiry would probably lead to a modification of a hasty *ad captandum* statement. To use a homely metaphor, the British Government is the most convenient Aunt Sally in the world, and everybody is welcome to have a shy. But an educated native gentleman should first make sure that he has got hold of the right end of the stick."—*Bombay Gazette*.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Western Rajputana Railway is to be opened as a through line, with or without some flourish of trumpets, as may ultimately be ordered, on January 1. Probably a month earlier than this the first through engine will have made its way from the Agra to the Bombay end of the line. When opened the whole line will be called the Rajputana Railway, *tout court*. The total length of the new section is 299 miles. Southward from Ajmere the line has been open for some time to Raipur, a distance of fifty miles. On Oct. 20, 1880, a further length of twenty-one miles, to Sujat-road, was opened. At the southern end the line is open from Ahmedabad to Pahlapur, a distance of eighty-two miles. Construction trains are now running from Sujat-road to the Nana Pass, a distance of about seventy-six miles; and from Pahlapur to the south end of the Nana Pass, a distance of about sixty miles. A gap through the Nana Pass of about ten miles of heavy banks and cuttings is the only hindrance now left, and it is fully anticipated that the rails will be laid through this pass by Dec. 1. There is still a good deal of unfinished bridging between Raipur and Pahlapur, which will take some months to complete; but good practical diversions have been made at all of them, and it is confidently expected that the line will be so far advanced as to be opened for through traffic by Jan. 1, 1881. It will, however, be May 1, 1881, probably, before all the bridges are completed.—*Pioneer*.

NAINI TAL.—The committee of experts appointed by Government to inquire into the results of the landslip at Naini Tal have come to the following conclusions:—1st, the injury caused by the excessive rainfall is confined to a portion of the Sherka Danda Hill to the north of the lake, and there is further danger in those parts which lie to the east of Cheena Lodge and to the west of Melville Hall; 2ndly, that the damage done was much enhanced by the reckless way in which the hills had been cut up and distorted by building speculators; 3rdly, that though there are slips and cracks all over the affected parts there has been no general subsidence of the hillside; 4thly, that there is no insuperable difficulty in dealing with the slips that have occurred, and that the remedial measures suggested will be sufficient to protect the settlement from further danger. The committee has condemned, as unsafe, twelve houses; but six of these only until works for the control of flood water have been finished. Even if all these twelve houses were condemned, as well as the eighteen others needing repair, their loss would hardly be felt, as there is more room along the Lariya-kanta, Ayar-putta, and Charta ridges than will be needed for many years to come. Such are the considerations which the promoters of the Bareilly and Kumaon Railway urge. As they say, "the landslip, but for the terrible loss of life, was in no way greater than the landslip of 1867, of which no one speaks." The remedial measures proposed by the committee will be carried out under skilled supervision, and for this Government has sanctioned an expenditure of two lakhs. The settlement at Naini Tal, it is hoped, will then be safer than it was before.—*Pioneer*.

LADAKH.—Advice from Ladakh state that the backwardness of the season is having a bad effect on the crops of many parts of this province. In Tankse and other districts, lying about 12,000ft. in altitude, the autumn has already set in, and the crops have had to

be reaped, although still unripe. The loss caused by cutting the grain in an unripe state is estimated at about a third of an average crop. In the Leh district a certain amount of loss will also be sustained from this cause; but in districts below an altitude of 10,500ft. the grain is already off the ground, and is estimated to be about an average crop. The night frosts began at Leh (11,500ft.) on Sept. 14 and no further ripening can be expected. It is now definitely settled that no agent (Lupchuk) is to go to Lassa this year on the part of the Maharaja's Government.—*Times of India*.

FORTIFYING THE N.E. FRONTIER.—It is rumoured, and the rumour is not without some foundation we believe, that our late enemies, the Nagas, are strutting about their villages openly boasting that it is their intention to pay our frontier another visit, December being the month talked of for the undertaking. We give the rumour for what it is worth, but we are able to announce that the authorities, feeling that prevention is better than cure, have not been idle, and, since the last fatal raid made on the Balladhun estate, have bestirred themselves in fortifying their frontier for the protection of the valuable property there situated. Mr. W. W. Daly, district superintendent of police, Kachar, a gentleman well known in the district, has been employing his leisure time most profitably, and has constructed a road some twenty-six miles in length, which encircles all the outlying and exposed tea-gardens. Commencing at Jiraghat it skirts the boundary line, keeping the gardens of Balladhun, Joypore, Pathecherra, and Isacherra in the inner circle, and finally terminates at Gooabari, a point some six miles beyond the last named estate. The object of this road is at once patent, for by its means rapid communication is attained between the stockades which Mr. Daly has built adjoining the various gardens, and should any raid be made near one outpost the garrisons of the others can march up quickly to the rescue. Each stockade is held by about twenty-five men of the police force, most of them sturdy little Goorkhas, and at Silchar there are four companies. With a view of perfecting the defence of the frontier Mr. Daly is now employed in fitting up each stockade with a signalling apparatus on the semaphore plan.—*Englishman*.

THE PUNJAB STATE RAILWAY.—The Northern Punjab State Railway will probably be opened as far as Haji Shah, the temporary terminus near Attock, on the 1st of December. Already the line is opened as far as Rawul Pindi, whither, on the completion of the long-delayed bridge over the Sohan River, trains have been running ever since the beginning of October. The completion of the line as far as Peshawur must still be a work of time, as the bridge over the Indus has yet to be put up. Meanwhile in the other direction, on the branch to Kohat, the line is to be opened to Khushalghurh on the 1st of January next.—*Pioneer*.

CHOLERA.—Between the 13th and 20th October forty-four natives and thirteen Europeans died in Lucknow from cholera.—*Times of India*.

MISSIONARY WORK.—It is stated that the home authorities of the Church Missionary Society, on reconsideration, have decided to continue their work at Lucknow.—*Ibid*.

THE TELEPHONE AND THE TELEGRAPH.—A telephone is about to be set up between the Punjab Government Secretariat and the private residence of Mr. Mackworth Young, the secretary to Government, during the durbar fortnight. It is to be hoped that this will be of greater use than the telegraph lines by which the Government offices in Lahore were connected with each other at some expense a few years ago. These, it is said, have never yet been utilised in any way whatever.—*Times of India*.

THE AFGHAN REFUGEES.—The number of Afghan refugees in Lahore has greatly diminished. To avoid a certain amount of unnecessary expense, Government have released and permitted Zakaria Khan and Allan-ud-din Khan to go back to Cabul; they have accordingly left. Mirza Mahomed Hussain, late secretary of State, has left for Bagdad, without awaiting to witness the durbar. Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan is now at Peshawur. He will not attend the durbar, he says, if he is not allowed a seat not lower in grade to that of any native ruling chief.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

GENERAL HUME.—A salute of eleven guns on October 25 announced the return to Allahabad from Simla of Major General Hume, C.B., lately commanding this division, who has come down here to make his arrangements for proceeding to Kandahar to assume the chief command there. General Hume, as we announced the other day, went up to Simla from Mussoorie to consult with the Viceroy, the Commander in Chief, and General Roberts as to the course he should pursue in Southern Afghanistan. We regret to hear that a wound which this gallant officer received in the Crimea has been giving him some considerable trouble just now, but General Hume, in spite of his suffering, is resolved upon taking up the important command for which he has been selected.—*Indian Herald*.

A RAID IN THE PUNJAB.—On the 5th ult. a raid was made on Loharu territory in the Punjab, by a party of men, seventy in number, at about nine o'clock in the morning. The raiders rode up in front of the Loharu Fort and drove off all the village cattle grazing in the neighbourhood, including some camels belonging to the Nawab of Loharu, who, while himself witnessing the raid, was unable to prevent it, or to do more than send a few men to follow up the tracks of the robbers. The latter were traced to the town

of Dudwa in Jaipur territory, and are said to have been the Thakurs of Dudwa and Rompura.—*Times of India*.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF OODEYPORE has expressed his intention to visit his Excellency the Viceroy in Calcutta.—*Ibid*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The formation of a Sylhet volunteer corps has received the sanction of the Government of India, and Mr. Luttmann Johnson, C.S., is appointed captain commandant.—*Ibid*.

THE CHURCH IN KASHMIR.—Further particulars have been received regarding the destruction by fire, already announced, of the visitors' church at Sona Murg. The fire had evidently smouldered for at least two days, so that it could have been extinguished without difficulty had any attendants been present. Dewan Anant Ram has sent a special officer to investigate the cause of the fire, which, the Press Commissioner says, will doubtless be found to have been accidental.—*Ibid*.

The son of the Prince of Bokhara, who has been staying at Peshawur, has died of cholera, as well as several of his followers.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has appointed Babu Ambika Churn Sen, M.A., and Sayad Sakhawat Hossain, B.A., to the two scholarships recently established by the Bengal Government at the Agricultural College, Cirencester.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 29,865 tons. London *vid* Canal: The market closed weak at £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. Rice or wheat at £2 15s. nominal; jute, £3 to £3 5s. for tea, hides, &c. Linseed, rape, poppy, none offering: quotation nominal. For London *vid* Cape: The market closed quiet at £2 for saltpetre, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 3d. for rice or wheat, £2 15s. for jute, £2 17s. 6d. for linseed, £2 18s. 9d. for rape, and £3 for poppy, and £2 5s. to £2 10s. for light freight. For Liverpool *vid* Suez Canal: No transactions to report. Rates nominal at £3 for wheat, and £3 to £3 5s. for oil and measurement goods. For Liverpool *vid* Cape: A good demand for tonnage. £2 7s. 6d. for rice, £2 10s. for wheat, and £2 13s. 9d. for linseed may be considered the closing rates.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

THE SITUATION AT RAMPA.—Towards the close of last month his Grace the Governor in Council called upon the official agents in the Vizagapatam and Godavari districts to report whether any, and what, vigorous efforts were being carried on for the active pursuit and capture of the Muttadars of Nedlur and Gudem Pathavithi. The Government desired that an efficient police officer should be deputed for the especial duty of following up the Muttadar of Nedlur till he could be captured. He is one of the men who first rose in rebellion, and his non-capture up to last month kept, and perhaps still keeps, the Muttas unsettled. In answer to these injunctions, the agent at Vizagapatam reported that Mr. Knox, the acting assistant agent, had proceeded to the hills with all available police, and was engaged in searching for the Gudem Muttadar; that the gang had for the most part been captured or dispersed; that Chinna Virayya had surrendered; that the Muttadar was hiding with a few companions, and that his early capture was expected. A more detailed report from Mr. Knox goes to show that the Kondakombero gang no longer exists, but that some Fituridars may be hiding in the country about Punakur, Lakavaram, and Gudimamidi; that open resistance is at an end, and the stronger gangs are completely broken up and dispersed; that the offenders are scattered and hiding all over the country; that the work for which the sepoys were called in has been done, so that the work now to be done is police work proper; that as the present police force is insufficient to hold those stations which must be held, some portion of the troops must remain to hold them, so as to leave the police free to trace out the criminals. Since this report was written, Chinna Virayya is reported to have given himself up, while four members of Virayya Dora's gang have been captured. From all accounts the work now to be done is purely police work, requiring two or three patrol parties, about twenty strong, moving freely about the country between stations held in sufficient force to allow ten or fifteen men being sent out to effect captures. Experience shows that it is only by such parties working independently and with the aid of old Fituridars that we can pick up the skulkers and eventually hunt down the ringleaders. Things having come to the present pass, it is thought that the Muttadars, too, can now be required to aid us. It is impossible for them or their villagers to overcome large bodies of men, but they can catch single men and track out small parties. It is thought that a civil officer would be able to deal with these Muttadars in a way that military and police officers could not, and a strong effort during the next two months will probably settle the whole job.—*Madras Times*.

THE WORK DONE IN OUR CIVIL COURTS.—The report on the administration of civil and criminal justice in this Presidency for the year 1879 shows that during the year 526 new suits were instituted in addition to 126 uncontested petitions for probate and letters of administration; four petitions regarding the custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics; six claims to attached property, and 124 petitions for the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors. The value of the subject matter of suits insti-

tuted during the year was Rs.31,40,000. The receipts from court fees amounted to Rs.1,36,994, against Rs.1,04,363 in 1878. Of this sum Rs.62,212 were paid on account of probate and administration *ad valorem* duties. In the appellate jurisdiction of the court 132 appeals from first decrees and 666 appeals from appellate decrees were filed. In all 739 appeals were disposed of, and at the close of the year there were pending 105 appeals and 270 second appeals. The most useful thing for the public to learn about these matters is perhaps the fact that the average pendency of regular appeals was 245 days, and of second appeals 185 days. The judges evidently worked harder during the year than they did in 1878, or 224 benches sat on 175 days during 1879, as compared with 145 benches on 131 days in 1878. The value of the property involved in these appeals was Rs.15,75,000; the receipts from court fees amounted to Rs.64,935.—*Madras Times*.

THE WYNAAD PLANTERS.—The planters of the Wynad have such strong faith in the prospects of gold being successfully mined in the district in which their lot has been cast that they have changed the name "Planters Association" and adopted that of "Wynad Planting and Mining Association." Whether the members of the association will be as successful in mining as they have been in the cultivation of coffee remains to be seen.—*Ibid*.

FAST TRAINS.—The agent of the Madras Railway Company, we learn, at the instance of Government, has pressed upon his directors in England the necessity for charging enhanced fares when the accelerated service comes into operation on this company's system, as otherwise these fast trains will not be remunerative but a drain upon the purse of the company; increased speed resulting in increased wear and tear of machinery, rails, &c., and also of maintenance and fuel.—*Ibid*.

RETIRING OFFICERS.—Four more officers of the Madras army have accepted the colonels' allowances and retire this month. They are Colonels Robert Sutton Burge, De Symonds Barrow, William Thomas T. Farewell, and Charles James Richards. Col. Burge, who is wing commandant of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, entered the service in 1848. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1854, captain 1861, major 1868, lieutenant colonel 1874, and colonel 1879. He was employed on field service in Saugoor and Nerbudda territories, in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, from Feb. 6, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859; present at Jushung, Kobrai, the battle of Banda, April 19, 1858, surrender of Kirwee, when the rebel chiefs Narrain Row and Madda Row surrendered themselves prisoners, and escorted them as State prisoners through the disturbed districts of Jubbulpore, when they were handed over to the civil authorities; was present at the affair at Larcherra, Dec. 6, 1858 (medal with clasp). Col. Barrow was deputy inspector general of police in Oudh for a long time. He entered the service in 1842, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1848, captain 1854, major 1862, lieutenant colonel 1868, colonel 1873. He commanded a regiment of the Oudh military police during the Oudh campaign in 1858 and 1859 under Sir George Barker, K.C.B., was present in the action of Sundula and Jammu, and at the reduction of Rewah, and all subsequent operations of that column (mentioned in despatches); commanded a force consisting of two companies H.M.'s 8th Foot, a wing of Irregular Cavalry and Regiment of Oudh Military Police, watching the fords of the Surayam in December, 1858, and January, 1859 (India medal). The commissions of Col. Farewell, deputy chief engineer and under secretary to Government in the P.W.D., date as follows:—Ensign 1843, lieutenant 1845, captain 1858, major 1863, lieutenant colonel 1869, and colonel 1874. Col. Farewell was also employed on field service in Saugoor and Nerbudda territories in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, present at the affair of Kabrail, battle of Banda, and surrender of the rebel Narrain Rao and occupation of Kirwee (medal and clasp for Central India). Col. Richards, of the infantry, saw no war service. He entered the service in 1849, was promoted to lieutenant 1852, captain 1859, major 1869, lieutenant colonel 1873, and colonel 1878.—*Madras Times*.

THE MADRAS CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The ex-director of public instruction, Colonel Macdonald, suggested, before he left, the remodelling of our local Civil Engineering College somewhat upon the same principles as those adopted in the remodelling of this branch of the Presidency College at Calcutta, viz., the training of the pupils as mechanics. The matter was referred to Colonel Sankey, R.E., C.B., the secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Colonel Mullins, R.E., the chief engineer of irrigation, and their replies being in favour of the director's proposal a committee is to be formed consisting of a number of professional gentlemen to inquire into the remodelling proposed and to report what extra expenditure would be incurred thereby. His Grace the Governor, in sanctioning this proceeding, impresses upon the Educational Department the necessity for men being taught mechanics, &c., which, he observes, is the greatest "defect" in the present education of students in college, and the "best prospects for employment," seeing that such men are wanted by railway and other companies much. The committee referred to above will be constituted as follows:—Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., consulting engineer for railways, president; Lieutenant H. D. Love, R.E., principal, Civil Engineering College; F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A., professor of mathematics; W. H. Wilson, Esq., P.W.D.; and two others in place of Messrs. Hanna

and West, of the Madras Railway Company, who are unable to assist.—*Gazette*.

THE LATE MR. O. B. IRVINE, C.S.—A white marble tablet, prepared and engraved at the School of Arts, has been placed in Christ Church, Cuddalore, in memory of the late Mr. Octavius Butler Irvine, for many years judge of South Arcot. The expense has been delayed by private subscription.—*Pioneer*.

THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN RAILWAY.—The Resident of Travancore and Cochin has been informed that, if the Governments of these States are willing to accept the proportion of guaranteed interest which it is proposed they should bind themselves to pay, the Government of India are willing to pay their share of the same on the capital required. The Government of India have intimated to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin that they are willing to recommend to the Secretary of State for sanction the construction of the railway from Ernacollum to Cochin, provided the Travancore and Cochin States are respectively willing to accept the conditions specified in regard to the proposed guarantee on the capital of £550,000 (Rs.66,00,000) required for the construction of the line, the Government bearing the remainder of the 10 per cent.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY.

SCHOOLS AND CASTE.—Two of the Government schools at Neriad and Kaira had to be closed early last week as the boys in a body left the school owing to the admission of some Dheds, in pursuance of the now famous Government circular. Mr. Giles, the energetic inspector, went down promptly, but what course he has followed has not yet transpired. It is to be earnestly hoped that, in spite of such defection, the Government circular will be strictly enforced. The public schools must be open to all classes, without any distinctions of caste or creed, and the educational authorities must show a determined front in a case of this sort to the already too-much pampered Brahmins and those who imitate them in pretending to extraordinary sanctity. Under the shadow of the British Crown there should be no class distinctions, and this must be eminently so in our public schools. Much opposition will, of course, be raised, and a great deal of disloyal clamour; but if Government is firmly bent on carrying on its benign policy of strict and absolute toleration and equality the over-weening Indian Pharisees, the "twice-born" classes, must soon come back to their proper senses, and must be made to recognise that under British rule the temple of knowledge is open to all.—Correspondent of *Bombay Gazette*.

ARRIVAL OF THE 1ST KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Orontes*, Capt. Richard G. Kinahan, arrived in Bombay harbour on Oct. 22 from Natal, which port she left on Sept. 29, with twenty-two officers and 444 men of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards. The following is the list of officers:—Col. H. Alexander, Capt. J. M. Benthall, A. Gibbing, W. H. Thompson, H. P. Douglas-William, H. C. Vetch, G. E. Rogers, Lieuts. N. H. Sadlier, J. Alexander, R. S. G. Lowry, Sub Lieut. W. H. Harkness, Second Lieuts. W. R. Gould-Adams, J. S. Willett, E. L. Wright, G. Hearn, Capt. and Paymaster J. G. Elliot, Lieut. and Adjutant R. G. Nicholas, Ridingmaster J. Crowdy, Quartermaster J. O. Donnell, Veterinary Surgeon S. Loughurst, Surgeon Major S. E. Manuell, A.M.D., Surgeon J. R. A. Clark, A.M.D. The regiment left Bombay the same evening for Meerut.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PRECEDENCY.—With the sanction of the Government of India the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that for choice of quarters junior chaplains of six years' service and under shall be allowed the relative rank of captain, while those having over six and less than ten years' service that of major.—*Gazette*.

LEAVE.—Under instructions from Government the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army is pleased to notify that ninety days, instead of sixty days, privilege leave may be granted to all officers serving under the several military departments of Government or the Commander in Chief who have returned or may hereafter return to India from Kandahar. This leave may be granted irrespective of the limits of the leave season.—*Gazette*.

RELIEFS AND MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, Commander Henry Hand, sailed on Oct. 26 for England with 60 officers, 19 ladies, 25 children, 924 men, 64 women, and 164 children. She took the following officers:—Surg. J. M. Beamish, M.D., Capt. Bally, 48th Foot, Lieut. G. Thunder, 2-7th Foot, Lieut. R. Oakes, R.A., Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.H.A., Lieut. W. Richardson, S.C., Lieut. W. J. Elverson, 2-2nd Foot, Second Lieut. F. A. Fortescue, 60th Rifles, Second Lieut. C. C. Lucas, S.C., Capt. J. V. Nugent, 51st Foot, Lieut. J. W. C. Hutchinson, 2-25th Foot, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Pulley, S.C., Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Hoggan, R.A., Capt. F. J. W. Eustace, R.A., Capt. W. C. Collis, 2-2nd Foot, Major and Mrs. S. Rimington, S.C., Quartermaster G. Evans and three children, 2-11th Foot, Lieut. Col. S. Parry, R.H.A., Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Kirwen, R.H.A., Major J. Haughton, R.A., Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, S.C., Capt. H. F. Turnbull, 40th Regiment, Lieut. F. M. Gould-Adams, R.H.A., Capt. and Mrs. H. F. G. Forbes, 4th Rifle Brigade, Lieut. Col. B. S. Robinson, 89th Foot, Capt. H. Ripon,

R.A., Capt. W. H. Riddell, 2-16th Foot, Lieut. A. G. H. Garden, 2-22nd Foot, Vet. Surg. W. B. Spooner, R.A., Capt. R. B. Mannering, 2-9th Foot, Capt. T. Groube, 2-9th Foot, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. C. Trent and child, 48th Regiment, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. D. H. Fairclough, 48th Regiment, Capt. R. Hayne, 62nd Foot, Lieut. S. K. Mackenzie, R.H.A., Lieut. Hamilton, R.A., Capt. G. Dennis, 62nd Foot, Capt. E. Bruce, 19th Lancers, Capt. T. Cummins, 4th Hyderabad Company, Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Capt. R. Pole Carew, Coldstream Guards, Lieut. J. C. Kitson, 60th Rifles, Major and Mrs. E. Feneran and child, 48th Regt., Capt. R. A. Cartwright, 48th Regt., Capt. W. T. Ellis, 48th Regt., Capt. and Mrs. R. Pennell and two children, 48th Regt., Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Fair and six children, 48th Regt., Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Lewes and two children, 48th Regt., Capt. and Mrs. S. A. Dodd, 48th Regt., Lieut. and Adjutant R. J. Chayter, 48th Regt., Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Power and child, 48th Regt., Lieut. E. G. Bennet, 48th Regt., Lieut. R. H. Fraser, 48th Regt., Lieut. F. M. Maycock, 48th Regt., Lieut. H. C. Denny, 48th Regt., Major and Paymaster and Mrs. H. J. Wahab and four children, 48th Regt., Quartermaster and Mrs. C. Crawley and four children, 48th Regt., Surg. Major and Mrs. T. M. Kirkwood and three children, 48th Regt., Major G. H. Trotman, 60th Rifles, Surg. P. J. M'Quaid, M.D.

H.M.S. *Orontes* left for Portsmouth Oct. 31, with the 59th Foot, under the command of Major W. Frampton, the strength being as follows:—Twenty-six officers and 733 men. It is accompanied by four ladies, eight children, forty-one women, and 110 children. The same vessel also takes four time-expired officers and 132 men from Bengal; and five officers from various corps, thirty-three time-expired men, and twelve men from Colaba. The names of the officers are Lieut. Col. R. Lacy, 59th Regt., Lieut. Col. J. B. Saunders, Bl. Cav., Surg. Major and Mrs. W. Sly and three children, Medical Department, Major L. N. Mosse, 67th Foot, Surg. Major G. I. Evatt, Medical Department, Major J. W. Frampton, 59th Foot, Major F. Beauchamp, 1-7th Foot, Major St. J. Bally, 48th Foot, Captain H. Griffiths, 59th Foot, Captain E. Jervis, 8th Foot, Captain R. Elias, 59th Foot, Captain and Mrs. J. L. Gordon and child, 59th Foot, Captain D. T. Kinder, 2-11th Foot, Captain G. N. Richmond, 34th Foot, Captain W. P. Lawler, 59th Foot, Captain J. Stoyte, 59th Foot, Captain R. Buchanan, 59th Foot, Surgeon N. M'Creery, Medical Department, Lieut. T. G. Clery, 100th Foot, Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Small, 59th Foot, Lieut. W. M. Lucas, 59th Foot, Lieut. J. F. Irwin, 59th Foot, Lieut. S. Athorp, 59th Foot, Lieut. A. D. Worgan, 59th Foot, Lieut. D. Chesney, Staff Corps, Lieut. J. M'Donnel, R. H. A., Lieut. and Adj. and Mrs. S. Watson and two children, 59th Foot, Lieut. M. W. Battye, 59th Foot, Lieut. P. H. Luke, 59th Foot.

H.M. TROOPSHIP *Jumna* 4,173 tons, Commander G. Parsons, sailed on Oct. 28 for Karachi, with twenty-eight officers, 793 rank and file 61st Regt., and 140 followers. The following are the names of officers:—Lieut. Col. W. Blackett, Majors J. J. Haywood and F. J. Fane, Captain J. L. Dicken, Captain and Brevet Major C. W. Murray, Captains E. J. Curten, E. Low, and T. W. C. Latham; Lieutenants M. C. O. Connel, W. M. F. Trotman, M. E. Archdale, H. Grove, S. Humphry, and C. J. Vines; Second Lieutenants H. Capel Cure, C. F. Baxter, H. R. Tufnell, the Hon. R. French, J. D. J. Bishop, F. B. Lawson, and the Hon. H. H. S. Addington; Surgeon Major H. E. Gillespie, Surgeon A. E. C. Croly, Paymaster W. J. E. G. Sutherland, Lieut. and Adjutant W. C. St. J. Partridge, Quartermaster J. Wilson, Veterinary Surgeon H. A. Woodroffe, Veterinary Department; and Lieut. T. Trevelyan, 98th Foot. The depot of the regiment is to be at Mhow.

THE Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, 1,760 tons, Commander B. P. Creagh, arrived in harbour from Karachi on Oct. 25, with nine officers, 104 rank and file, and ninety-one followers. The following are the names of officers:—Major Fitzgerald, Lieut. Ady, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry; Col. Fitzhugh, 5th Goorkhas; Col. Roope, 5th N.I.; Lieut. Fraser, 78th Highlanders; Col. Davis, Bombay Staff Corps; Major Merewether, R.E.; Mrs. Owen, and Mrs. Stuart.—*Times of India*.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF PUNA.—The Government of Bombay has declined to grant to the inhabitants of Puna the privilege enjoyed by the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay of electing the members of the local municipality.—*Ibid*.

RELIEF FUNDS.—The Bombay Military Relief Fund on Oct. 28 amounted to Rs.1,39,062, and the Irish Relief Fund on Oct. 8 totalled Rs.1,00,582.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ordinary annual general meeting was held on Oct. 25. The following report of the directors was then read:—"Your directors beg to submit the audited accounts of the company for the year ending July 31 last, which, they are glad to state, show a most satisfactory result. The sales are considerably larger than those during the previous year—1878-79, Rs.5,39,142-11-10; 1879-80, Rs.6,50,797-7-11. In accordance with the articles of association, Rs.6,000 have been transferred, as usual, to 'machinery depreciation account.' The directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs.60,000, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up value of the shares. This will leave a sum of Rs.24,628-15-11, of which your directors propose carrying to 'working capital account' Rs.15,000, raising the

amount of this account to Rs.75,000, and the balance, Rs.9,628-15-11, to 'reserve fund.' It was resolved and seconded "That the report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending July 31, 1880, which have been already printed and circulated, be adopted, and the dividend of 10 per cent. declared."—*Times of India*.

CUTCH SILVER WORK.—The annual report of the master of the Bhuj School of Art, Mr. d'Esperance, shows that satisfactory progress has been made during the past year by the students, the number of whom has increased from eleven to forty-five. Twenty-four of these attend the wood-carving class, which was opened a year ago; nine attend the modelling and stone-carving classes; and the remaining twelve are in the school division. Forty-one competed for prizes. At the annual meeting of the supporters of the school the late Dewan of Cutch (Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai) mentioned that there are already two scholarships of Rs.20 and Rs.15 a month, respectively, open to Cutchees wishing to attend the Bombay School of Art, and the Cutch State would, he had no doubt, be prepared to give more help in this direction if needed. It was also proposed to have a small museum attached to the school of art. Cutch is famous for its skilled artisans as everybody in Bombay knows. Before leaving for England some silver Cutch work was received by Lord Lytton from the political agent, and his Excellency's military secretary wrote that it was immensely admired. He added—"We have now specimens of almost all Indian as well as Burmese silver work, and I think I should have no hesitation in awarding the palm for richness of effect to the Cutch silver."—*Times of India*.

HORSE SHOW.—The Majji Exhibition and Horse Show will be opened on Monday, the 21st of February. Prizes will be issued about eight or ten days after, the intervening days being occupied by the judges in examining and awarding prizes. The date of distribution of prizes can be ascertained on application to the Mamlutdar. All exhibits are to be consigned to the Mamlutdar, and should be accompanied by the certificates required by the terms and conditions connected with each class. Exhibits will not be received after Monday, the 21st, except in the case of perishable articles, which will be received up to the time of examining the particular class concerned. The total value of the prizes amounts to Rs.5,595.—*Ibid*.

VOLUNTEERING AT KARACHI.—The Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps have had an accession of strength, more than equivalent, we believe, to what they lost by the withdrawal of the railway members to join the 3rd Punjab Volunteers, by the enrolment of a number of the men of the hill tribes—Mano.a—under the auspices of our new master attendant, Captain Brebner, himself a volunteer of Bombay note and much popularity in the island. We should like to see every man who is young enough to bear arms enrolled in this excellent movement.—*Karachi Civil and Military Gazette*.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The drill season of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was commenced on Oct. 27, when the corps paraded with its band in front of the Gymkhana for drill under the adjutant, Captain Stokes. The number was not a large one, there being only about eighty rank and file present. Amongst the officers present, in addition to Captain Stokes, were—Majors Bayley and Fraser-Hore, Captains Wyer, Tennant, and Kemp, Lieuts. Manson, Moorhouse, and Brown. The men were exercised in company and battalion movements, and taking into consideration the fact that the drill was the first of the season the parade was a very satisfactory one.—*Times of India*.

PROMOTION.—Captain F. O. Barrington Foote, Royal Artillery who proceeded to India on the personal staff of the Marquis of Ripon, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of aide de camp to General R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., the inspector general of artillery at the Horse Guards, and will shortly return to England to take up his duties.

NEW OPIUM FIELDS.—Our Shiraz correspondent has repeatedly called our attention to the steady increase in the growth of opium in Persia, and from a Mozambique correspondent we now learn something as to the prospects of the opium-producing fields of Eastern Africa. As compared with Indian opium, both the Persian and African opiums are virtually untaxed, and in spite of their inferior quality, which may probably be improved, this freedom from export duty gives them a great advantage with the Chinese customers. It is not difficult to imagine a time when they may seriously affect the most important branch of the Indian revenue. In Persia the new industry has taken firm hold; in Mozambique it is still something of an experiment. The Mozambique Opium Company was formed in Lisbon three years ago with a capital of £100,000 sterling. The Portuguese have granted the directors 20,000 acres of picked land at a nominal rent, and given them the exclusive right of cultivating opium in Mozambique for ten years free of any tax, and thereafter for a further twenty years on the payment of a duty of £5 per chest only. Judging by the letter of the inspecting engineer, which we publish elsewhere, the land and the water supply seem all that could be desired, and the present crop seems to be quite up to an Indian standard. From a letter, written by one of the directors of the company we learn that the plants had then attained a height of nearly three feet and had commenced to yield opium. Five and one-third beegahs had yielded 170lb. of opium, equal to the rate of 32lb. per beegah.—*Times of India*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880.

INDIAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

COINCIDENT with the publication, by delivery and report, of the lectures on the revenue and expenditure of India by the Director General of Indian Statistics, the public have had placed before them the fourteenth number of the statistical abstract relating to British India, which brings up to the year 1878-79 that exhaustive compilation of statistics which is presented to Parliament for the purpose of disseminating accurate information on the subject of Indian revenue and expenditure. This at least is the main, though not the only, object of this valuable Blue-book. Its various headings comprise the separate items which together enumerate the progress and development of the commercial and educational activity, the internal communications, and all other departmental agencies which make up the administrative work of the Government of India, however exercised. This statistical abstract furnishes a text upon which Dr. Hunter's lectures, which have now assumed collectively the dimensions of a volume, may be said to constitute a comment. He took occasion to compare, in reviewing the question of Indian revenue, the past of the Mogul Empire and the present of the British rule. It is one of the unconsidered services, which have been, as fruits of scanty leisure, rendered to India by the civil servants of an alien race who have in grand succession devoted their best energies to her service, to explore and gather together the records of her history. Never have Englishmen been ashamed to give every opportunity for comparison of what was done in India before the advent of their rule with what has been accomplished under it. Of the many such works throwing light upon the condition of things which slowly but certainly necessitated the incoming of new foreign rulers a short but most instructive one is a review of the "Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire" in India during a period which may be roughly described as the seventeenth century. This work, which was published by that accomplished Orientalist, Mr. Thomas, as a supplement to his "Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of

Delhi," contains the materials from which he deduces as the general result very much what Dr. Hunter stated in his lecture at Edinburgh. Thus he gives in a table recapitulating "the revenues of the Mughal Empire" at various periods, rejecting all imperfect returns, the following:—"In the reign of Akbar, 1593, the revenue from all sources amounted to £32,000,000, of which about one-half was raised from the land revenue. In the reign of Jahangir, 1601, the revenue was £50,000,000 with a like proportion to that accruing from the land; and under Aurangzeb, in 1695, it had amounted to £80,000,000, being more than double the land revenue, which is given at about £35,000,000." It will be seen that the computation of Mr. Thomas falls below the estimate made by Dr. Hunter. There is obviously no attempt made to equalise the value represented by such sums then with the value of corresponding numbers of pounds or rupees at the present day. But the averaging process over a century is somewhat misleading. It is really more striking to put it thus, that at the beginning of the seventeenth century the "Great Mogul" drew a revenue of thirty-two millions sterling, which, in the course of a hundred years, waxed to the sum of eighty millions, and this brings out Dr. Hunter's argument most forcibly. The Statistical Abstract places the revenue of India before the student of its pages in every possible manner, and enables him to contemplate it from every possible point of view, and compare it in respect of periods and years as well as of totals and separate items. The point of comparison that is afforded as to the land tax is that, in 1646-9, the land tax collected for the exchequer of Shah Jehan was £22,000,000, and in 1879 the land revenue collected in British India was £22,330,586, being somewhat in excess of either of the previous ten years. There is no occasion to pursue the question of Indian revenue into the comparison of the component items, their increase or decrease. There does occur, however, one thought which Dr. Hunter has not suggested, rather has he left the vacant occasion for it. He tells us that the weak point of our financial position is, not that we take more from the people than their native rulers did, but that what we take barely suffices for the cost of our administration. From this he proceeds to discuss the administration expenditure, which is kept up by the taxation, which he places at 3s. 6d. per head of the Indian subjects. The thought that occurs is whether the Government of India are boldly acting on the time-honoured principle which Mr. Thomas explains in the following words:—"In attempting to fix the fiscal returns of the land at any given epoch it must primarily be recognised that India is, and ever has been, a relatively poor country, depending mainly upon the produce of its soil and the industries of its prolific people. The revenues of India then, as now, followed the type of her own great anthills, and were built up of immeasurable minute accessions and aggregations. Going back to earlier periods we find that the whole theory of the Hindu law of taxation proceeded upon the primitive village system—that the elected authority or raja should take his portion of all gains of whatever description local knowledge could reduce into a tangible form." The exposition and defence of the administrative expenditure of the Government of India, ably and lucidly placed before his Edinburgh audience by Dr. Hunter, nevertheless was tinged by a sort of tacit admission that the cost was excessive. He boldly stated, and he deserves all thanks for it, that the civil and military services of India now yield simply

enough for a man to discharge the duties of the position in which he may be placed. At the same time, he stated his belief, which is indeed shared by an increasing number, that, if we are to give a really efficient administration to India many services must be paid for at lower rates than at present. In other words, he advocated a cheaper administration by means of English officials at lower rates of salary, or of native officials paid on a still lower scale. This, indeed, was the *ultima ratio*. We may pass by the burden of the British Indian Association's petition, as far as it relates to military retrenchment, and we approve it as far as it refers to the regulation of Indian finances in the interests of the Indian taxpayer; but, while we welcome the earnest and careful consideration of possible and prudent measures of economy, we are inclined to ask Dr. Hunter to apply his power of analysis and his skill in exposition to the question whether the principle which is described by Mr. Thomas is still practically adhered to. We hear the demand urged for a commission of inquiry into our Indian administration. We note the urgent demands for representation, which, as Dr. Hunter knows well, can but be of a very limited order, and for admitting the educated natives into a larger share of the administration, which is being slowly accomplished. These matters are to form points of, and be considered instructions in, directing the inquiry. But, in the interests of the Indian taxpayer and of the Indian exchequer, it is to be hoped that able financiers will examine inquisitorially, if needs be, but certainly in the most exhaustive manner, whether those native classes who have profited so largely by the results of the British rule, who are undoubtedly loyal and indisputably prosperous, do nevertheless furnish as due a proportion of the revenue of the country as the old principles of Indian taxation permit, and the wants of the country and their own self-seeking and self-assertion demand of them.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 23.)

OWEN, Surgeon W. I. M. S., to be second medical officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars.

FERRARS—CARTER—The promotion of Mr. M. H. Ferrars, B.A., from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of deputy conservators of forests in British Burma, and directing the reversion of Mr. P. J. Carter to his substantive appointment of assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in that province, are cancelled.

BURTON—The services of Capt. F. C. Burton are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from Sept. 1.

TEMPLE, Lieut. H. M., to officiate as political assistant, 3rd class, and posted as assistant to the resident and assistant to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity in Hyderabad.

STUART, Mr. C. A., having been appointed to officiate as postmaster general, Bombay, received charge of his office Oct. 2.

BARR, Capt. W. D. K., 1st assistant agent, Governor General, for Central India, held charge of the current duties of the office of the agent to the Governor General for Central India during the absence, on special duty at Simla, of Lieut. Gen. Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B.

GAHAN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

DAY, Lieut. J. G., R.E., is reappointed to the P.W.D. as an assistant engineer, 1st grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

COLLETT, Mr. F. H., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, is promoted to the rank of assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Oct. 1.

KER, Mr. T., is promoted from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Sept. 29.

BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

FITZJAMES, Mr. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as a superintending engineer in the N.W.P. and Oudh. While so officiating Mr. Fitzjames will have temporary rank as superintending engineer, 3rd grade.

PALMER, Mr. C. S. R., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd grade from April 9.

TANNER, Mr. T. L., is reduced from 3rd to 4th grade of executive engineers from the date he was relieved of the charge of his division on the Pindi Kohat section P.N.S. Railway.

GERRARD—MONIES—The services of Mr. A. S. Gerrard and Mr. W. Monies, assistant engineers, 1st and 2nd grade respectively, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

MATTHEWS—The orders of the chief commissioner of British Burma, appointing Mr. H. M. Matthews, manager and engineer in chief, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, to officiate as chief engineer and secretary in the Public Works Department, from Oct. 1, are confirmed.

BEAUCLERK, Lieut. F., R.E., deputy examiner, 1st grade, is posted to the office of the examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta.

NICHOLSON, Capt. W. G., R.E., executive engineer, is posted to the Rawul Pindi command, Military Works.

PIERSON, Capt. W. H., R.E., executive engineer, resumed charge of his duties in the office of the inspector general, Military Works.

WALSH, Hon. Lieut. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate as executive engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, B.S.C., officiating political agent 3rd class, and 2nd assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Central India, for eighteen months, from Dec. 5; Capt. T. H. Holdich, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, Survey of India, privilege leave for three months; Capt. G. W. Marin, S.C., assistant superintendent, Survey of India, privilege leave for three months; Mr. M. G. Ogle, surveyor, 4th grade, Survey of India, three months' privilege leave; Mr. S. Rebsch, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Kandahar Sate Railway, three months' privilege leave on medical certificate.

MILITARY.

JOHNSON Major Gen. C. C., C.B., deputy quartermaster general, is confirmed in the appointment of quartermaster general in India.

TEMPLER—Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. H. Templer, 1st Battalion 13th Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

YOUNGHUSBAND—Queen's Own Corps of Guides—Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. Col. J. J. Boswell, S.C., commandant 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, on medical certificate for two years; Lieut. Col. R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., on medical certificate for one year 182 days; Major D. Adamson, S.C., squadron commander, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate for one year ninety-one days; Capt. A. B. Clare, G.L.I., wing commander 16th (the Lucknow) N.I., on medical certificate for one year; Capt. W. H. Johnstone, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, P.W.D., on private affairs for two years; Capt. W. C. Ramsden, G.L.I., wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, on private affairs for one year seventy-nine days; Lieut. A. De V. Alexander, S.C., squadron officer 4th B.L.C., on private affairs for two years; Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, P.W.D., on medical certificate for 182 days; Lieut. H. C. Lamb, S.C., squadron officer and adjutant 4th B.L.C., on medical certificate for one year 182 days; Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas, S.C., on medical certificate for one year 182 days; Brigadier Gen. R. J. Hughes, half pay, late 63rd Foot, commanding the Mooltan Brigade, 2nd class, on medical certificate for 182 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 13.)

BEDDY—29th N.I.—Major E. Beddy, wing commander, to be second in command.

BAKER, Brevet Col. T. D., C.B., 18th Foot, aide de camp to the Queen, to proceed to England.

EVANS, Capt. H. T. P., 30th Foot, to be superintendent of the Umballa gymnasium.

SHEIL, Capt. H., R.H.A., to proceed from Umballa to Meerut, and rejoice B Battery C Brigade.

BEWICK, Lieut. R. C. A. B., 60th Rifles, to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

YOUNG, Lieut. E. T., R.A., to proceed from Khyra Gully to Allahabad and join No. 1 Battery 9th Brigade R.A.

RICHARDS—Lieut. C. H., C Battery C Brigade R.H.A., to proceed from Morar to Umballa, for duty with A Battery of that brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

YORKE—Peshawur District O., Sept. 22, directing Col. P. S. Yorke, 19th Bengal Lancers, to assume command of the district and station of Peshawur as next senior officer, on the departure of Brigadier General G. C. Hankin.

LANE—Saugor District O., August 5, appointing Lieut. A. L. Lane, adjutant, R.A., Saugor District, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general of the district.

HARRISON—Kuram Force O., Sept. 8, appointing Lieut. J. C. Harrison, R.E., assistant field engineer, from Sept. 4.

HOLDWORTH—Gwalior District O., Sept. 22, appointing Lieut. Col. G. W. Holdworth, G.L.I., to perform the duties of executive commandant officer, Morar.

ROSS—Bareilly Brigade O., Sept. 24, appointing Captain and Local

Major R. H. Ross, 2-2nd Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, Bareilly, from August 12.

ANDERSON—Saugor Station O., Sept. 29, appointing Major A. Anderson, 8th M.N.I., to be station staff officer.

LUBY—Naini Tal Station O., Sept. 19, appointing Capt. M. B. Luby, 39th Foot, acting station staff officer, from Sept. 19.

BERGMAN—Sialkot Station O., Sept. 25, appointing Lieut. Col. C. H. Bergman, 19th N.I., to the command of the station, from Sept. 26.

REID—63rd Foot R.O., Sept. 19, appointing Lieut. L. H. Reid, acting adjutant and quartermaster to the half battalion of the regiment with General R. Phayre's division, *en route* to Kandahar.

SUNDERLAND—72nd Foot R.O., Sept. 3, appointing 2nd Lieut. L. Sunderland, acting adjutant, from the 2nd idem.

GLASCOCK—CAMPBELL—1st Bengal Cavalry R.O., Sept. 17, making the following appointments from Aug. 29:—Major T. B. M. Glascock, squadron commander, to officiate as commandant, and Major C. W. Campbell, attached, to officiate as second in command.

OSTREHAN—9th N.I. R.O., Sept. 13, appointing Second Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

SPENCE—27th N.I. R.O., Sept. 23, appointing Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, officiating wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant from the 4th idem.

(*Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 18.*)

ROBERTS—Hill Depots, Darjiling—Major C. J. C. Roberts, 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, to be commandant.

DE BURGH, Capt. T. F. H., 1st Battalion 17th Foot, to be station staff officer.

COLLINS—Naina Tal—Capt. C. Collins, 51st Foot, to be station staff officer.

Orders confirmed:—

JOHNSTON—2-22nd Foot—Battalion O., Sept. 27, appointing Lieut. R. Johnston to officiate as instructor in musketry.

WOOD—88th Foot—R.O., August 31, appointing Lieut. A. H. Wood officiating instructor in musketry from Sept. 1.

HARENC—ALEXANDER—MONTRESSOR—4th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Sept. 21, making the following appointments:—Capt. C. E. Harenc, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. A. De V. Alexander, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; and Lieut. E. H. H. Montessor, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

M'NAGHTEN—13th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Sept. 8, making the following appointment:—Major W. H. M'Naghten, second in command, to officiate as commandant.

MASSY—YOUNGHUSBAND—19th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Sept. 23, making the following appointments:—Lieut. H. S. Massy, squadron officer, to officiate as commandant; and Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 20.*)

REES, Mr. F. W. J., magistrate and collector, Murshidabad, is posted temporarily to the district of Durbhanga.

RATTRAY, Mr. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Jamtara, in that district.

MASSEY, Mr. C. H., to act, as a deputy collector, and is posted to Rajmahal, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

To act as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 1st grade:—CAMERON—ALLEN—Mr. D. Cameron, from the 8th ult., and Mr. D. B. Allen.

To act as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2nd grade:—MACPHERSON—BAKER—Mr. D. J. Macpherson, from the 8th ult., and E. N. Baker.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Backergunge, is transferred to Gya.

FURLONGS.—Mr. R. A. English, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, N.B.S. Railway, three months' leave to study the native language; Mr. H. A. Coombs, district superintendent of police, Gurjat Mehals, Cuttack, for one year.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 23.*)

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, to officiate as assistant director of agriculture and commerce, N.W.P. and Oudh.

FORBES, Major W. E., deputy commissioner, is posted to the Bara Banki District.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is posted to the Gorakhpur District.

HENNESSY, Mr. R. L., assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to the Bareilly District as assistant superintendent of police.

HEWETT, Mr. J. P., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Agra to Muttra, as a temporary measure.

MILLS—The services of Mr. H. D. Mills, assistant engineer, attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N.W.P. and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the secretary to this Government in the P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

BERHAM, Mr. F. E., assistant engineer (temporary), 1st grade, attached to Muttra-Achneyra Railway in these provinces, passed on Sept. 6 the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

HORST, Mr. W. P. V., assistant engineer, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, to officiate as executive engineer of the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.

BOYCE, Mr. H. G., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, to the Anupshahar Branch, Ganges Canal.

LAIMAN, Mr. G. J., assistant magistrate and collector, to the Muzaffarnagar District.

DODSWORTH—GRANT—The services of Mr. R. S. Dodsworth, deputy conservator, and of Mr. A. R. Grant, assistant conservator, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

PENNY, Surgeon Major J. C., is appointed civil surgeon of Jullundur. FIELD, Mr. G. M. R., officiating executive engineer, Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

SIBOLD, Mr. E. A., executive engineer, Muzaffargarh Canal Division, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

ROBERTSON, Mr. F. A., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of the Kasauli Sub-Division on Oct. 9.

TUCKER, Capt. L. H. E., district superintendent of police, reposted to the Peshawur district.

HASTINGS, Mr. C. G. W., assistant district superintendent of police, reposted, as a temporary arrangement, to the Peshawur District.

EDWARDS, Mr. F. L., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Hissar District.

LIGHTFOOT—Captain Jabez Lightfoot, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major.

HENTY—CENTER—CONNOLLY—3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second Lieut. T. H. Henty, to be lieutenant; Surgeon Major William Center, M.B., to be surgeon; and T. T. Connolly, to be paymaster.

Orders confirmed:—

SANDILAND—Abbottabad Station O., Sept. 30, appointing Captain A. N. Sandiland, 6th Punjab Infantry, station staff officer.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. Smyth, deputy commissioner, Delhi, to Europe, for one year.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

DE LA COURNOUVE, Mr. S. H. T., extra assistant commissioner, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Thone-gwa District.

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Bassein District.

HODGKINSON, Mr. G. J. S., C.S., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, and officiating commissioner of Arakan, to charge of the Tharrawaddy District.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette, Oct. 23.*)

SOPPIT, Mr. C. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Darrang, is transferred to Cachar.

PATTERN, Mr. G. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Goalpara police, is transferred to the Naga Hills District.

GOAD, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, Naga Hills, is transferred to the Goalpara District.

CAMPBELL—GRAY—Mr. A. C. Campbell, deputy commissioner, Goalpara, made over charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner to Capt. M. A. Gray, assistant commissioner, on Oct. 4.

CAMPBELL—HEATH—Lieut. Col. A. E. Campbell, deputy commissioner, Sibesar, made over charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner to Mr. A. E. Heath, assistant commissioner, on Oct. 8.

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., C.S., to officiate as assistant secretary to the chief commissioner during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. L. Hare.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 26.*)

PORTROUS, Major C. A., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade.

CONINGHAM, Major H. E., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

MILLETT, Mr. T. T., assistant superintendent of police, Godavari, will be considered as having acted as superintendent of police, Godavari, from Aug. 14 to Sept. 14, both days inclusive.

DANIEL—WALLACE—Mr. J. R. Daniel, district and sessions judge, Ganjam, resumed charge of the court from Mr. J. Wallace Oct. 6.

GRIBBLE—BIRD—Mr. J. D. B. Gribble delivered over charge of the district and sessions court, Nellore, to Mr. C. A. Bird on the 15th instant.

WILLIAMS, Rev. A. A., to be chaplain of Madura.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. Robert Rice, acting sub collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months, and, in addition, three months' privilege leave; Mr. E. J. Sewell, acting head assistant collector, Malabar, two years' furlough, from or after Nov. 1.

MEDICAL.

FRENCHMAN—The services of Surg. E. P. Frenchman, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. MARSDEN—The services of Surg. J. C. Marsden are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Officers placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—

HAZLETT—HARRISON—Surg. Major H. J. Hazlett, 39th Regt. N.I. ; Surg. A. N. Rogers-Harrison, 29th Regt. N.I.
MURPHY, Surg. F. H. S., M.D., A.M.D., from doing duty R.A., Bangalore, attached to K-6th R.A., to doing duty 2-13th Foot, Kamptee.
LE MOTTEZ, Surg. G. H., A.M.D., from doing duty 2-13th Foot, Kamptee, to general duty, Mysor Division and Ceded Districts.
KIRKWOOD, Surg. Major T. M., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed in charge of 48th Regt. to England by the troopship *Euphrates*, leaving Bombay Oct. 26.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Capt. W. H. Hallett, S.C., deputy judge, advocate No. 1 circle (p.a.) for fifteen months; Major G. Randall S.C., wing commander 20th Regt. N.I. (p.a.) for one year and nine months; Lieut. P. P. Mack, 12th Lancers, to England from Oct. 20, 1880, to Feb. 20, 1881, on urgent private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 12.)

TEMPLAR, Lieut. K., 113th Foot, to join the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, as officiating squadron officer.
ANDERSON, Lieut. Col. P. C., R.A., to proceed from Thayetmyo to Tounggoo, to command the R.A. at that station.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. Col. A. P., R.A., to command the R.A. at Thayetmyo.
GATACRE, Capt. W. F., 77th Foot, to act as assistant adjutant general Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
BOVILL, Capt. C. E., 1-21st Fusiliers, is appointed staff officer of the convalescent depot at Wellington.
MOSSE, Major L. N., half pay 66th Foot, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 2nd district, to proceed to England.

Orders confirmed :—

CASEY—Sept. 27—By the officer commanding R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. C. L. Casey, R.H.A., to act as adjutant R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from Sept. 28.
KIRWAN—Oct. 1, by the officer commanding Centre District, directing Surgeon A. Kirwan, A.M.D., doing duty R.A., Saint Thomas Mount, to relieve Surgeon Major Dempster, I.M.D., of the Guindy Gaol and the sub district Saidapet.
SWANSTON—Oct. 4, by the commandant, 6th Regt. N.I., appointing Second Lieut. N. S. Swanston to officiate as quartermaster.
ROBINSON—Oct. 8, by the officer commanding Ceded Districts, directing Lieut. Col. Robinson, 2nd in command 27th Regt. N.I., to take over charge of the depot.
KELLY—June 15, by the officer commanding 44th Foot, appointing T. J. P. Kelly, assistant inspector of musketry to the regiment.
CLUBLEY—August 18, by the commandant 2nd Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. Col. J. K. Clubley to officiate as 2nd in command.
ORCHARD—LEADER—August 20, by the commandant 2nd Regt. N.I., making the following appointments :—Major A. F. Orchard, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander, and Capt. T. A. F. Leader, to officiate as wing commander.
THOMSON—CRACROFT—Sept. 4, by the commandant 3rd L.C., making the following appointments :—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Thompson to officiate as second in command and squadron commander; and Major H. Cracroft to officiate as squadron commander.
SIMPSON—Oct. 9, by the commandant Cuttack, appointing Major R. J. B. Simpson, 12th Regiment N.I., to the charge of the family payments and military pensioners.
BOONE—WELDON—OXLEY—Oct. 10—By the commandant 6th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments :—Lieut. Col. F. B. Boone, to act as commandant; Major F. Weldon, to act as 2nd in command, and Major C. R. Oxley, to act as wing commander.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed in the vernaculars according to the tests specified :—Passed Hospital Apprentice J. W. Delaney, Subordinate Medical Department, Telugu, high proficiency; No. 3,849, Driver R. J. Patterson, B Battery B Brigade, R.H.A., Telugu, higher standard; Major W. N. Wroughton, S.C., assistant superintendent Army School Department, Telugu, higher standard.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 28.)

CRAWFORD—The services of Mr. Arthur Crawford, commissioner S.D., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, special duty.
MOORE, Mr. T., delivered over charge of the first class subordinate judge's court at Nasik in the Thana district.
BAGNELL, the Rev. H. W., B.A., to officiate as chaplain of Deolali.
BAYNHAM, the Rev. A. W., B.A., to officiate as chaplain of Aden on being relieved by the Rev. Mr. Bagnell.
KIRK, the Rev. C., M.A., is appointed chaplain of Rajkot, visiting Bhuj and Bhavnagar. Mr. Kirk will also officiate as chaplain of Baroda.
BADEHAM, the Rev. C. H., B.A., is appointed chaplain of Nasirabad.
GRIESBACH, Mr. C. L., of the geological survey of India, passed an examination in Hindustani, lower standard.
Gentlemen from the Royal Indian Engineering College appointed assistant engineers, 2nd grade :—Mr. A. S. M. Ritchie, Mr. W. L.

Strange, Mr. W. E. Pedley, Mr. D. W. Herbert, Mr. A. C. H. Jones, and Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon.

WHITING—SMITH—Mr. J. E. Whiting, M.A., M.I.C.E., delivered over charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Satara, to Major F. J. Smith, R.E.

CONSTABLE, Lieut. W. V., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, officiated as executive engineer of the Gujarat division.

COWPER, Mr. G., assistant engineer, attached to Indore division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, has been transferred in the Holkar State Railway division.

WOODBURN—PURSHOTUM—Mr. A. F. Woodburn delivered over charge of his office of assistant collector, Khandesh, to Mr. Bapu Parshotum, district deputy collector.

LAMB—PUDUMJEE—Messrs. R. A. Lamb and Sorabjee Pudumjee, assistant collectors, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bhimthadi and Indapur Talukas of the Puna District.

CANDY—RAMSAY—Messrs. R. E. Candy and W. Ramsay respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Nasik.

WINTER—SILCOCK—Mr. H. E. Winter, first assistant collector, Nasik, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. H. F. Silcock, supernumerary assistant collector.

STOBIE, Mr. J. C., acting sub assistant conservator of forests, Puna, 3rd grade, reported his arrival for duty to the deputy conservator of forests, Puna.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., one year's furlough, on medical certificate; Mr. J. S. Maidment, assistant superintendent of stamps, is allowed an extension for one month of the sick leave granted to him.

MEDICAL.

BEATY, Surgeon General T. B. M.D., F.R.C.S., surgeon general for civil medical administration in the Bombay Presidency, to be surgeon general I.M.S. with permanent rank.

HODSON, Surgeon R.D., A.M.D., is appointed to the Mhow Circle for general duty.

SLYAND—EVATT—M'CREERY—Medical officers appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Orontes* on the 31st Oct.—Surgeon Majors W. Slyand, G. J. H. Evatt, and Surgeon N. M'Creery.

MILITARY.

HUME, Capt. W. F., General List, wing officer, 11th N.I. (officiating instructor in army signalling and telegraphy) to be brigade major and inspector, Railway Volunteer Corps.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Capt. H. R. Hope, 1st M.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. D. Chesney, 23rd Regiment B.N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Temporary Conductor T. Smith, Bengal Ordnance Department, to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. E. Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. A. FitzHugh, Bengal S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. C. F. Gambier, 5th Regiment Punjab Cavalry, to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. W. Thomson, 3rd M.L.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Col. A. F. Batty, S.C., commandant 7th Regiment N.I., to Europe for two years; Conductor A. Tarrant, Ordnance Department, to Europe for one year on medical certificate. On the recommendation of medical boards the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England from date of embarkation for the periods specified opposite their names :—Lieut. E. T. Stanley, 2-11th Foot, to England for twelve months; Surg. Major James Bonnyman, A.M.D., to England for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 22.)

JACKSON—1st Bombay Lancers—Lieut. F. W. S. Jackson, squadron officer (officiating adjutant), to be adjutant.

DAVIS, Lieut. A. H., Bombay Infantry, is placed on general duty at Puna.

STOPFORD, Capt. A. B., officiating quartermaster general, is posted to the Puna Division.

Postings of R.A. officers :—

AYLMER—CALDER—ALLSOPP—WYNNE—MULLINS—Lieut. F. A. Aylmer, Depot Battery B Brigade, promoted captain into No. 2-9; Lieut. E. H. Calder, No. 14-9 R.A., placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. F. E. Allsopp, from Seconded List to No. 14-8 R.A.; Lieut. J. G. E. Wynne to No. 14-8 R.A.; Lieut. A. J. Mullins to No. 14-9 R.A.

Orders confirmed :—

PIRIE—1st Brigade 2nd Division (K.F.F.)—O., August 26, appointing Second Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, 2-11th Foot, to be assistant superintendent army signalling.

BROWN—2nd Division (K.F.F.)—O., August 29, appointing Lieut. J. S. Brown, 83rd Foot, to be orderly officer to Brigadier General J. S. Brown, commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade.

M'CUDDEN—1st Infantry Brigade (2nd Division A.F.F.)—O., Sept. 12, appointing Capt. L. A. F. M'Cudden, wing officer and officiating wing commander 10th N.L.I., to perform the duties of transport officer to the brigade as a temporary measure.

FISHER—Deesa S.O., Oct. 11, directing Major C. E. Fisher, S.C. to assume temporary command of depot, 3rd Cavalry.

PHILIPS—Sind F.F.O., Oct. 4, appointing Major J. Philips 2nd n command 1st Sind Horse, to command the depot 2nd Sind Horse.

ARBuckle—R.A. R.O., by the officer commanding R.A. Sind District, August 8, appointing Major Arbuckle, R.A., to command the R.A. in that district.

SWINTON—R.O., by the officiating commander R.A., Sind District, Sept. 15, appointing Major A. Swinton, R.A., to command the R.A. in that district.

GORDON—SMITH—3rd Sind Horse R.O., August 31, appointing Capt. J. E. Gordon, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, and Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, squadron officer (officiating adjutant), to officiate as 2nd in command.

The Government of India has sanctioned the issue of horn buttons and colour badges of the pattern worn by British Rifle Corps to the Goorkha regiments, and the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Native Infantry, in place of the buttons and badges at present supplied them, with the exception of the 1st and 2nd Goorkha regiments, which will retain the white and red facings respectively; the latter regiment will also wear chevrons similar to those worn by the 60th Rifles and the 43rd Native Infantry, who will retain their present colour badge.

Just before leaving Quetta Sir Frederick Roberts issued the following farewell order:—"Headquarters, Camp, Quetta, Oct. 2.—The Lieutenant General cannot permit the regiments and battery here named—9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, 72nd Highlanders, 92nd Highlanders, No. 2 Mountain Battery, 3rd Sikh Infantry, 5th Goorkhas—to leave his command without bidding them an especial farewell as having formed part of the original Cabul Field Force. Sir Frederick Roberts begs to thank these corps for the excellent service they have rendered during the campaign. No troops could have behaved better either before the enemy or in quarters. Of their gallant conduct in action the British nation may well be proud—as proud as their commander is of having been associated with them. The Lieutenant General desires to acknowledge most cordially the assistance he has received from officers (native as well as British), non commissioned officers and men, and to convey to one and all his best wishes for their future welfare."

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.—The following field force order by Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., commanding in Southern Afghanistan, was issued at Quetta on Oct. 10. Under instructions from army headquarters the following distribution of troops ordered in Southern Afghanistan:—*To be located at Kandahar.*—D.B., R.H.A.; H.I., R.A., under orders to march from Quetta in relief of C-2 R.A.; F-2 R.A.; 6-8 R.A.; 14-9 R.A., under orders from Chaman, to relieve 5-11 R.A.; 9th Lancers, to be relieved by the 13th Hussars, which regiment may be expected to leave India about the end of November; 7th Bengal Cavalry, this regiment will reach Sibi about the end of October; Regiment Bombay Cavalry, either the 2nd Sind Horse or Puna Horse, as Major General Phayre, C.B., may determine; 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers; 2nd Battalion 11th Foot; 2nd Battalion 15th Foot; 63rd Foot; No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners; 3rd Bengal N.I., to march from Quetta when equipped with warm clothing; 14th Bengal N.I., to march for Kandahar on return of Sharawak movable column; 17th Bengal N.I., to march for Kandahar when relieved by 16th Bombay N.I., 5th Bombay N.I., 9th Bombay N.I. *To garrison posts on the line of communication.*—2 companies N.I. and 1 Troop Cavalry, Mandi Hissar from Kandahar Garrison. ABDUL RAHMAN—Headquarters and 2 companies 8th Bombay N.I.; 1 troop cavalry. MEL KAREZ—2 companies 8th Bombay N.I.; 1 troop cavalry. DABRAI—2 companies 8th Bombay N.I.; 1 troop cavalry. GATAI—2 companies 8th Bombay N.I.; 1 troop cavalry. CHAMAN—Headquarters and 4 companies 4th Bombay N.I. (Rifles); 1 troop cavalry; 2 mountain guns. KILLA ABDULA—3 companies 4th Bombay N.I.; 1 troop cavalry. KUSHDIL KHAN—1 company 4th Bombay N.I. The cavalry at the above posts will be furnished by the 2nd Sind Horse or Puna Horse, as Major General Phayre may direct. On the 7th Bengal Cavalry reaching Kandahar the 3rd Bombay Cavalry will march for Hurnai and Sibi, relieving the 8th Bengal Cavalry, which regiment will return to India. At GULISTAN, equipped as a movable column, 27th Bombay N.I.; 2 mountain guns; 1 squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry. QUETTA.—5-8 R.A.; 15-9 R.A.; 2 guns Native Mountain Battery; 78th Highlanders; 1 troop Madras L.C.; 13th Bombay N.I.; 23rd Bombay N.I. Belonging to the Quetta Garrison, but to be encamped during the winter months in the neighbourhood of Mull:—A-4 R.A.; remainder of 1st Madras L.C.; 28th Bombay N.I. The 10th and 16th Bombay N.I. and 3rd Bombay L.C., furnish the posts from Kuch to Sibi. At CHAPPER, under Lieut. Col. Lindsay, R.E., No. 4 and 5 Companies Bombay Sappers and Miners. At THULL CHOTIALI—5th Bombay N.I.; 2nd Bombay L.C.; 2 guns mountain battery. The following troops will return to India:—E-B, R.H.A., *en route* to Quetta. C-2 R.A., on relief by H.I. R.A. 5-11 R.A., on relief by 14-9 R.A. 66th Foot, *en route* to Quetta. 1st Bombay N.I., *en route* to Quetta. 19th Bombay N.I., on relief by 8th Bombay N.I.; 29th Bombay N.I. on relief by 4th Bombay N.I. 30th Bombay N.I. 3rd Sind Horse. 9th Lancers, on relief by 13th Hussars. 8th Bengal Cavalry, on relief by 3rd Bombay L.C.

INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—To be a Knight Grand Commander—His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur. To be Companions—Sirdar Bakshi Gunda Singh, of Patiala; the Dewan Ram Jas, of Kuppurtalla.

Nov. 15.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the service of the unmentioned officer of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—Surgeon Arthur Hemsted, of the Bengal Army.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, whose retirement from the service was notified in the *London Gazette* of August 24, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the Bengal and not to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

THE despatch of Sir Frederick Roberts describing the battle of Mazra concludes thus:—"Where all did their duty so willingly and effectually there may seem little room for the selection of individuals for prominent notice. I cannot, however, refrain from recording the names of some officers whose exceptional services, I consider, entitle them to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Major General J. Ross C.B., commanding the Infantry Division and 2nd in command, afforded me every assistance during the march from Kabul and the operations at Kandahar. By the able manner in which he conducted the attack on the Afghan position on Sept. 1 he has given a fresh proof of his many soldierly qualities and of his fitness for command. Major General Ross speaks in high terms of the following officers of his staff:—Major G. de C. Morton, assistant adjutant general; Major R. G. Kennedy, assistant quartermaster general; Officiating Deputy Surgeon General J. Ekin, M.B.; Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, aide de camp; and Lieut. A. Davidson, 2-60th Rifles; Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E.; and Lieut. F. B. Longe, R.E., orderly officers. I am greatly indebted to Brigadier General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General C. M. M'Gregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade. With such able and experienced officers in command of brigades success was a certainty. Throughout the long and trying march from Cabul they maintained the strictest discipline, and brought their troops to Kandahar in the highest state of efficiency. I desire to bring to the special notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief the valuable services of these distinguished officers. Brigadier General Macpherson reports favourably of the following officers, who served under his command:—Major J. C. Robinson, R.A., commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. G. H. Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders; Lieut. Col. A. Battye, commanding the 2nd (P.W.O.) Goorkhas; Lieut. Col. H. Collett, commanding the 23rd Pioneers and Col. F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry. Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot, brigade major, for the intelligent manner in which he carried out the duties of his appointment. Captain A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, deputy assistant quartermaster general, for his intelligence and untiring energy. Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., field engineer, for his valuable services during the march from Cabul and usefulness during the action of Sept. 1. Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E., orderly officer. Brigadier General Macpherson records that the devotion of the medical officers of the brigade in attending to the wounded in the field under fire was most admirable. He mentions—Surgeon Major S. B. Roe, M.B., 92nd Highlanders; Surgeon Major W. Finden, 2nd (P.W.O.) Goorkhas; Surgeon E. H. Fenn, No. 6-8th Royal Artillery; Surgeon H. J. Linton, 24th Punjab Native Infantry; and Surgeon H. Hamilton, M.D., 23rd Pioneers. Brigadier General T. D. Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers:—Major G. Swinley, R.A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery; Major C. M. Stockwell, commanding the 72nd Highlanders; Lieut. Col. J. J. Boswell, commanding the 2nd Sikhs; Lieut. Col. A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas; Col. O. V. Tanner, commanding the 29th Bombay Native Infantry; Captain W. C. Farwel, General List, Infantry, brigade major; Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., deputy assistant quartermaster general; Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., field engineer; Captain M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, ordinary officer; Surgeon Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D. Surgeon Major C. A. Atkins, for the manner in which he attended the wants of the wounded in the fighting line. Brigadier General M'Gregor desires to record his appreciation of the support and assistance he received from Major J. M. Douglas, R.A., commanding No. 11-9th Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. J. J. Collins, commanding the 2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles; Lieut. Col. G. R. Hennessy, commanding the 15th Sikhs; Col. J. W. Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry; and Lieut. Col. F. F. Rowcrott, commanding the 4th Goorkhas. Captain R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, brigade major, who proved himself a most zealous officer; Captain A. Gaselee, deputy assistant quartermaster general, who aided much by his knowledge of the country; Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., field engineer, an excellent and energetic officer; Captain H. M'L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, orderly officer, who rendered every assistance in his power. He further brings forward the following regimental officers:—Captain A. E. Duthy, R.A., 11-9th Royal Artillery. 2-60th Rifles—Major W. G. Byron and Captains J. N. Blackwood-Price and H. S. Marsham. 15th Sikhs—Major D. W. Inglis and Captain H. A. Abbott. 25th Punjab Native Infantry—Captain W. V. Ellis and Lieut. C. H. H. Beley. 4th Goorkhas—Major E. P. Mainwaring, Captain C. A. Mercer, Surgeon Major G. C. Chesnaye, and Surgeon Major E. C. Markey. Brigadier General Hugh Gough states that his thanks are specially due to Major J. A. Tillard, R.H.A., commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Col. H. A. Bushman, commanding the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers; Lieut. Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Col. C. Martin, commanding the Central India Horse; Major A.

Vivian, commanding the 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, brigade major; Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Captain C. F. Call, R.E., field engineer; Captain H. Burnley, 6th Dragoon Guards; and Lieut. M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, orderly officers; and Surgeon Major R. Lewer. I beg to acknowledge with thanks the aid I have received throughout from Col. Alured C. Johnson, R.H.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, and Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., commanding Royal Engineer. Officers commanding batteries, whose names are brought forward by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, have already been mentioned by the brigadier generals commanding the brigade to which their batteries were attached, with the exception of Major P. H. Greig, R.A., commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, whose services on Sept. 1 Col. Johnson desires to acknowledge, and Major T. Graham, commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery, who shared the arduous march from Cabul, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness from commanding his battery during the operations at Kandahar. He mentions also Captain H. Pipon, R.H.A., adjutant, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. R. A. Bannatine, R.A., orderly officer, both of whom afforded him every assistance. Col. Perkins speaks favourably of the assistance he received from Lieut. T. P. Cather, R.E., adjutant, Royal Engineers. I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following regimental officers who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of the campaign in Afghanistan, and are still serving under my command:—Royal Artillery—Lieut. E. A. Smith, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Captain H. W. Apperley, Captain J. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, Captain B. Gough, and Lieut. E. B. McInnis. 72nd Highlanders—Major C. W. N. Guinness, Captain R. Garnett, Captain M. N. G. Kane, Captain. R. H. Murray, Lieut. R. N. Milne, and Lieut. S. C. H. Monro. 92nd Highlanders—Major G. S. White, Captain L. C. Singleton, Captain R. F. Darvall, Captain the Hon. J. Scott-Napier, Captain C. W. H. Douglas, and Lieut. W. H. Dick Cunyngnam. 3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. Col. B. Cracroft and Major G. W. Willock. 3rd Punjab Cavalry—Major W. C. Anderson, Major J. D. Macpherson, and Captain C. C. Egerton. Central India Horse—Major H. M. Buller, Major J. Colledge, and Major M. G. Gerard. 2nd Goorkhas—Major S. E. Becher and Lieut. H. S. Wheatley. 23rd Pioneers—Captain H. Paterson and Captain S. V. Gordon. 24th Punjab Native Infantry—Captain E. Stedman. 2nd Sikh Infantry—Major H. M. Pratt, Major J. B. Slator, and Major F. E. Hastings. 3rd Sikh Infantry—Major C. J. Griffiths, and Major W. W. Aislabie. 5th Goorkhas—Major J. M. Sym, Captain E. Molloy, Lieut. A. B. Martin, Lieut. C. C. Chenevix Trench, and Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas. Lieut. Col. E. F. Chapman, R.A., who has held the important post of deputy adjutant and quartermaster general, has afforded me throughout the most valuable and material assistance. His services in Afghanistan are well known to the Commander in Chief in India; I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of bringing the name of this excellent staff officer prominently before his Excellency. Deputy Surgeon General J. Hanbury, M.B., proved himself to be an efficient administrative medical officer, and carried on the duties of his responsible office to my entire satisfaction. To Major A. R. Badcock, deputy commissary general, the entire force is deeply indebted. The manner in which he and the officers under his orders overcame difficulties of no ordinary nature, and the way in which they exerted themselves to procure the daily supply, are deserving of particular mention. The administrative talent possessed by Major Badcock is of the highest order, and I cannot recommend his services too strongly for recognition by his Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Government of India. Major Badcock speaks in the highest terms of all the officers of the Commissariat Department with the force, but he brings forward especially the name of Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps. The valuable services performed by Lieut. Col. R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, chief director of transport, and the officers of his department, can scarcely be considered apart from those of the Commissariat Department. I would wish here to record my high sense of the admirable work accomplished by Lieut. Col. Low and his able staff of assistants. The mobility of the force depended upon the efficiency of the transport, and it is mainly due to the untiring energy of these officers that the troops were able to perform such long and continuous marches and to reach their destination with the transport animals in such excellent condition. Lieut. Col. Low brings to special notice Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, and Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot. Major C. A. Gorham, R.A., deputy judge advocate general, has carried on his duties entirely to my satisfaction. Major C. Cowie, R.A., commissary of ordnance, had a difficult and arduous task to perform, his successful accomplishment of which deserves my acknowledgment. My thanks are also due to Lieut. W. G. Small, 50th Foot, in charge of the field treasure chest. The Rev. J. W. Adams, B.A., chaplain, Church of England; the Rev. G. W. Manson, B.D., and the Rev. Alexander Ferrier, M.A., the Presbyterian chaplains, and the Very Rev. Father G. Browne, were throughout most attentive to their duties. Major E. G. G. Hastings, chief political officer, and the following officers of the political staff:—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., and Major M. Protheroe have rendered

me every assistance and have spared themselves no trouble nor exposure in their endeavours to gain information and to procure supplies for the force. It affords me much pleasure to bring forward the names of the officers serving on my personal staff, who have at all times been unremitting in the performance of their duties. Major G. T. Pretymann, R.A., has, in addition to his duties as aide de camp, held the position of commandant of field force headquarters; Lieut. J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, aide de camp; Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, and Captain the Hon. W. C. Rowley, R.A., orderly officers; Surgeon J. F. Williamson, M.B."

HOME NEWS.

MR. E. STANHOPE, M.P., ON INDIA.—Mr. Edward Stanhope, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, attended the annual dinner of the Alford Agricultural Society on Friday, and in the evening addressed a large number of his constituents. Responding to the toast of the "County Members," the hon. gentleman referred to affairs in Afghanistan as being a subject with which he was specially connected. He was happy to think the war in that country had now come to a conclusion. He yielded to no man in his horror and detestation of war if it could possibly be avoided; but he feared in the present condition of the British Empire, with its many dependencies, that they would not be free from war in future. The Afghan war had been brought to a conclusion in a manner which reflected the greatest possible credit upon the British army. General Roberts would arrive in England next week, and he hoped shortly afterwards they would hear that her Majesty, advised by her Ministers, would think fit to confer greater honours upon the gallant general than had hitherto been bestowed upon him. (Hear, hear.) Mixed up with that triumph there was a great disaster—a defeat most crushing. He thought the causes of that defeat had not yet been made clear to the English people. So far, however, as they could at present understand—and there had been very little material to enable them to understand it, except what they gathered from the very able report sent home last week by a correspondent of the *Standard*—he did not think they could possibly doubt that a very grave error had been committed in sending out a very small army to a distant place to fight against an army known to be so superior to them in point of numbers and artillery. Another mistake was that reinforcements were not sent at once to General Burrows. They had been told that a strict inquiry should take place into the causes of the disaster, but months had now passed by and he had not yet heard of any inquiry. He could only say that he believed the English people would not be satisfied unless they knew the causes of such a terrible disaster were probed to their very bottom. (Hear, hear.) There were one or two prominent principles affecting their connection with Afghanistan, independent of anything that had happened, and independently of the war which had recently come to a conclusion. They ought never to forget that the primary condition of their existence on the frontier was that they should always be ready to resent the encroachments of Russia, and they must be very careful to watch her in the future. It was far from his intention to be jealous of Russia in Central Asia, but above all things they must have no intriguing in Afghanistan. He did not wish to suggest that Russia intended anything of that sort; but, from what had already taken place, he was led to the conclusion that they ought to keep a watchful eye in that direction. Their second principle was that they could never in the future afford to ignore Afghanistan. If people said they must flee from a policy of watchfulness which was attended with such disaster or danger he would say to them it was not by fleeing from difficulty and danger that our Indian Empire was won, and it will not be by doing so in the future that that Empire will be preserved. (Applause.)

INDIAN PHOENIX GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The directors notify that the explorations made on the Phoenix estate by Capt. Giffard, the mining engineer of the Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Company, have resulted in a very satisfactory exhibition of gold in the reef examined, which he describes as six feet wide. The directors have secured the services of Mr. Daniel Grove, late president of both the mining boards of Bendigo, Victoria, and the Thames Goldfields, New Zealand, who left England last week to proceed direct to the Wynaad for that purpose.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.—The command of a division of the Bombay Army is about to fall vacant by the return to England of Lieut. General J. Forbes, C.B. The appointment is proposed to be given either to Major General R. Phayre, C.B., or Major General J. Watson, V.C., C.B.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—On Tuesday afternoon the inaugural meeting of the 50th session of this society was held at the offices of the institution, 22, Albermarle-street, Piccadilly. Major General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S., president and director, occupied the chair, and amongst the numerous attendance were the following:—General MacLagan, Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir T. E. Colebrook, Bart., M.P., Colonel Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Cclonel Yule, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Lewin, Mr. James Fergusson, D.C.L., F.R.S., Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, M.A.,

F.R.S. (secretary), Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Mr. A. Grote, and Mr. R. N. Cust. There were also several native Indians present. Some routine business having been gone through, the secretary announced the receipt of numerous presents to the society during the vacation. The following gentlemen were next unanimously elected by ballot:—As resident members: Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Bengal Civil Service, 33, Canning-street, Liverpool; Sir William Rose Robinson, Captain R. Gill, R.E., and the Rev. Marsham F. Argles, M.A., Oxford. As non-resident members: The Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, Lieutenant H. E. M'Callum, R.E., assistant colonial engineer Straits Settlements; Mr. S. W. Bushell, M.D., Peking, and Abd-er-Rahman Moulvie Syed, barrister-at law.—The chairman said at the commencement of a new session he had to congratulate the society on the progress it had made. He had no reason to doubt of the future of the society, for the sphere of their labours was inexhaustible, and they had the services of a most indefatigable secretary, who had done wonders for the institution.—Professor Monier Williams, LL.D., C.I.E., Sanskrit professor in the University of Oxford, then read a paper on "Indian Theistic Reforms," in which he pointed out that Theism was really the original form of religion in India, and had never been wholly lost sight of by the people, however gross might have been the idolatry preached in some times or places. The old hymns of the Rig-Veda showed what the ancient faith was, and the Brahma Samaj, or modern Theistic Church of Bengal, was in fact only a revival of the ancient belief in one God. Professor Williams then gave a detailed account of the modern revival and revivalists, of which the most eminent, he said, was Rammohun Roy.—A short discussion followed the reading of the paper, the author of which was accorded the thanks of the meeting.

SOUTH EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—It is notified that eight bags of quartz, taken from seven cases, ex *Puna*, were forwarded by Messrs. Pixley and Abell to Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., whose assay shows an average of 60z. 9dwts. per ton, inclusive of the Bolingbroke leader. Further certificates from the same firm and from the Royal School of Mines give the assay of leaders on the Elizabeth estate 80z. per ton, and on the Needlerock estate at 600z. and 6080z. per ton.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

ON Friday Mr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., director general of statistics to the Government of India, delivered his second and concluding address in Edinburgh on what the English have yet to do for the Indian people. Mr. Hunter said, as his previous address had been devoted to the poverty of the Indian people, so the present one would be directed to the difficulties which that poverty gives rise to in the government of the country. The revenue-yielding powers of a nation are regulated not by its numbers, but by the margin which exists between its national earnings and its requirements for subsistence. It is because this margin is so great in England that the English are the most taxable people in the world; it is because this margin is so small in India that any increase in the revenue gives rise to serious difficulties. But in estimating those difficulties we should realise that we take much less taxation from the Indian people than our predecessors did. The Mogul revenue demanded from an empire smaller in area and less populous than our own, between 1593 and 1761, varied from 40 to 80 millions sterling; and the land tax averaged over 28 millions. The whole average net taxation of British India, excluding opium, was 34 millions during the past ten years, and the average net land revenue was just over 18 millions. Our Indian taxation also contrasted favourably with that of other Asiatic countries at the present day. In Japan, the only other empire in Asia with an attempt at a civilised government, the net taxation is about 6s. per head; in India it is 3s. 6d. The weak point of our financial condition in India is not that we take more from the people than their native rulers did, but that what we take barely suffices for the cost of our administration. We take less taxation from the people, and we try to give them a much better Government in return. No previous Governments of India ever maintained an army on such a scale as to permanently put down invasion and piracy from without and the predatory races within. No native dynasty ever attempted to develop the resources of India by a complete network of communications. No Mogul Emperor ever mapped out India for judicial purposes, assigning to each small rural district a court of justice paid for from the Imperial Exchequer. The police of the Mogul Empire were an undisciplined, half-starved soldiery, who lived upon the peasantry. The task of educating the whole Indian people, rich and poor, of whatever caste and creed, was never attempted. In these, as in many other departments, we have had to build up, from the very foundations, the fabric of a civilised government. The cost of the mere material fabric, of its court-houses, schools, gaols, barracks, hospitals, &c., has exceeded one hundred millions sterling. The truth is, we have suddenly applied our own English ideas of what a good Government should be to an Asiatic country, where the people pay not one-tenth per head of the English rate of taxation. It is easy enough to govern efficiently at a cost of over 40s. per head, as in England; the problem before Indian finance ministers is how to attain the same standard of efficiency at a cost of 3s. 6d. a head. Indian finance ministers in endeavouring to solve this problem had cut down salaries and abolished highly-paid posts, but

he believed that if we are to govern the Indian people efficiently and cheaply we must govern them to a still greater extent by means of themselves, and pay for the administration at the market rates for native labour. He maintained the more extended employment of natives to be not only an act of justice but a financial necessity. He also looked forward to a large saving from the reorganisation of our military establishments, which is now being proposed by the Indian Army Commission. But he believed that, in addition to such savings, there is in India a necessity for a steadily-increasing revenue, and that there is no use in shirking that fact. The Indian revenues do not stand still, but they do not augment with the same rapidity as the increased demands upon them. The finance ministers of India had tried to meet these demands partly by a new system of local taxation and partly by the introduction of direct taxation. Local taxation was now giving an impulse to local self-government. Direct taxation is even more unpopular in India than it was in England thirty years ago. Year after year we are assured in England that the income-tax was only temporary; by slow degrees we have been constrained to recognise it as a permanent item in our national taxation. The Indian people are now learning the same lesson with equal difficulty. In a country where the people are poor the Government ought to be poor; for it must either be poor or oppressive. No financial dexterity will get rid of the poverty of the Indian people, which lies at the root of the poverty of the Indian Government. The rigidity of our revenue demand was the inevitable result of the rigid punctuality in our public payments. The proposals to relax that rigidity were impracticable. The leading points of the native programme of reform were that they were asking for a larger and more independent share in the legislative councils of India; for military economies; for the larger employment of natives; for a commission of inquiry similar to those great parliamentary committees which sat every twentieth year in the time of the Company to inquire into its administration. They were also asking for the complete liberty of the press and for representative institutions. The Government was trying to concede many of these points, and he believed that the concession of most of the others was only a matter of time. The natives of India must themselves reform themselves; they must restrain the increase of the population to the food-producing powers of the land, and more equally distribute the pressure on the soil by migration to the less thickly inhabited provinces. In conclusion, he made an earnest appeal that his countrymen here should study India more carefully; that they should act in a spirit of absolute honesty to the Indian finances, and that they should deal with any proposals for Indian reform which may be sent home, not in the interest of English class influences or party claims, but in the sole interest of the Indian people.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S RETURN.

YESTERDAY General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., landed at Dover and received a cordial welcome from the Mayor and Corporation of that ancient borough. Accompanying him were the officers who have been serving in Afghanistan:—General Hill, General Macpherson, General Baker, General Gough, Colonel Chapman, Major Prettyman, Major Kennedy, Major Woodthorpe, Captain Holditch, R.E., and Lieutenant Childers. The weather was not of a favourable character. For the previous twenty-four hours a hard south westerly gale had been blowing, and as the time for the arrival approached it seemed to increase in violence. The sea broke in cascades of spray and drift over the length of the noble Admiralty Pier, which was deserted till about the hour fixed for the arrival of the Calais boat, when crowds of people of both sexes took up their positions on the upper terrace. The lower roadway on the level of the line of rails was reserved for visitors with special claims to consideration, such as relatives of the officers who were expected, and amongst them came Lady Roberts, escorted by General Sir Thomas Bruce, General Newdigate, commanding at Dover, and his staff, and a crowd of local notables. In front and under the lee of the Lord Warden Hotel many hundreds of spectators found a much more agreeable resting place. Shortly after four o'clock the boat was run alongside, and as it was dead low water the disembarkation was effected at the wooden landing-stage, which was occupied by the immediate friends of the officers on board. General Roberts was soon recognised as he came into the outer air, enveloped in a long brown ulster shaped wrap, and there was hearty cheering from the moment he stepped on shore, while he received the affectionate salutation of his wife and friends, the soldier-like greeting and congratulations of General Newdigate, and a round of handshaking from all and sundry the favoured occupants of the landing-stage. Mounting to the level of the pier a tremendous burst of applause broke from the spray-beaten crowd on the upper terrace, which was continued all along the pier while the party were moving towards the Lord Warden. Here the cheering was taken up by the crowd, who were sheltered by the hotel, and continued while the party were taking their seats in the carriages which were in waiting to convey them to the Town-hall. As the *cortège* proceeded through the streets of the town the passengers and inhabitants took up the

greeting, the passage being quite a triumphal procession. At the Town-hall a fresh enthusiastic crowd contributed their full proportion to the acclamations which everywhere arose as soon as the honoured guest made his appearance. The floor of the hall was laid with crimson cloth, having at one end a raised dais with fine carved table and chairs. The Mayor and Corporation, with their officials, marched in state from the dais to the entrance gate, where Sir Frederick and his companions were received with the strains of a band playing "See the conquering hero," and escorted to the dais, the whole company rising and taking up the cheering which had announced the arrival outside. Here, surrounded by the municipal officers in all their bravery, and flanked by General Newdigate and his staff in uniform, the returned officers—albeit travel-stained, storm-tossed, and weary—formed quite a picturesque group. The mayor, after a few brief remarks, called upon the town clerk to read the address, which was received with cheers, to which

Sir F. ROBERTS replied as follows:—Your Worship, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dover,—I scarcely know how to thank you for the kind manner in which you have greeted me on my return to England, and for the flattering terms in which you have alluded to my services in Afghanistan. On any other occasion I should hesitate to accept such terms of praise as your worship and the Corporation of Dover have seen fit to address to me to-day; but I feel that the cordial welcome which you have given me here is not intended for me alone, but also for those officers who have accompanied me from India, and for the whole of the army, British as well as native, with which it has been our privilege and our good fortune to have been associated during the last two years. (Loud cheers.) On behalf of those officers and of the army I accept, without reserve, all that your worship has been kind enough to say. The report of the reception which the good people of Dover have been good enough to give me to-day will be read with great interest throughout India, but with peculiar satisfaction by those who have been recently under my command, one and all of whom will feel that a share of the great honour you have done me is theirs. (Cheers.) I am glad to have so early an opportunity of letting it be known how much gratified we in Afghanistan were by the deep personal interest with which all in England, from the highest in the realm downwards, regarded the welfare of our troops during the whole campaign. The kindly words of sympathy enabled us to make light of hardships, and encouraged us to do our duty in a manner which I am proud to learn, from the generous words which your worship has used, has earned us the approval of our countrymen. (Cheers.) Whatever soldier I may be, I am a shocking bad sailor, and the tossing I have had for the last three hours has quite taken out of me whatever speechifying power I may have possessed. (Laughter.) I will therefore say no more, but ask you to accept, on behalf of myself, and of those who have shared the fortune of war with me, our sincere thanks for the great honour you have done us. (Loud cheers.)

General BRUCE then proposed three cheers for Lady Roberts, which were given with hearty good will, the fairer portion of the assembly waving their handkerchiefs as her ladyship bowed her acknowledgments. Three cheers were then proposed and given for the gallant men who were left in India, the Mayor judiciously bringing the vociferous epidemic and the proceedings to a close by three cheers for the Queen.

The Mayor and Corporation then escorted the honoured guests from the dais to a chamber where light refreshments were laid out. No long stay was made, for Sir Frederick and his gallant companions had arranged to leave for London by special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover, and they speedily betook themselves to the carriages in waiting, receiving a fresh ovation from the crowd that surrounded the Town-hall, and a running fire of cheering accompanying them to the station. Here there was a fresh assembly, from whom vociferous indications of approval were received as the party took their seats and steamed out of the station. Victoria was reached at 7.15, after a capital run of 1½ hour. Here a space was barricaded off by temporary barriers, within which a little group of Sir Frederick Roberts's relatives and friends were waiting to receive him. Outside the barriers a considerable throng of people collected and cheered vigorously as soon as the train arrived. This welcome was continued during the brief interval that General Roberts was engaged in receiving the salutations and congratulations of his friends and until he and they occupied seats in the carriages which were in waiting, the whole party leaving amid similar expressions of popular approval.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DRUMMOND—Nov. 14, at 7, Shirley-place, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Lieut. Col. J. H. Drummond, 22nd Regt. Bombay N.I., a son.

DUFF—Nov. 11, at York House, Twickenham, the wife of the Right Hon. Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, M.P., a daughter.

ROGERS—Nov. 11, at 6, St. Michael's-terrace Stoke Devonport, the wife of Capt. J. P. Rogers, R.A., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—FERGUSON—Oct. 22, on board H.M.S. *Rapid*, off Limassol, Cyprus, William S. Baker, captain H.M.'s 20th Regiment, assistant commissioner of Nicosia, son of the late Lieut. Col. William Baker, 4th European Light Cavalry, Bengal, to Isabel Marion, daughter of the Rev. William Ferguson.

COLES—BROWN—Nov. 16, at St. Saviour's Church, Brixton-rise, John Frederick Coles, to Eliza Louisa (Lizzie), daughter of the Rev. R. N. D. Brown, M.A., and granddaughter of the late Col. Alexander Brown, 44th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

SETON-KARR—PILKINGTON—Nov. 11, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Roby, Henry Seton-Karr, son of the late George Berkeley Seton-Karr, of H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Edith Eliza, daughter of William Pilkington.

TEMPLER—FISHER—Nov. 11, at St. Mary's, Harrow-on-the-Hill, John Harvey Templer, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Amelia Harriet, daughter of William Richard Fisher.

DEATHS.

ASH—Nov. 11, at 2, Cambridge-villas, Balham, James Ash, retired major of the Bombay Artillery, aged 72.

BRYDON—Nov. 4, at St. Catharine's, Dinard, Ile et Vilaine, France, William Home Brydon, formerly lieutenant Bombay Artillery, H.E.I.C.S., aged 45.

NASH—Nov. 12, at Woodville, New Ferry Park, Cheshire, James George Nash, formerly colonial surgeon of South Australia, aged 75.

SHORTLAND—Nov. 6, at St. Heliers, Jersey, the Venerable Archdeacon Shortland (late of Madras), aged 77.

WROUGHTON—Nov. 9, at 11, Oxford-gardens, North Kensington, Sophia Wroughton, widow of the late Major Robert Wroughton, Bengal Army, aged 82.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—Oct. 4, at Calcutta, the wife of Alex. Atkinson, of twins, daughter and son.

ATKINSON—Oct. 14, at Simla, the wife of Mr. C. J. E. Atkinson, of twins, a son and daughter, who survived only a few hours.

BETHAM—Oct. 21, at Dhulia, the wife of G. K. Betham, district forest officer, Khandeish, a daughter.

BOLTON—Oct. 20, at Calcutta, the wife of A. J. Bolton, a son.

CAMPBELL—Oct. 23, at Barsee, the wife of A. W. Campbell, a daughter.

CLARKE—Oct. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Frederick Clarke, barrister at law, a son.

COCKELL—Oct. 20, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of W. F. Cockell, superintendent of post offices, Punjab Circle, a son.

FITZGERALD—Oct. 19, at Mirzapore, the wife of P. W. Fitzgerald, a son.

GOLDNEY—In November, at Thayetmyo, British Burma, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Goldney, R.E., a daughter.

HENDERSON—Oct. 8, at Assam, the wife of T. Henderson, Esq., a daughter.

KENNY—Oct. 22, at Madras, the wife of M. Kenny, B.A., Educational Department, a daughter.

LE MESURIER—Oct. 13, at Kursoing, Bengal, the wife of W. G. Le Mesurier, a son.

LIVESAY—Sept. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of C. E. Livesay, executive engineer, a daughter.

MAXWELL—Oct. 19, at Mainpuri, the wife of J. W. Maxwell, Estab., a son.

MORTON-JACK—Oct. 19, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon D. Morton-Jack, Indian Medical Service, a son.

NEWBERRY—Oct. 10, at Simla, the wife of Major Edward Newberry, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

OUTHWAITE—Oct. 13, at Calcutta, the wife of H. J. Outhwaite, a daughter.

POWDEN—Oct. 20, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. Col. George Plowden, a daughter.

RANSFORD—Oct. 16, at Angur, Central India, the wife of Capt. C. Ransford, Bengal Infantry, a son.

RODRIGUES—Oct. 20, at Puna, the wife of Mr. A. J. Rodrigues, assistant, P.W.D., a son.

SINCLAIR—Oct. 2, at Moulmein, British Burma, the wife of [Dr. Sinclair, Indian Army, a daughter.

THOMAS—Oct. 21, at Belgaum, the wife of Capt. H. E. Pateshall Thomas, a daughter.

WARTER—Oct. 17, at Umballa, the wife of Major Warter, R.H.A., a daughter.

WEEDON—Oct. 28, at Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, Mrs. Pryce Weedon, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAIRD—FERGUSON—Nov. 10, at Mahableshwar, John George Alexander Baird, of Adamton and Muirkirk, 16th Lancers, to Susan Georgiana, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., of Kilkerran, Governor of Bombay.

BROWN—FINCH—Oct. 26, at Madras, William Henry Brown, of the Waterfall Estate, Anamallies, to Miss Eliza Chambers, eldest daughter of William Finch, of Hertford, England.

BUCKLEY—WALSHE—Oct. 21, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Martin, S.J., Timothy Buckley, engineer B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Scindia*, to Madeleine Helena Agnes, daughter of E. Walshe, Esq., engineer.

BUTLER—BAYLEY—Oct. 21, at Midnapore, Theobald, son of James Butler, Esq., of Ireland, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bayley, Esq., of Ireland.

OLIVER—GORE-BIGGIE—Oct. 14, at Dalhousie, Mr. J. P. Oliver, Postal Department, to Kate Gore-Biggie, niece of Apothecary W. Biggie, Bengal Medical Department.

DEATHS.

ALLNUTT—Oct. 7, at Landour, Charles D. Allnutt, late Assam Emigration Service.
 BARRETT—Oct. 17, at Ali Musjid, Richard Barrett, quartermaster, 1-18th, the Royal Irish.
 FRANKUM—Oct. 19, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of G. C. Frankum, aged 26.
 COCKBURN—Oct. 23, at Bangalore, Charles Alexander Hugh, the son of Alexander and Edith Cockburn, aged 3.
 COLLEDGE—Oct. 17, at Madras, Nina Ida, the wife of Lancelot Dent Colledge, aged 20.
 DONAGHEY—Oct. 22, at Indore, Central India, Timothy Dodds, infant son of William John and Mary Donaghey.
 FRASER—Oct. 19, in the Red Sea, on board the P. and O. steamer, Joanna Mary, wife of Dr. A. S. Fraser, Puna.
 JOHNSTON—Oct. 18, at Calcutta, Louise Winifred, the daughter of H. and E. Albertine Johnson, aged 3 months.
 MICHAEL—Oct. 16, at Calcutta, Miss Catherine Michael, aged 74.
 NICOLSON—August 4, at sea, on board the P. and O. steamship *Nepaul*, Robert, manager, Jungle Methalo Indigo Concern, Manipur, Bengal, son of Major Nicolson.
 OBBARD—Oct. 21, at Palamcottah, Hosanna Lily Marion Obbard, the wife of Lieut. Col. T. Obbard.
 PEARSON—Oct. 24, at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Charles, the beloved son of P. Pearson, aged 3.
 RAVENSHAW—Oct. 15, at Mainpuri, Herbert Edward Ravenshaw, Central India Horse, aged 26.
 SHATTOCK—Oct. 17, at Dinapore, Frederick Foster Shattock, assistant traffic superintendent, E.I.R., aged 38.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 13. Erin's Isle, Calcutta; Erato, Calcutta; Formosa, Bassein; Benan, Akyab; Julia (s), Pomaron; Clarinda (s), Taganrog; Adjutant (s), Calcutta.—15. Saron, Akyab; Mercury, Madras; Cleomene, Calcutta; Asca (s), Shanghai; Legislator (s), Calcutta.—16. Deveron, Calcutta; County of Haddington, Akyab; Scottish Minstrel, Bassein; Clan Alpine (s), Cyenus (s), and City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Eldorado (s), Colombo.
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 19. Busheer (s) and Africa (s), Rangoon; Prince Lucien, Bombay; Zenobia, Mauritius; Futtel Barry, Jeddah; Arthurstone, Liverpool.—21. Maharani (s), Moulmein; Sydney Dacres, London; Lottie Warren, Bombay.—22. Culna (s), Bombay; Satara (s), Camorta; Byculla (s), Colombo; Nepaul (s), London.—23. Chupra (s), Bombay; Inventor (s), Liverpool; Celtic (s), Jeddah.—24. Viceroy (s), London.—25. Camelot (s), London; Mercedes (s), Raweyyah.—6. Comilla (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 13.—Merkara (s), London; Herat, Liverpool.
 BOMBAY.—Oct. 23. Cicero (s), London; Coconada (s), Karachi; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Columbian (s), Jeddah; Red Cross, Rangoon; Belle Flower, Mauritius.—24. Gipsy Queen, Mauritius.—25. Peshwa (s), Calcutta; County of Kinross, North Shields; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi; Wolviston (s), Cardiff.—26. Vorwaerts (s), Trieste; Acorn, Mauritius; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Surat (s), Suez; Lombardy (s), Shanghai.—28. Helena (s), Glasgow; I.G. May Frere, Bangkok.—29. Chinsura (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 15.—Crown, Penarth.
 MADRAS.—Oct. 22. Chanda (s), Bombay.—23. Asia (s), Rangoon.—27. Manora (s) and Khandalla (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 14.—Pekin (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 13. Cochin, Calcutta; Agnes Wilson, Natal; J. H. Love, Batavia; Coimbatore, Singapore; Roman (s), Cape Town.—15. Lioness, Colombo.—16. Tamerlane, Shanghai; Doune Castle, Singapore; Hugh Ewing, Port Natal; Sybilla (s), Brindisi; Mary Lee, Penang; Taunton, Singapore.—16. Winton (s), Bombay; Leverier (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 19. Majestic and Mountaineer.—23. Kilwa (s) and Peter Stuart.—24. Maharrata (s), Manora (s), Maritime Union, and Clairmont; Sirdhana (s), Euphrates, Ben Rhydding, and Alnwick Castle.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 23. Sumatra (s), Venice; Hutton (s), Jeddah; Marlborough, Colombo; Gazelle, Chittagong; Puttialla (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; British Crown, Balasore; Acacia, Cochin.—25. Brodick Castle, Calcutta; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.—26. H.M. Euphrates (s), England; Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Huzara (s), Galle; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—27. H.M. Jumna (s), Karachi; Ben Alder (s), Rangoon; Clan Gordon (s), Jeddah.—28. Arrow (s), Kutch Mandevie; Peshwa (s), Coast and Calcutta; Chindwara (s), Rangoon via Cochin; Socotra (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—29. Geelong (s), China, &c.; Maharajah (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 13.—Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.
 MADRAS.—Oct. 20. Meinam (s), Galle (s) Rajpootana (s), Bombay; Viceroy (s), Calcutta.—22. Rollo, Calcutta; Blackwall, London.—23. Chanda (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Khedive*, Oct. 18.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Lyster and three infants, Mr. Skilleter, Mr. and Mrs. Egair

and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman and child, Mr. Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. Coxen, infant, Miss Coxen, and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Brayshaw, Miss Watterson, Mr. and Mrs. Ebsworthy and two children, Misses Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle and infant, Mr. Phalempin, Mr. Haslam, Mr. M. S. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock, Miss Williams, Mrs. White, Mrs. Cornell, Mr. W. Souttar, Mr. Sperling, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. Venning, Mrs. Tucker and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Hodggar, Mr. A. Hill, Miss Clark, Mr. H. Deadman, Mr. Chubb, Mrs. Haddwell and child, Miss Freestone, Miss Sinclair, Mr. G. Crafter, Col. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Hayward, Mrs. Davies, and Miss Marshall. From Venice: Mr. McNeil and brother, Mr. J. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie and infant, Col. and Mrs. Beadon and child, Mr. Parpia, Rev. S. B. Coles, Mr. H. G. Sharp, Mr., Mrs., and Miss M'Nabb, Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand and child, Mrs. Fraser, Col. Ross Church, Dr. Jackson, Capt. W. L. Searle, Mr. W. Ramsay, Mr. F. Vincent, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. Manderson, Col. Vibart, Mr. P. Scott, Mr. Bristowe, Mr. P. Hall, Mr. Thornhill, and Mr. Mullaly. From Suez: Mr. Haydon.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khiva*, Nov. 6.—From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Bishop and children. From Hong Kong: Surg. Bolster and Mr. Nunn. From Singapore: Lieut. Bastard. From Penang: Rev. G. Walker. From Galle: Major Osner, Lieut. Proby, and Lieut. Copping. From Bombay: Mr. French and Mr. E. Heptoola. From Suez: Mr. W. H. Dowling and Mr. and Mrs. White. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mr. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Saunders, and Lieut. Clarke.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Thibet*, Nov. 1.—From Bombay: Lord E. Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, Miss Hannett, Major Walker, Mr. Moore, Col. Blair, Col. Purvis, Lieut. Cotton, and Major Hogg. At Venice: Lieut. Mack, Mr. Sterndale, and Capt. Farquhar.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, Oct. 26.—From Southampton: Commander G. W. Hand, Messrs. F. and H. Wilson, Rev. T. Corfield, Miss Gordon, Mr. J. E. Platt, Mr. T. Radcliffe, Mr. T. W. Brooks, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. Stoehr, Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Fannin, Mr. Ghose, Mr. Gordon, Mr. James Smeaton, Mr. T. Nelson, Mr. Cusson, Miss Hume, Mr. W. Lucas, Mr. A. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tarry and two children, Mr. A. Gardener, and Mr. W. H. Willock. From Venice: Mr. J. A. D. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Tremlett, Mr. J. H. Froeschmann, Mr. Munday, Mr. A. Weeks, Mr. C. D. Leggart, Mr. J. G. Charles, Mr. Insell, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Meyers, Lieut. and Mrs. Michell, Mr. Firebrace and two daughters, Major and Mrs. J. B. Sparks, and Mr. T. W. Paplow and two daughters. From Brindisi: Mr. P. W. Wilson, Mr. A. E. Keell, Major and Mrs. Gordon Young and daughter, Mrs. Kinling, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dane, Mrs. Money and infant, Mr. R. Riddell, Mr. C. B. Jourdain, Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Hensch, Mr. A. M. Hayes, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Barry, Mr. H. R. M'Jones, Mr. G. C. Sconce, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Court, Major Hay, Mr. A. W. Mackie, Mr. H. S. Taylor, Mr. J. G. A. Baird, Mr. G. Duncombe, Mr. Messop, Major Vibart, Mr. G. E. Paul, Mr. Quinlan, and Mr. Gubtay.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Sumatra*, Nov. 14.—From Bombay: Capt. C. Wyllie, Capt. Holdich, Col. H. H. Gough, V.C., C.B., Capt. F. D. Ba tie, Lieut. M. C. Collis, Mr. E. Dobbs, Mr. A. Bedford, Dr. W. J. S. Hastings, Mr. S. E. Childers, Col. D. S. Barrow, Mrs. J. Cleghorn, Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., Mrs. W. Chowne and child, Major G. F. Prettyman, Major Kennedy, Major Gen. J. Hills, V.C., C.B., Mrs. R. M. Edwards, Brigadier Gen. Baker, C.B., Brigadier Gen. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Major R. G. Woodthorpe, Capt. Hughes Hallett, Lieut. Col. Fitzhugh, Capt. F. Call, Lieut. Col. Rowland, Mrs. Brownlow and infant, Mr. Thomas Willson, Col. H. H. Wemyss, Lieut. Col. Chapman, and Mr. James Linnay. From Alexandria: Mr. G. F. Stuntet and two friends and Mr. C. Vincent.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Cathay*, Nov. 3.—For Bombay: Mrs. Stewart and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. E. Combe and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall and child, Mrs. Henderson and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jacob, Misses de Rerzy, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Cook, Mrs. A. Thornton, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mr. M'Cauley, Mr. Ash, Mrs. Bartoo, Mr. and Mrs. Whalley and child, Mrs. and Miss Merriman, Miss Bulkley, Mrs. Pullar, Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. H. Howell, Surg. Major Govan, Col. C. Clarke, Mr. W. A. Watson, and Dr. Sherrin. For Malta: Lady A. Kerr and children, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Hinton, Mr. Fremantle, Mr. Mills, Mr. Adams, Mrs. Mills, Hon. Mrs. Scott, and Mr. Nimmo. For Melbourne via Bombay: Mrs. and two Misses Duerdin and Mr. F. W. Miller. For Gibraltar: Capt. and Mrs. Prevost and children, Capt. and Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Hunt, Mr. Goodwyer, Col. Holdsworth, Mr. Bracebridge, Mr. Fernie, Mrs. and Miss Hippisley, Major Hon. R. Napier, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Barrington. For Port Said: Mrs. Marriott and children and Rev. D. Barry. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Mr. S. R. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruffe, Mr. E. Woodruffe, Mr. William-on, Mr. H. Baylis, Mr. Cordes, and Mr. Brayshaw. For Aden: Mrs. Hunter. For Sydney via Bombay: Mr. Stevenson and Mr. and Miss Collins. For Port Chalmers: Miss Nicholls.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Thibet*, Nov. 12.—For Bombay: Mr. W. P. Dunlop, Mr. Browning, Capt. and Mrs. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gordon, Mr. Boxwell, Col. Mylne, Miss Macleod, Surg. and Mr. Lewtas, Mr. Smith, Mr. Reuttenberg, Mr. King, Surg. Major Kilkelly, Mr. Brown, and Col. Davidson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie, Mrs. Brooke, the Marchioness of Ripon, Earl de Grey, Mr. Fitzwilliam, Capt. and Lady Clough Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and children, Mr. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Col. M'Nair, Dr. Wyndowe, Col. Waddington, Col. Thomson, Col. Chesney, Mr. Moberley, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Graham, Mr. Lyall, Miss Burney, Sir W. de Souza, Gen. Sir M. Biddulph, Capt. Barlow, Mr. Newman, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Sterndale, Mr. F. and Miss Barrow. For Alexandria: Hon. C. and Mr. Berkeley.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	105½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	710
Bank of Bengal	500	745kd.
Bank of Madras	500	620kd.
Agra	500	113
Chartered of India and China	500	270
Chartered Mercantile	500	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	500	400
National of India	500	103
Oriental	500	230

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	700ex pth
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkbar Cotton	2,850	1,115
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1135
Apollo (small shares)	2,400	475
Bellary	1,000	510kd.
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	410
New Indian	350	137½
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	52
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	750
Chollera Ginning	300	220
East India	1,000	1,085
Fort	8,500	2,400
French	500	415
Sind	750	500
Mofussil	400	275
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,130
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	445
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1,475
Anglo-Indian	100	94
Alfred Manufacturing	500	565 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,200
Bhowanagar Mills	2,000	450
Bombay United	1,000	940 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	850
Central India S. W. and M.	500	735
Coorla Mills	1,000	785
D. Spinning	2,000	470
Hindustan	1,000	1,075
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	750
Khandeish	1,000	990
Madras	1,250	570
Manchester United	1,000	1,465
Manchester Spinning	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	170
National Spinning	1,000	1275
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,020
Oriental	625	665
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	275
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	840
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,035
Victoria Mills	1,000	780

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-7	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	140 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,075
India Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	415
Treacher and Co.	500	700
Thacker and Co.	100	140

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 9614	to 97 2
4% of 1870 (1883)	101 4	to 101 8
4% of 1871 (1884)	96 14	to 97 2
4% of 1878-79 (1892)	105 4	to 105 6
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	105 4	to 100 6
4% Debentures of 1867	106 8	to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105	8 to 106 0
of 1865 (1885)	106 0	to 106 8
of 1866 (1886)	106 8	to 107 0
of 1867 (1887)	107 0	to 108 0
of 1870 (1890)	108 0	to 108 8
of 1872 (1892)	108 8	to 109 0
of 1878 (1898)	174	4 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	110	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal	500	745 to
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to
Delhi and London	235	180 to 182
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	12½	106 to
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	110	110 to
Barnagore Jute	170	66 to
Bengal Coal	1000	1725 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballaghatta Jute	100	20 to
Bengal Mills	1275	to
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	62 to 63
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	85 to
Burrakur Coal	100	120 to
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	4 to 5
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	114 to
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	12 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	78 to
Eastern Bengal Railway	120	to
East Indian Railway	220	to
Equitable Coal	250	220 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	40 to
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	235 to 237½
Gouripore	100	73 to 74
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	77 to 78
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1400 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	115 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	405 to
Nanthore Indigo	30	3 to
New Beerhoom Coal	100	102 to 105
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	3 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	to
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	98 to 99
Ranegunge Coal Association	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press	90	102 to 104
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	to
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 250
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	to
Seebpore Jute Manufactory	100	58 to
Strand Bank Press	100	114 to
Watson's Patent Press	100	114 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	90 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amuckie	100	55 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Assam	100	550 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	35 to
Do. contributory	80	23 to
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	20 to
Do. contributory	100	103 to
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	75 to
Central Cachar	200	80 to
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	40 to 50
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	350 to 355
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to
Giel' (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to
Grob (Assam)	100	210 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to
Hoolmarce (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	40 to
Indian Terai	500	500 to
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to
Jheeri Ghar (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to
Do. contributory	200	45 to
Kutal (Cachar)	100	6 to 7
Lakatoora (Syhet)	5000	12000 to
Longview (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Loobah	100	80 to
Lower Assam	100	115 to 120
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	5 to
Majagram Cachar	100	120 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Do. contributory	100	45 to
Moran (Assam)	90	35 to
Mothola (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Do. contributory	100	80 to
Mungledye (Assam)	90	70 to
Muttuck (Assam)	100	to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nuwampore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Rutabare (Assam)	100	40 to
Sapakat	100	104 to 105
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to
Singli (Darjiling)	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	30 to

MADRAS.—Oct. 28.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	4½ to 5 pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	4½ to 4¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	7 to 1½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1887)	¾ to 1 dis
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
	Rs. 8 13-16d.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 7 15-16d.
Banks, demand	Do. Tele.	Do. 1-16d.	Do. 8 3-16d.
Do. 6 mo. sight	Do. 8 31-32d.	Do. 8½d.	Do. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Do. 8 29-32d.	Do. 8d.	Do. 8 1-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	Do. 8 7-32d.	Do. 8½d.	
Do. 3 do.	Do. 8 d. 1-16		
Doc. 6 mo sight	Do. 8 15-32d.	Do. 8½d.	Do. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Do. 8 5-16d.	Do. 8 9-32d.	

LONDON.—Nov. 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1888	104½ to 105
4	India Enforced Paper	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1885	to
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 88
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	to
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	45 to 50pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	45 to 50pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	103 to 105
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
6	Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	141 to 143
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B 1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	129 to 131
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 do.	all	to
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	109 to 111
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Scind, Pun., & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	3 to 5pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	to
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 9¾
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12¾
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	9½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900	—	102 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
Indo-European	25	24 to 25

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	to
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21 to 22
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	38½ to 39½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	17½ to 18½dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19½ to 20½

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agricultural of Mauritius	1	¾ to	1½pm	
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to	7	
Ceylon Company	all	— to	—	
Do.	1½	— to	—	
Do.	8	— to	—	
Credit Foncier de Mauritius	10	1 to	2 pm	
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1½ to	1½	
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1½ to	2½pm	
Hunaxeria Coffee	10	3 to	4	
Moyar Coffee	5	4 to	4½	
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	1½ to	1½dis	
Ouvah Coffee	10	10 to	12½	
Penninsular and Oriental Steam	50	55 to	57	
Do. do. New, 1867	20	22 to	23	
S.E. Wynnad Estates & Gold Mfg.	1	1½ to	1½	
South Indian Gold Mining	1	1½ to	2½	

OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

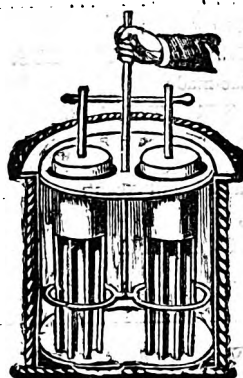
MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2 y. 10 m., from April 11, '78, B.
Adams, Surg. A., M.D., M.
Adams, Major D., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '79, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Alexander, Major G., S.C., 283 d., from April 14, '80, B.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 24 d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Surg. J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, B.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Maj. C. O. W., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Capt. J. A., R.E., 1 y. 165 d., fm. May 15, '80, B.
Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. S., S.C., 1 year, fm. May 20, '80, M.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 24, '79, M.
Babington, Major C. W., Inf., 18 m., from Dec. 14, 1879, B.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 m., from April 9, '80, Bo.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 18 m., from April 17, '80, Bo.
Bannerman, Major A. J., S.C., 5 mo., fm. Sept. 4, '80, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Barker, Surg. F. C., 2 years, from May 25, 1880, Bo.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 16 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. G. N. C., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 57 d., fm. Jan. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bates, Col. C. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1880, M.
Bateman, Surg. Major D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from April 25, '79, M.
Bean, Col. J. W. T., 1 year, from Jan. 19, '80, B.
Beatson, Surg. C. H., 1 1/2 yrs., from May 8, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2 y., fm. April 28, '79, M.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., 3 m., fm. Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Bellew, Surg. Maj. P. F., M.D., 1 yr., from April 24, '80, B.
Beville, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, B.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birney, Major J., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 5, 1879, B.
Boddam, Lieut. Col. W. W., S.C., 8 mo., from May 14, '80, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March 7, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., 2 yr., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonas, Col. J. R. E., 2 y., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Boustead, Surg. Maj. R., 4 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, Bo.
Boyd, Surg. H., 2 years, from May 20, '80, B.
Boyle, Major R. E., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '80, B.
Branson, Major C. E. D., Inf., 1 year, from June 5, '80, B.
Broadfoot, Capt. W. R. E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. E., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W. A. S., S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Broome, Lieut. L. J., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Broome, Capt. W. H. S., S.C., 2 y., from Apr. 25, '79, B.
Brown, Lieut. Col. J. C. S., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. July 4, '79, B.
Brown, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., 18 m., from Dec. 6, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yr., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C. L., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 21, '80, B.
Brown, Major F. D. M., V.C. S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 1, '80, B.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 18 mo., from May 20, '80, B.
Bruce, Major E. A., S.C., 18 months, from July 10, '80, M.
Bruce, Major T. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bryden, Surg. Major J. L., M.D., B.
Banbury, Major W. K., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 24, 1880, B.
Burge, Col. R. S., S.C., M.
Burne, Col. H. K., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, Bo.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.
Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex., R.E., 1 y., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 2 1/2 yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H. L., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 27, 1880, B.
Campbell, Capt. J. R., S.C., 18 mo., from May 22, '80, B.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C. L., R.E., B.
Candy, Major G. H., R.E., B.
Carnegie, Maj. D. C. S. L., Cav., 30 1/2 mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carruthers, Capt. J. T., S.C., Bo.
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., 18 mo., fm. April 1, '80, Bo.
Case, Major C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Oates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Cautley, Major C. G., Cav., 18 mo., fm. May 1, 1880, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C. T., C.S.I., S.C., 2 y., fm. Jan. 11, '80, B.
Chamier, Lt. Col. F. E., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 1, '80, B.
Chandler, Capt. B., S.C., 10 mos., from Aug. 28, '80, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 15, '80, Bo.
Chapman, Major R. T., Inf., 1 yr. fm. June 12, 1880, M.
Chippindall, Lieut. W. H., R.E., B.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W. R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 y. 24 d., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clarke, Capt. H. W., R.E., 1 yr. 182 d., fm. April 26, '80, B.
Clarke, Lieut. Col. E. G., 1 y. 159 d., from April 5, '80, B.
Cloett, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Capt. C. A., S.C., 3 yrs., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Coles, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 y., from Aug. 28, '80, Bo.
Colledge, Major J., S.C., B.
Colville, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., fm. June 16, 1880, Bo.
Comyn, Major F. F., Inf., 12 mo., fm. Mar. 18, 1880, Bo.
Constant, Surg. Major F. G., 1 y. 4 m., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Cooke, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 29, '79, B.
Cooper, Surg. Major C. M. D., 16 mo., fm. June 12, '80, M.
Corbyn, Major E. C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mo., from July 3, '80, B.
Costello, Surg. Major C. J., 2 yrs., from Sept. 12, '80, B.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. P., 2 years, from Feb. 3, '79, B.
Cowie, Maj. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Oor, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., 14 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Crookshank, Maj. A. C. W., S.C., 18 m., f. Sept. 1, '80, B.
Cubitt, Lieut. Col. W. G., V.C., S.C., B.
Gillmore, Surg. D. H., 35 mos. from April 8, '78, M.
Cunningham, Major W. G., R.E., 1 yr. 1 mo., 6 d., f. April 14, '80, M.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 y., from July 3, '78, B.

Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Col. A. A., C.B., S.C., 1 y. 182 d., fm. Jan. 3, '80, B.
Daniell, Major H. S., Cav., 15 mos., fm. May 15, '80, Bo.
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 11 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, Bo.
Davidson, Col. E., R.E., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., 20 m., f. Mar. 26, '80, M.
Davis, Surg. G. M. B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Davis, Major A. T., Inf., 2 years, from April 9, 1880, B.
Dawson, Col. F., S.C., 2 years, from June 19, 1880, M.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 y., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '30, B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Major F. W. A., B.
Donnelly, Surg. Major J. M. N., 2 yrs., fm. June 19, '80, M.
Drever, Col. W. S., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Aug. 25, '80, M.
Dunsterville, Col. L. D. A., S.C., 1 y., fm. April 20, '80, Bo.
Durand, Lt. Col. A. C., S.C., 18 mo., from June 19, 1880, Bo.
Durand, Major C. J., S.C., 2 y., from April 7, '79, B.
Eastall, Capt. C. E. L., Inf., M.
Edmonds, Capt. G., Unatt. List, 1 yr., fm. May 22, '80, B.
Eliot, Capt. G. L., S.C., 18 mo., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Eliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from April 2, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 23 mos., from April 21, '79, B.
Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 23 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fairweather, Surg. Major J., M.D., 1 y., from April 17, '80, B.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N., S.C., 18 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 3 years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fitzpatrick, Surg. Major J. F., M.D., M.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J. J., Inf., 2 y., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 1 y., from March 7, '80, M.
Fraser, Capt. E. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. Col. T. L., S.C., 18 mo., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Major A. T., R.E., 18 m., from Sept. 8, '79, M.
Fry, Surg. Maj. W., 2 y., from July 20, '80, M.
Fulton, Maj. G. H., S.C., 20 m., from May 1, '80, Bo.
Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 3 1/2 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Gardner, Lieut. R., K.E., 1 yr. 182 d., from May 30, '80, B.
Gardner, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 1 y., from July 17, '80, B.
Glasford, Capt. R. A., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, Bo.
Glasford, Lt. Col. L. E., S.C., 1 year, f. March 7, '80, Bo.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Goodfellow, Maj. F. H. T., S.C., 1 y., from Feb. 28, '80, Bo.
Gowan, Capt. W. E., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 21 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grylls, Major G. R., 1 y., from March 25, '80, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 21 mos., from May 1, '79, B.
Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Harris, Lt. Col. H. W., S.C., 32 mos., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Col. J. T., S.C., 22 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1 1/2 y., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., 14 year, from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Harrison, Col. T. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 27, '80, B.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., f. April 8, '79, M.
Hasthorpe, Capt. A. C., Inf., 22 mo., from April 21, '79, B.
Harvey, Surg. Major C. A., 8 mos., from April 23, '80, M.
Hawks, Col. T. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hawthorn, Lt. Col. G. S., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 6, '80, Bo.
Heath, Lieut. H. G. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 1, '80, B.
Heathcote, Lt. Col. M. H., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Oct. 2, '80, B.
Hewlowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Inf., 2 yrs., f. April 30, '79, Bo.
Hewson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., 2 y., f. April 3, '80, M.
Hewett, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 28, '80, B.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 2 y., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., B.
Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 1 y. 182 d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hilbrand, Col. C. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 3 yrs., from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 16 mos., from Dec. 19, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 6 months, from July 10, '80, Bo.
Hogg, Maj. G. C., Cav., 18 mos., from Oct. 16, '80, Bo.
Holloway, Major E. G. V., S.C., 2 y., from April 14, '79, M.
Home, Lt. Col. R., R.E., 20 m., fm. March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F. J., R.E., 15 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., 1 y., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1880, Bo.
Horsley, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., M.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Houghton, Major R., 23 m., from April 14, '80, M.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 10, 1879, B.
Howes, Lieut. Col. F. A., R.E., M.
Hughes, Brig. Gen. R., B.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Ives, Major E. R., Inf., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Jackson, Major G. D. A., Cav., 18 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G. W., 14 1/2 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Jamieson, Major L. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jeffreys, Lt. Col. W. R., R.E., 2 y., from March 1, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., from March 14, 1880, M.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 y. 4 m., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Kensington, Lieut. C. H. M., R.E., B.
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 23 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
Knock, Lieut. F. R. B., S.C., 18 mo., from May 1, 1880, B.
Laing, Surg. J. A., M.
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Langhorne, Lieut. M., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 16, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Lester, Col. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 30, '80, Bo.
Lewis, Capt. T. L., S.C., B.
Lillingston, Major E. G., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Little, Col. A. B., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Maj. R. M., S.C., 9 m., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Surg. J. M. D., 18 mo., from April 24, 1880, B.
Lockyer, Capt. W. N., R.A., 1 yr., from April 23, '80, M.
Lowe, Major N., 2 years, from Feb. 24, 1879, B.
Luard, Major C. H., R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C. E., S.C., 18 m., from Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2 y., f. Dec. 8, '79, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major K. T., 18 mo., from July 1, '79, B.
Macdonald, Col. J. A. M., 1 yr., from May 25, '80, Bo.
Macdonald, Maj. J. W. B., S.C., 13 mos., fm. July 24, '80, M.
Macintyre, Lt. Col. D., V.C., S.C., 1 y. 182 d., f. June 27, '79, B.
Mackintosh, Surg. S., 2 y., from March 6, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Major F. J. N., S.C., 21 m., f. March 3, '80, B.
Mackenzie, Surg. G. F., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, 1880, B.
Macleod, Lt. Col. C. D., Inf., 2 y., from April 14, '79, Bo.
Mallins, Surg. H., 1 year 182 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.

Mallins, Surg. C., 6 mos., from July 21, '80, M.
M'Donnell, Surg. J. O'M., 17 1/2 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
M'Donnell, Surg. Maj. C. J. F. S., 1 1/2 y., fm. Sept. 5, '79, Bo.
M'Inroy, Maj. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, '80, M.
M'Leod, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
McNair, Col. E. J., Inf., 1 y., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
McNair, Capt. A. L., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '80, Bo.
Mander, Major A. T., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, Bo.
Marrett, Lieut. H. R., S.C., 2 years, from April 17, '80, B.
Mathias, Lieut. Col. H. V., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 16, '79, B.
Maunsell, Maj. Gen. F. R., C.B., R.E., 1 m. May 22, '80, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. H. St. P., S.C., 9 m., fr. May 15, '80, B.
Mayhew, Capt. A. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, Bo.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 y., fm. April 3, '80, M.
Mignon, Col. F. P., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 9, '79, Bo.
Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, Bo.
Mitford, Major R. C. W., S.C., B.
Mockler, Major E., Inf., 2 yrs., from May 20, 1879, Bo.
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., B.
Moncrieff, Major C. C. S., R.E., 17 mo., f. Aug. 22, '79, B.
Money, Major R. E., S.C., B.
Mookerjee, Surg. Maj. P. N., 2 yrs., from May 22, '80, M.
Morant, Major J. L., R.E., M.
Morgan, Col. W. D., S.C., 1 yr. 205 d., fm. Dec. 24, '79, B.
Moriarty, Major M. P., S.C., B.
Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Morris, Lieut. Col. W. G., 1 year, from March 27, '80, M.
Morrison, Capt. C. S., Inf., 1 year, from April 24, 1880, B.
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 2 y., from May 26, '79, B.
Murray, Surg. Major J., M.D., 13 mo., from June 30, '80, M.
Neave, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G., R.E., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Nicholls, Capt. R. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '80, B.
Norton, Col. E. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
Ogg, Surg. Major G. S. W., 2 y., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, Bo.
Ogilvie, Col. J. S., S.C., 6 mos., from Aug. 7, '80, B.
O'Kearney, Surg. Maj. F. R., 1 yr., from July 17, '80, Bo.
Olivier, Lieut. H. D., R.E., Bo.
Orpen, Lieut. R. T., R.E., Bo.
Owen, Major A. G., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Palmer, Surg. Major W. J., 2 years, from April 5, 1879, B.
Peile, Col. F. W., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B., R.E., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, Bo.
Penny, Maj. P., R.E., 2 y., from Feb. 2, 1879, Bo.
Pichall, Surg. Major J., M.D., 18 mo., fm. May 10, '80, B.
Pitcher, Major D. G., S.C., 1 y., from April 17, '80, B.
Pollock, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Fond, Col. A., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, 1879, B.
Porteous, Capt. J. E., S.C., M.
Porter, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 12, '79, B.
Powis, Capt. F. T., Inf., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from Oct. 2, '78, M.
Powlett, Major F. W., S.C., B.
Prendergast, Lt. Col. G. A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Price, Capt. T., S.C., 3 years, from July 3, '78, M.
Price, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Purves, Surg. Major H. B., 1 y., from Feb. 4, '80, B.
Raikes, Lieut. F. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '79, Bo.
Ratton, Sgt. Maj. J. M. D., 1 y. 8 m., fm. Jan. 24, '80, M.
Reilly, Lieut. E. G., S.C., 2 y., from May 22, '79, Bo.
Reilly, Lieut. B. L., S.C., Bo.
Reid, Surg. J. M. D., 18 mo., from June 14, 1880, B.
Remington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 20 m., fm. May 17, '79, B.
Richmond, Major J. A., S.C., 1 y., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 18 m., fm. Mar. 17, '80, B.
Ringer, Surg. Major T., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '79, B.
Robb, Surg. J., 2 y., from April 5, '79, Bo.
Roberts, Lieut. C. J., S.C., B.
Roberts, Col. G. R., S.C., 2 years, from May 19, '79, B.
Roberts, Major A. W., Cav., 2 yrs. 9 m., fm. May 12, '78, B.
Robinson, Col. J. L., Cav., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Robinson, Surg. E. L., 2 y., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Rogers, Col. H. T., R.E., 2 y., fm. Mar. 21, '80, M.
Rogers, Capt. M. W., R.E., B.
Ross, Col. Sir C. G., K.C.B., S.C., 6 m., f. May 25, '80, B.
Ross, Surg. Maj. G. H., 1 y., fm. March 27, '80, Bo.
Ross, Lieut. Col. W. H., 18 m., from April 3, '80, Bo.
Ross, Capt. J. C., R.E., 1 y. 115 d., from April 24, '80, B.
Rowcroft, Lieut. Col. G. C., S.C., from July 3, '80, B.
Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 y., from April 1, '80, M.
Russell, Surg. E. G., 18 mos., from June 25, 1880, B.
Rutledge, Surg. E. B., 18 mos., fm. April 12, '80, B.
Ryves, Capt. C. M., Inf., 2 y., from March 1, 1880, Bo.
Sanderson, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 20 mo., fm. April 1, '80, M.
Sartorius, Lieut. Col. R. W., C.M.G., V.C., Inf., B.
Scott, Lt. T. L., S.C., 16 mos., from May 1, '80, M.
Scully, Surg. John, B.
Selous, Surg. Major E., 1 y. 119 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Seton, Major A. R., R.E., Bo.
Sharp, Major W. G., S.C., M.
Shaw, Col. W. B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
Shoubridge, Maj. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '79, B.
Sibley, Col. T. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '79, B.
Skardon, Surg. Major T. G., 1 year, from April 18, '80, B.
Smalley, Surg. F., Inf., 20 mo., from May 6, 1880, M.
Smalley, Major H., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
Smith, Lt. Col. M. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 15, '79, B.
Smith, Lieut. Col. R. S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
Smith, Dep. Surg. Gen. A., M.D., 6 mos., fm. Oct. 9, '80, B.
Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 20 m., fm. April 24, '80, B.
Smith, Major C., R.E., 18 m., from April 24, '80, M.
Smyth, Capt. E. W., Inf., 2 years, from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Smyth, Major R. G., R.E., 1 y., from April 1, '80, B.
Spence, Lieut. M. R., S.C., 19 mo., from June 17, 1879, B.
Spence, Surg. Major J. A. W., 14 mo., fm. Nov. 17, '79, M.
Spens, Lieut. Col. A. T., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 19, '79, Bo.
Stace, Capt. E., S.C., Bo.
Stack, Lieut. Col. E., Cav., 2 y., from April 28, '79, Bo.
Stansfeld, Lt. Col. H. H., Inf., 1 y. 20 d., f. Mar. 13, '80, B.
Steel, Major J. N., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
Stewart, Maj. F. A., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 10, 1879, Bo.
Stewart, Lieut. Col. G., S.C., B.
Stewart, Lieut. Col. K. C., Cav., M.
Stoddart, Lt. Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, 1879, M.
Street, Major C. W., S.C., 2 y., from June 13, '79, M.
Sutherland, Surg. Major P. W., 2 y., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
Tandy, Surg. Major E. O., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '80, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. F., Inf., 2 y., from July 18, '79, M.
Taylor, Col. H. A., S.C., 2 years, from March 1, 1880, B.
Teed, Capt. T., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 23, '80, Bo.
Ternan, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 15 mo., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Thackeray, Maj. E. T., V.O., R.E., 15 m., f. Mar. 23, '80, B.
Thomas, Capt. C. F., Inf., 2 years, from Nov. 20, 1879, B.
Thomas, Major G., S.C., 15 months, from Dec. 16, '79, M.
Thompson, Capt. W. O., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 6, '79, B.

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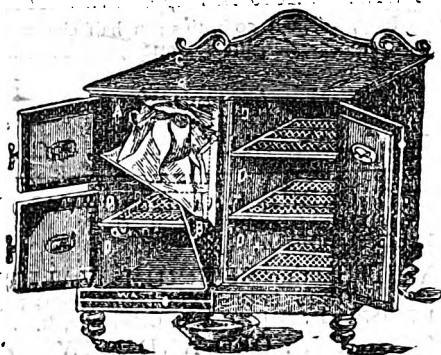
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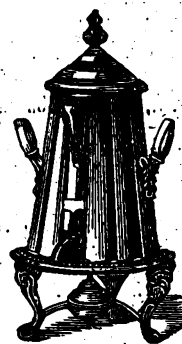
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By this invention Economy in Ice, increased space, an uniform low temperature, and a ventilated dry atmosphere are attained. Whether the ice placed in these safes be much or little, the same low temperature is produced, and, moreover, the lowest temperature generated by any given quantity of ice is maintained day by day until the ice is dissolved.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.

The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 6; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 4; Calcutta, Nov. 3.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 26th ultimo state that in Madras general and favourable rain has fallen; the autumn crops are being harvested, with an average outturn. In Bombay there was rain in Guzerat and the Deccan; and the prospects of the spring crop are so far good. Beneficial rain fell in most districts of Bengal, but more is required in some places; the rabi sowings are progressing satisfactorily. In the North Western Provinces slight rain is reported from a few districts; it was general in Partabgarh, and has secured the rabi sowings in that district. The sowing of cold weather crops is also progressing elsewhere; but unless rain falls in the south western portion of the North Western Provinces and in the southern districts of Oudh, except Partabgarh, there will, in many localities, be little hope of much rabi harvest. There is some distress amongst labourers in Cawnpore and part of Rai Bareilly; but so far there is no immediate need for the opening of any relief work in the latter district. In the Punjab there was no rain during the week, and the yield of the autumn harvest will not be up to the average; but prices have not yet been much affected. Rain has been general in the Central Provinces, but heavy only in Jubbulpore; it has caused injury to crops in a few places and has interfered with preparations for the rabi in others. Prospects, however, continue to be favourable on the whole. The rainfall in Burma during the week was again moderate; crops are doing well, but more rain is required in Akyab and in several districts of the Pegu division. In Assam the prospects of the crops remain good. In Mysor and Coorg there was general and abundant rain; prospects are satisfactory, and prices are falling. In Berar and Hyderabad slight rain fell, and the crops seem to be thriving. In the Central India States rain was more or less general. There was rain also in Rajputana, where spring sowings have begun. Prospects throughout the Empire remain generally favourable, except in the south west districts of the North West Provinces and in part of Oudh, where the insufficiency of the latter rain has shortened the kharif outturn and is in many places rendering the rabi sowings either impracticable or uncertain.

ACCORDING to the most recent telegrams the weather and crop reports from the North West Provinces show no improvement in the situation. Rain is still wanted in many districts, but as yet there is little or no distress anywhere, except at Cawnpore and Rae Bareilly. Even in the last-named district, which is the worst of all, it is not yet deemed necessary to open the public relief works which were sanctioned some time ago. Everything depends on the Christmas rains, and, unhappily, the experience of recent years seems to show that they cannot be depended upon.

THE telegrams from Kandahar and Calcutta contain the following items of interest:—

“From Herat it is reported that Ayub has appointed governors to all his districts, a step which he did not take before, and which indicates that he has more freedom of action than when he was practically a puppet in the hands of the Cabuli troops. His *entourage* is now mainly composed of Duranis, and if he will only keep quiet and not oppress the people too much there is a fair chance of his consolidating his power. One point in his favour is that the leaders of the party opposed to him, a son and a grandson of the old vizier, Yar Mahomed, and Faizu, the general who led the revolt of the Herati troops last year, are here, having come to proffer their assistance in the march to Herat which all felt certain

would follow the victory of Sept. 1. Ahmed Khan, the hereditary semi-independent ruler of Lash Jumain, is dead, and his heritage is likely to cause a dispute, one of his younger sons having recently murdered the eldest son. Travellers continue to arrive at Kandahar from Cabul, and declare that Mahomed Jan has refused the offer of the late Ameer's widow. A confidential servant of the Ameer is here arranging for the journey to Bul of his mother and wives, who were imprisoned in Kandahar by the late Ameer after Abdul Rahman's flight to Turkestan, and were liberated by us two years ago. General Hume is at Quetta, and is expected at Kandahar by the end of the month, when General Phayre leaves, whether for India or the line of communications is unknown. The health of the Khyber garrison appears to be far from satisfactory. The native regiments there, already much shattered by the hard work of the campaign, are said to be quite unfit to stand the winter. If they are not speedily relieved it is probable that pneumonia will repeat its deadly work of last year. General Macgregor's expedition against the Marris was completely successful. As soon as the troops appeared the Marris asked for terms, which the general granted. They have paid Rs. 50,000 and given security for a further sum and for future good behaviour. The Herat memorial already described has been signed by all the leading sirdars beyond Zemindawar. All now depends upon Ayub's father in law, whose influence is paramount at Herat. Ayub is reported to be busy manufacturing arms; he has sent all his family jewels to Persia for conversion into cash. The report that Maimenah was occupied by Cabul troops has not been confirmed; the rumour probably arose out of the withdrawal of Ayub's garrison from that place to Herat. The Shah has ordered Ayub's emissaries to come on to Teheran. At and around Kandahar all is quiet. The Turcomans having made an excursion into Herat territory, Ayub has despatched a force to expel them. The Heratee regiments which were defeated at Kandahar refuse to serve any longer and have dispersed to their homes.”

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, the Governor General's agent for Beluchistan, goes home on furlough at once. He will be succeeded by Mr. Macnabb, commissioner of Peshawar.

It is reported from Kashmir that the feudatory tribes to the northward of that country are in revolt against the Maharaja and that Major Biddulph, British Resident at Gilgit, is employed in keeping them in check with 700 Sikhs of the Maharaja's army. It is added that, should he be obliged to retire, a general rising will probably take place, and that the tribes from Gilgit to Ladakh will try to throw off their allegiance to Kashmir-India.

THE command of the Mooltan Brigade, in succession to General G. R. Hughes, who is invalided home, has been conferred on Lieut. Col. Rideout, 21st Madras Infantry. This is said to be the first case of a Madras officer getting the Mooltan command.

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. M'GREGOR, C.B., C.S.I., who commanded a brigade in the march of General Roberts's force from Cabul to Kandahar, including the defeat of Ayub Khan's army, has, states the *Evening Standard*, been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of deputy quartermaster general of the Indian Army, which he will hold for five years. General M'Gregor is about to be knighted for his services.

MR. ADAM will leave England for Brindisi on Friday next. His aide de camp, Captain Wyllie, who has only just returned from Kandahar, will start again for India in about a month's time.

THE *Bombay Gazette* informs us that at Nahun his Excellency the Viceroy rode in a howdah of “superb gold Oriental work” on “the largest elephant ever measured,” 10ft. 8in. high.

ANOTHER of the Cabul heroes has received a good appointment. The command of the Hyderabad Contingent has been given to Col. Charles Gough as a reward for good field service. Sir Frederick Roberts, it is said, strongly supported this appointment.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the natives of Madras to raise subscriptions for a memorial to the Duke of Buckingham.

A MEMBER of the Madras Civil Service, suspended some weeks ago pending the result of inquiries as to his correspondence with a native landowner relative to a con-

cession of mining rights, has fully satisfied the Government that he had not violated the regulations of the service. The *Madras Mail* says that he now takes three months' leave to Bangalore, the order instructing him to report himself in London having been cancelled.

THE *Citizen* states that Sir Frederick Roberts has consented to receive the freedom of the Grocers' Company, which the Court of Assistants proposed to confer on him. Among the officers who accompanied Sir Frederick from India was General Hugh Gough.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has accepted the invitation of the Stewards of the 216th Anniversary Festival of the Scottish Corporation to attend the banquet on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, when the Earl of Fife will preside. It is hoped that Major General Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Major R. Kennedy, Lieut. Col. Heathcote, and Col. E. F. Chapman, who served with him in Afghanistan, will also be present.

THE designs for the Afghan medal have been submitted to her Majesty for approval. The colour of the riband will be green and red.

COL. THE HON. G. WROTTESELEY's period of staff service as commanding the Royal Engineers at Woolwich will expire at the end of next December, when he will be succeeded by Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Royal Engineers, who is at present on leave.

IT is announced that Mr. Griffith, the director of public instruction in the North West, and Dr. Thibaut, principal of the Benares College, are about to publish a new series of Sanscrit texts. These will take the place of the *Pandit*, the monthly publication of the Benares College, which is to be discontinued.

A MEMORIAL is about to be forwarded to the Marquis of Hartington from Madras complaining of the absence of the local Government at the hills for nine months in the year.

ALL transit dues throughout Bijawar have been abolished by the Maharaja of that State. He has been publicly thanked by the Viceroy.

THE Commander in Chief in India has directed commanding officers and heads of departments to send in rolls of officers and men who are entitled to the Cabul medal, which will be issued, it is to be hoped, with a little more promptness than is usual on such occasions. The operations for which the medal will be granted are the first phase of the war, between Sept. 22, 1878, and May 26, 1879, and the second phase between Sept. 3, 1879, to August 15, for the Khyber and Kuram lines, and to Sept. 20, 1880, for Southern Afghanistan.

BILLS for the management of native religious endowments will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Councils of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Oct. 29 the consideration of the Raj Mahals Pension Bill was postponed. The Census Bill was passed, the Hon. C. Grant explaining that the point contended for by Sir R. E. Egerton, that the enumeration should be made by householders, was provided for. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, Amendment Bill was also passed, the Hon. B. W. Colvin explaining that, as the bill now stood, it might be accepted as having fully received the approval of the Bombay Government.

A CALCUTTA paper hears that his Excellency the Viceroy is against Mr. Monteath's design of bringing out young men from England, on salaries of Rs.200 per mensem, to exercise some kind of control over the money-order system of remittance, and considers the project to be inconsistent with the spirit of the India-office despatch ordering the appointment of young men of the country to all offices of the kind.

THE Secretary of State, in acknowledging the despatch of the Indian Government forwarding the report of the Law Commission, refrains from expressing any opinion upon the abstract reasoning of the commission with respect to the principles upon which the codification should be conducted, but authorises the reference to a select committee of three of the bills reported upon—viz., those relating to negotiable instruments, the transfer of property, and collusion. He, however, directs that the reports of the committees are to be forwarded to him before any further action is taken.

THE revised rules for Government Savings Banks are published, the new rules having been found to stimulate deposits more than was anticipated and many new depositors not belonging to the class for whom such banks were designed. The amount of deposit to be received in one year on one account is restricted to Rs.500; the amount of monthly interest to be allowed on one account is limited to Rs.10½.

IT is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered an Arabic newspaper to be started at each of the towns of Mecca, Bagdad, and Aleppo, with what particular object in view is as yet a secret. A newspaper thus published at Mecca may, it is suggested, perhaps expect a wide circulation in India.

THIS year has been marked among the Mahomedans by the holding of the Haji Akbar, which occurs more frequently than formerly. The last great pilgrimage took place three years ago. Between July 18 and Oct. 20 upwards of 10,000 pilgrims proceeded from Bombay to Mecca, and 2,000 more were, at date of mail, waiting for vessels to convey them. This is another indication of the activity of the league of Islam.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND Co. have in the press, for immediate publication, a new work on Chili, by Mr. R. Nelson Boyd, F.R.G.S., which treats of the people, resources, &c., of the country, with notes on the wars 1879-80.

ESSAYS for the gold medal competition of the Royal United Service Institution will, it is announced, be received from India and China until the 1st of next month.

DR. ABDUL RAZAK recently drew up a report on the difficulties of pilgrims to Mecca, which was forwarded by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India. The Secretary of State forwarded it to the Government of the Sultan for consideration, where it was amended by the Ulemas. This amended report has now been submitted, under orders from Government, to the Mahomedan Association at Calcutta for opinion. Among other things the report deals with the difficulty which the pilgrims have to encounter on board the vessels in procuring water and repeating their prayers, as also the want of purdahs for pilgrim women.

THE dewali in Bombay and other places has been held on a more extensive scale than for some years past. This is said to indicate that the trade of the country is generally in a prosperous condition.

THE Persian Government have recently introduced a "Game Birds and Wild Animals Law," making shikaring during the breeding season a penal offence.

DURING the week ending Oct. 23 there were 279 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 38·8 per 1,000 per annum. In the same week in Madras there were 246 deaths, giving a death-rate of 32·1 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending Oct. 23 the deaths numbered 396, giving a death-rate of 29·29 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Rev. Mr. Slater, Mr. R. C. Tucker, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Lieut. Col. C. J. Anderson, 1st Bombay Lancers, Mrs. Kettlewell, wife of Lieut. Col. Kettlewell,

Bombay Staff Corps, Mr. F. Hawkes, C.E., Mr. W. T. Marshall, and Sirdhar Madat Khan.

A SHORT letter from General Roberts, published in the *Gazette of India*, says that he had inadvertently omitted from his former despatch the names of Lieut. Col. G. N. Money, commanding the 3rd Sikh Infantry, and Quartermaster J. Walsh, of the 72nd Highlanders, provost marshal of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, as having rendered specially good services during the march from Kabul to Kandahar and in the action of Sept. 1.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR F. P. HAINES has signified his intention of continuing his prizes for rifle competition by regiments of British and Native Cavalry, batteries of Royal Artillery, and regiments of British and Native Infantry of either Presidency, including the Punjab Frontier Force and regiments under the Government of India serving in Bengal, as also by all batteries and regiments, British and native, of the Madras and Bombay armies, which have been employed on service in Afghanistan, irrespective of the stations to which they may have proceeded. The intention of his Excellency is that the whole army may share and be interested in these matches. It is therefore suggested that the entrances should not be confined to a few regimentally selected men.

THE Government of India has extended the provisions of G.O.C.C. of Sept. 9, 1880, granting ninety days' privilege leave to officers belonging to regiments returning from Northern Afghanistan to India, to military officers of the Public Works Department returning from field service. All such officers are to be credited with three months' privilege leave on the date of rejoining the Public Works Department.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraph that the Viceroy's tour through the Punjab and Sind and the speeches delivered by him at Lahore and elsewhere have almost entirely engrossed public attention for the past ten days. The proceedings at Lahore, as far as the ceremonial part of them is concerned, seem to have differed little, if at all, from other Indian durbars, and the only incident which marked them was the refusal of the Maharaja of Cashmir to take part in the procession. The official explanation of this refusal is that the Maharaja objected to the place assigned to him behind the cavalry escort and among the minor chieftains, and his attendance was accordingly excused; but the fact has recalled to people's minds several instances of an unconciliatory spirit recently displayed by the Cashmir chief as well as the hitherto uncontradicted rumour of the Government being in possession of proofs of intrigues carried on by him with the Ameer Shere Ali and the Russians. The explanation of his conduct at Lahore is therefore not generally accepted as satisfactory. A grand durbar and Chapter of the Bath were held on Monday. The object of the chapter was the investiture of Generals Stewart and Maude with the insignia of Grand Cross and Knight Commander respectively. A strange error seems to have crept into General Stewart's patent, as it recited that her Majesty was pleased to confer on him the decoration of the Victoria Cross, while the rest of the document referred, as was intended, to the Order of the Bath. At the durbar the Nawab of Bhawalpore was invested with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Star of India; while inferior degrees of that Order and of the Order of the Indian Empire were conferred on several native noblemen. After the durbar the Viceroy addressed the assembled princes and chiefs in a speech which was, perhaps, his most important utterance since his arrival in India. He had been commanded by the Queen Empress, he said, to convey to them her warm interest in their welfare and in the wellbeing of their people. The British Government entertained a desire for the honour of the chiefs and a deep solicitude for their subjects. He hoped the chiefs would remember this and be careful to retain the affection of their peoples, for, if disorder arose, the Government would judge that evils had crept in which required remedy. He then alluded to the fact that the last durbar at Lahore was that held by Lord Lawrence in 1864, and went on to say that, having enjoyed the friendship of that great man for many years, and being animated by sentiments of the heartiest admiration for him, it would be his constant endeavour to walk in his footsteps and apply his principles. During his stay at Lahore the Viceroy received addresses from various bodies and made several speeches in reply. He left Lahore on Tuesday for Mooltan, and a day was devoted to partridge shooting near that city. The next stage was to Jacobabad, where he was met by Sir Robert Sandeman and the Khan of Khelat. A durbar was held there to invest the Khan with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Star of India and to receive his sirdars from Jacobabad. Lord Ripon made a flying visit to Sibi and the entrance of the Bolan Pass. He arrived at Karachi on Nov. 22 and yesterday inspected the harbour works and breakwater and the site of the new Merewether pier, of which he was to lay the foundation-stone to-day. His Excellency has received a visit from the Jam of Lusbeyla. The Municipality and Chamber of Commerce have presented addresses to the Viceroy strongly urging the completion of railway communication with the Punjab by bridging the Indus, and representing the necessity of harbour improvements, the establish-

ment of a daily post with Bombay and the reduction of the octroi duties. His Excellency, in reply, promised to give these matters his earnest attention. The Viceroy was to start for Bombay this evening.

The correspondent of the *Times of India*, telegraphing from Maggra, in the Dehra Dun, on Nov. 4, says:—"The Viceroy's party started from camp at ten o'clock. The elephants beat round the hill to the west, when a tiger showed, but it was not hit. The party went further west for a second beat. At 4.30 a tiger came up where the Viceroy was posted in a tree. His Excellency fired from twenty to thirty yards and killed the tiger. A deer passed but was not fired at. A few minutes after a second tiger showed, and the Viceroy wounded him badly. Captain Muir fired and grazed him. A third tiger was wounded."

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

THE directors announce that, after a long negotiation carried on during several months, the Government has agreed to take over the concern on terms, of which the following are the principal, affecting the stockholders and the mortgagees respectively:—"That on the transfer being completed the Secretary of State will, for each £100 of the capital stock of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, pay £106, continuing up to the date of payment of the £106, but no longer, to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on each £100 of the company's stock." That, on the transfer being completed, "the Secretary of State will, in redemption of the mortgage debenture debt due by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, pay £75 for each £100 of principal of the mortgage debentures, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on each £75, from November 1, 1880, until such amount of principal is paid. The £75 thus paid is to be received by the holders of the mortgage debt (on their giving up their securities) as in full discharge of all claims whatsoever by them for principal and interest and otherwise against the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and in full discharge of all claims, if any, against the Secretary of State." The Government stipulate that an Act of Parliament be applied for, and notice of application for a private bill will accordingly be issued at once in terms of the standing orders. This bill will have to be submitted, in accordance with the standing orders, to the stockholders, but the board propose to call a meeting of the stockholders to submit the arrangement to them on the earliest day available—namely, Tuesday, December 7 next, at 2 p.m., at the offices of the company, 24, Coleman-street, E.C.

REAR ADMIRAL BYTHESEA.

REAR ADMIRAL BYTHESEA, R.N., V.C., C.B., C.I.E., the late consulting naval officer to the Government of India, leaves Bombay by the mail for England. The valuable services rendered by this distinguished and gallant naval officer will be better appreciated as the effects of the many reforms in the Marine becomes more generally known; the decrease in the expenditure and the increase in efficiency of the Marine establishments, both afloat and ashore, are entirely due to the advice of Admiral Bythesea, whose position as consulting naval officer was so ill understood by the unofficial world that many of the mistakes which became apparent in the administration of the Indian Marine were attributed to him. As consulting naval officer Admiral Bythesea could only advise on the different subjects submitted to him for opinion and suggest improvements, the sanctioning of which rested with the Military Department of the Government of India. Had it not been for the fearless manner in which the gallant admiral expressed his opinions many important changes would, perhaps, never have been effected in the working of the Indian Marine Service. On his appointment being abolished Admiral Bythesea's services were cordially acknowledged by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in Council. Admiral Bythesea may feel that he carries with him the best wishes for his welfare of all those who had the pleasure of knowing him.—*Bombay Gazette*.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—There is no truth in the report which lately arrived from India that Brigadier General C. M. McGregor, C.B., C.S.I., is to succeed to the post of quartermaster general of the Indian Army, which has been open since Sir F. Roberts's departure for Afghanistan in 1878. The appointment has been offered to and accepted by Major General C. C. Johnson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. General McGregor, however, has been offered the appointment of deputy quartermaster general, the assistant quartermaster generalship being reserved for Lieut. Col. F. E. Chapman, R.A., lately employed on the staff of Sir F. Roberts in Afghanistan. Col. L. A. Annesley, half pay, late 11th Hussars, assistant adjutant general for cavalry and clothing at the War-office, has signified his intention of accepting the appointment of adjutant general of the Bombay Army, which has been vacant since the death of Brigadier General H. F. Brooke in action before Kandahar. Col. Annesley will hand over his duties at the Horse Guards and embark for India immediately. Lieut. General Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., K.C.B., who lately held a command in Afghanistan, will arrive in England at the end of the year from India, he being about to vacate his divisional command in Bengal, in which he is to be succeeded by Major General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., lately at the head of the Kandahar column of the Afghan Field Force.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SURVEY OF PALESTINE.*

THE reports issued from time to time by the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have kept the subscribers acquainted with the details of the labours and discoveries of the indefatigable surveyors. The survey actually began in 1871. In 1872 Lieutenant Conder, R.E. succeeded to the command, and from that date to 1877 the work progressed in the face of difficulties and dangers of every sort. The results of the labours of Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake and Capt. Stewart, R.E. who directed the survey in the first year, and of the much more protracted service of Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener, are on record in the form of the great map, now extending over 6,000 square miles from Dan to Beersheba, and from Jordan to the Mediterranean Sea. Besides this a memoir contains all the information collected. Lieutenant Conder has approved himself not only an able surveyor, but a laborious and exact student, skilful with the pen of a ready writer. The memoir, he tells us, two sections excepted, "has been my work, under the editorship of Mr. G. Grove and Col. C. W. Wilson, R.E. The nomenclature of the survey, including about 9,000 Arabic names, has been edited by Professor E. H. Palmer. The memoir will contain information which I have at various times carefully abstracted from more than fifteen standard works, including Egyptian, Samaritan, and Talmudic writings, the early Christian Itineraries, and the mediæval chronicles, besides the Bible narrative, and the works of Josephus and other classical authorities." This *magnum opus* is certainly beyond the reach of the general public. Therefore, it occurred to Lieut. Conder that a popular introduction to the work of the survey party was needed. Hence the preparation and issue of the work under review. Very admirably has Lieut. Conder executed his task. The first object was necessarily to collect materials for the illustration of the Bible. To identify the places of greater or lesser importance in the annals of the Holy Land has been the object of successive writers from the Onomasticon of Eusebius and Jerome to the researches of men like De Sauley, Robinson, and Stanley, to take but three names of modern students and exponents of Biblical topography. We do not hesitate to say that the volume before us takes its place with those of the most accurate, the most picturesque, and the most devout of the topographers of Palestine. While following the work of survey in its order, the narrative has a charm of vivid and graphic description that will hold even the reader who may not be very curious to decide on the exact site of Masada or the correctness of Dean Stanley's theory as to Neby, Samwil, and Gibeon, intensely interested in the ever-changing scenery and life presented to him. The past, with its crowding associations, and the present with its reproduction of the unchanged customs of that past, are made to illustrate each other so pleasantly that one is apt to forget that the narrative is not that of a well-informed traveller wandering over the country, but is the summary of most of some scientific observation and concurrent study. Mr. Whympers illustrations are good, but the word-pictures are better; thus, at the close of a graphic description of Bethlehem and Mar Saba, the author, referring to the hopeless, purposeless, degraded life of the monks, says:—"Yet even for these poor outcasts in the stony wilderness, lifeless and treeless though it be, nature prepares every day a glorious picture, quickly fading, but matchless in brilliance of colour; the distant ranges seemed stained with purple and pink; in autumn the great bands of cloud sweep over the mountains with long bars of gleaming light between, and for a few minutes, as the sun sets, the deep crimson blush comes over the rocks and glorifies the whole landscape with an indescribable glow." There is a remark on the annual mummery of the Holy Fire, of which an excellent description is given, though modestly called a "plain account," that is full of material for reflection. "Every educated Greek knows it to be a shameful imposition, but the ignorant Syrians and the fanatical Russian peasants still believe the fire to descend from Heaven. The clergy dare not enlighten them, and that crafty diplomacy which encourages pilgrimages to Jerusalem by Government aid fosters the superstition which is the main inducement for the Russian pilgrims to visit the Holy City." The careful method adopted by the author in pursuing inquiries as to traditional names deserves record. Suspicion and fanatical ignorance might be expected, but it is new to learn that over-zealous enquirers, who lacked the prudence of Lieut. Conder, have set up another obstacle. The peasantry are convinced, he tells us, that the Franks know the old names better than they do, because travellers have told them that the right name of such and such a place was not the one which the local tradition preserved. Lieut. Conder's words on this subject are worth quoting:—

"I protest against the immorality of corrupting the native traditions, by relating to the peasantry the theories of modern writers as authentic facts, for it destroys the last undoubted source of information as to ancient topography. The confusion caused by crusading and early Christian traditions, which have been engrafted in a precisely similar

* "Tent Work in Palestine." By CLAUDE REIGNIER CONDER, R.E. Published for the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Richard Bentley and Son.

manner, forms already a most serious difficulty; and if in addition we are to have modern foreign theories disseminated among the peasantry identification will be impossible. Throughout the course of the survey we never allowed the peasantry to suppose that we attached more value to one name which they gave than to another, and we never asked leading questions or gave them any information as to ancient sites."

The contribution made to the study of the people in the chapters devoted to the peasantry and other inhabitants of modern Palestine is a most valuable one. But we can only find room for a reference to the views which intimate acquaintance with the real condition of the people have led the author to form upon the future of Palestine. He does not regard with any hope or desire Palestine under the government of oriental Jews. But he sees that the country which his experience has taught him to regard as capable, under good government, of being restored to its old condition of agricultural prosperity, needs, and must, from some quarter or another, obtain a strong, wise, and benevolent government, and of this the native native population is well aware, and, though they look vaguely abroad for such a blessing, Lieut. Conder finds reason to think that the Arabs and Syrians will eagerly seize an opportunity to shake off the "hated yoke of their Turanian masters."

"We may perhaps see more than one Moslem State rising on the ruins of Turkish decadence, and from Persia to the Mediterranean, from Aden to the Taurus, the emancipation of Semitic nationalities must either accompany or immediately follow the self-liberation of Slavs and Greeks in Europe. To such a future for Syria England might well look forward with satisfaction. Among the sturdy peasantry and warlike nomads of Palestine and the Desert she might find allies of extreme value in the great task of defending the communications with her Indian empire. Military authorities are not wanting who believe in the further advance of Russia on the Euphrates and on the Syrian shores of the Mediterranean, an advance to which England could not remain indifferent. It is in the hatred of Greek Christianity and of Russian cruelty among the Moslems of Arab race that our hope of organising an effective resistance must lie. Turkish weakness and corruption lays the present rulers of Syria open to the designs of her worst enemy, but a strong and patriotic Moslem Government would no doubt reflect those feelings of friendship and admiration with regard to England which are so commonly expressed among the natives of Syria; and the value of such an ally in defence of our two highways to India, by the Red Sea and the Euphrates, would be beyond calculation."

FREEMASONRY.*

WE have received a copy of "The Cosmopolitan Masonic Pocket-book for the Year 1881," which we can commend to all brethren as containing a complete body of information as to the lodges, chapters, conclaves, &c., all over the world. We should have preferred to see the numerous and increasing lodges in India more distinctly marked for purposes of reference, so that any brother proceeding thither might be able more easily to discover what prospect he might have of continuing his labours. But the seeker will find all he can desire to know in this convenient pocket-book.

* "The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, Diary, and Pocket-book for 1881." George Kenning, 198, Fleet-street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OCTROI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The English nation have not yet learnt the facts regarding the collection of octroi in the open unwallied towns of India. The octroi has been condemned in England over and over again, but it is still ruthlessly collected in towns in India, so difficult is it to abolish a criminal tax which can be collected without trouble or tears of rebellion. In criminal as well as in civil courts of justice the collection of the octroi has been proved to be based upon extortion and often attended with robbery. How is it possible to collect a just octroi when there are no barriers? In France the greatest care is taken to prevent smuggling. In India smuggling is an easy and lucrative employment; the octroi collectors, hopeless of preventing smuggling, realise most of the tax from the corn factors. The prices of corn are terribly raised by the Choongee, and then the people of England are asked to borrow millions in order to stay famine. If Parliament would take the trouble to inquire into the secret history of octroi exactions the half-fed labourers in towns would have some hope of justice.—Your obedient servant,

Nov. 15,

T.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THE Indian Government Securities Bill, recently introduced into the Legislative Council of India, provides for the transfer of loan certificates and coupons by delivery, and relieves from liability the endorser of government paper, whether of a Government security or a currency note. In neither of these cases did legislation appear to be absolutely necessary, as mercantile usage would cover the former case, and in the latter the Secretary of State had been advised that the endorsement of a Government note had the effect of simply recording ownership, and did not involve any responsibility of a commercial character. Still it is important that no doubt should

exist on these points, as every uncertainty, whether well grounded or not, tells against the value of a security; in fact, it deprives it of its fundamental property, as it renders it, to a certain extent, insecure. Though of course, in this country, no one would anticipate the danger of any liability from the fact of having endorsed a Government promissory note, yet the question having been raised at home, it was necessary to legislate in order to remove all doubts. It is satisfactory to see that Government are doing all in their power to put their new loan on the best possible footing. What is wanted in addition is a little more promptitude in issuing it; the great delay in the appearance of the bonds tends against their ready transfer, and bampers operations in them. We understand that large amounts of Government paper are now being enfaced for transmission home, but this class of remittance would be increased immensely could coupon bonds be purchased which could be remitted without delay and expense of enfacing. Every inducement given by Government to send paper home tends to enhance the value of silver, which, directly or indirectly, must come out to take its place.—*Bombay Gazette.*

GIFTS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

EVERY one is aware how rigid are the rules prohibiting any servant of Government in India from accepting, not only presents, but even addresses from natives of the country. And no one, we venture to say, can for a moment doubt the wisdom of those rules and the excellent effect produced by them in maintaining among the people an implicit faith in the unassailable integrity of our higher officials. It is, we think, unfortunate that instances of departure from this policy should have been allowed to occur. No Englishman can throw any suspicion on Mr. Fawcett's spotless integrity, and no Englishman can doubt the purity of his motives in forcing on the attention of Parliament questions of importance to the welfare of India. But we fear that the natives of India will hardly place this unreserved reliance on the single-mindedness of him, and of men like him, if it becomes the practice to remit to them from India large sums of money for their election expenses. So far, however, as independent members of Parliament are concerned, this is a matter of little importance to anyone but themselves. If they knew more of Oriental ideas on such subjects they would probably unhesitatingly reject any such assistance. But when we find a gentleman holding a prominent position in the Government becoming the recipient of testimonials and purses and gifts of place it is time to point out how utterly such principles are at variance with the principles which the Indian Government has always strictly prescribed for the guidance of its officers in their relations with the people. To an English mind there may be no shadow of an idea that the acceptance of such things involves any sort of obligation or any sort of surrender of independence. But the donors are Orientals, and amongst most Orientals it is assumed, as a matter of course, that if any one in power accepts a gift he accepts a corresponding obligation to extend his favour to the giver. Now that the agitation of Indian subjects is becoming of more and more interest to the English Parliament it is important that rules which have proved so salutary in India should be observed by English politicians, certainly by English Ministers who make India the special object of their attention.—*Englishman.*

THE TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India on a proposal made by the Government of Bombay, that the price for transmitting telegrams should be reduced, has been published. The Bombay Government pointed out that the "charges are extremely high." H.E. the Governor in Council instanced the case of South Australia, where, during Sir James Fergusson's stay, under a low tariff the telegrams were believed to have reached a number equal to fifty per cent. of the letters. The Bombay Government proposed that they should be allowed to charge half the present rate for messages in this Presidency, guaranteeing the Supreme Government against any loss in revenue. There was also a proposal from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that there should be a minimum charge of eight annas for four words, with one anna more for each additional word. The Bengal Chamber made a similar proposal to that of Bombay, excepting that the initial charge should be twelve annas instead of eight. The India Government reject all these propositions, and declare their determination to adhere to the present tariff, on the grounds that a uniform rate is essential, that the cost of establishing and working telegraphs in this country is exceptionally high, and that under the peculiar circumstances of India, its extent of territory and limited business, a reduction of rate could not be expected to yield an increased revenue. The position taken by Government is this:—The original cost of establishing telegraphs in this country has been exceptionally heavy compared with the same work in other countries, owing to the comparatively high cost of materials and the large extent of country over which the wires have to be carried; that maintenance, too, is also comparatively expensive, owing to the necessity of keeping large stocks of materials, and to their rapid deterioration; that on the present tariff the receipts only pay a little over working expenses, while the interest on a considerable capital ought to be met; that the masses of the people are too poor and too ignorant to make use of the telegraph at any rates, and therefore that there is no ground for

anticipating any increase of revenue from a reduced tariff; that the revenue ought to yield a fair interest on capital outlay after paying working expenses; and that when it does more, that will be the time to consider the question of reduction. The position taken by Government is based on the view that "the most essential feature of a telegraph tariff is that it shall be simple, intelligible to all, and easy in its application, so that the public shall themselves be able readily to calculate the payments due under all circumstances, and to verify the correctness of the charges made by the departmental employees." If this be admitted, we think that Government are probably right in their conclusions, for the conditions of India are very different from those of Australia, and it is very doubtful if a reduced rate throughout the country would much increase the number of messages. But is this feature an essential one? It is important, no doubt, and, when distances are counted by hundreds of miles, as in England and the Continental countries, it is easily recognised. The case is different, however, when distances are counted by thousands of miles, and it is a question whether the example of the United States should not be followed and rates be regulated by the distance. We are not prepared to urge this, but we feel that Government are hardly in a position to adopt the opposite course as entirely beyond question. There can be no doubt that the short-distance messages are very heavily weighted in this country, and there is, moreover, the fact that those sent between the business-centres have to pay the cost of a free delivery of other messages for a distance of five miles from the telegraph station. Admitting even the probability of the correctness of the position taken by the India Government, we fail to see why the offer of the Bombay Government should not be accepted. The Telegraph Department will lose nothing, as its receipts are guaranteed by this Government, and an opportunity is thus given of testing the question without risk to the revenue of the department. The Supreme Government say "a low uniform tariff is obviously inconsistent with a still lower local tariff," but this begs the whole question, as it assumes the present rate as low. This it certainly is for a message from Bombay to Burma, but it is not so for a message from Bombay to Broach or Oomrawutti. It seems to us, therefore, that, while the Indian Government have some reason for believing in the uniform rate for all India, they could safely have given the Bombay Government an opportunity of testing their view of the problem. No harm could have been done, and opportunity would have been given for deciding a most important question.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The following alterations and additions have been made in the list of impending transfers and appointments among the chaplains:—The Rev. W. D. Cowley, D.D., from Agra to Muttra, in November; the Rev. B. Hammond, from Masuri to Chakrata, in November; the Rev. G. T. Carruthers, from Chakrata to Moradabad, in November; and the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, from Howrah to Jhansi, in December. The *Indian Church Gazette* informs us that the Rev. J. J. B. Coles will shortly resign his chaplaincy on the Bengal Establishment, having accepted the appointment of principal of the Doveton College.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.—We find the two important lines (from Bagbazaar to Lall Bazaar, through the lengthy Chitpore-road, and from Sealdah to the General Post-office, through Bow Bazaar-street, Lall Bazaar-street, and Dalhousie-square, north and west), the construction of which was entrusted to Messrs. Burn and Co., have now been completed, and trial trips of the cars have been made in Bow Bazaar-street. The extension of the line from Dalhousie-square south-west through Hare-street to the Strand is being pushed on. The connection of the Sealdah line with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's Sealdah station is approaching completion, and the extension of the line eastward through the Baliaghata-road, joining the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway's Calcutta station, has been put in hand. It is not definitely known when the cars will begin running in the Calcutta streets, conveying passengers from place to place, but we hope it will not be long before we shall enjoy such sights.—*Statesman.*

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORODYNE.—The coroner, with a jury, on Oct. 22 viewed the body of Capt. J. H. Littlewood, late of the I.G.S.N. Company's flat *Muttah*, at the deadhouse of the Medical College Hospital. It is believed that he had overdosed himself with chlorodyne. Dr. Mackenzie, who held a *post mortem*, has retained the contents of the stomach for chemical analysis.—*Ibid.*

THE BENGAL RAILWAYS.—The supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of October 26 contains a short report on the earnings and expenses of the Bengal provincial railways for the half-year ended June 30 last; and, looking at the satisfactory results, it is, no wonder that the Lieutenant Governor said at the last trades dinner that Bengal could well afford to spend money on railways. The provincial railways dealt with are the Northern Bengal, the Tirhoot, the Patna and Gya, the Calcutta and South Eastern, and the Nalhati lines. From the report we see that "the total revenue receipts from these lines during the half-year under review amounted to Rs. 14,12,996, against Rs. 10,45,047 during the first half of 1879, or

an increase of 35.20 per cent. It must, however, be remembered that during the period under review there was a greater length of railway open, viz., the Teesta extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway, eleven miles opened on 1st June, 1879, and the Patna and Gya State Railway, which was not properly opened till June, 1879. Still, however, on the whole, the increase in the receipts is satisfactory. The revenue expenses amounted to Rs.9,09,516, against Rs.8,18,272, during the corresponding period of the previous year. The chief increase in the working expenses occurred on the Patna and Gya State Railway, the comparison being Rs.21,228 in the first half of 1879, against Rs.1,36,498 in 1880, which is, of course, due to the extra length of line open. The Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railways, with an increase of eleven miles on the former, and the same mileage on the latter, have shown a decrease in their working expenses in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is satisfactory. The net earnings amounted to Rs.5,03,480, against Rs.2,26,360 during the first half of 1879, or an increase of 122.43 per cent. The total capital expenditure up to the end of June has amounted to Rs.2,85,23,813, or, including charges under suspense, Rs.3,01,06,808. The total profits realised pay a percentage for the half-year of 1.77 on the former outlay and 1.67 on the latter, and the net charge falling on provincial revenues to make good the guaranteed interest of 4½ per cent. to the Imperial Government will be only 58 per cent.

—*Englishman*.

A NATIVE STATE.—Bustar is the most important of the fifteen native States attached to the Central Provinces. It was in turn visited last year by the officers in charge of the Sironcha subdivision who found that cultivation had greatly increased. This gentleman was much struck with the richness of many of the valleys. The administration of the chief is marked by masterly inactivity. His capital is a sleepy hollow "where languor reigns supreme from the gaol to the rajah's palace." But the people are contented and prosperous, and have no grievances. Two or three years ago, some unscrupulous subordinates gave trouble, but they have been removed, and no further complaints have been heard. It was a one time feared that the Rompa rebels would escape into Bustar territory, but the rumour that they had done so turned out to be incorrect. It remains to be seen how long the uneducated, unvaccinated, unregistered simplicity of Bustar will last. In another native State, Bamra, a case of suttee occurred last October.

—*Pioneer*.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The Central Provinces are nearly always before the rest of India with their yearly administration report. That for the year 1879-80, by Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I., has just been published. The year was a good one for the Central Provinces; a year of fairly suitable seasons and plentiful harvests, and this after two years of general depression. A marked feature in the report is the large falling off in offences against property. At the same time, as might be expected, there has been a considerable increase in civil litigation. The trade of the year shows a decrease under the head of exports of cotton due to a failure of the crop. The grain trade also fell off; owing, it is said, to the more plentiful harvests in other provinces and the cessation of famine prices. The working of the Warora Coal Mines showed a loss during the year of nearly half a lakh. The machinery broke down and the mines were flooded. It is believed, however, that when the improvements now in hand are finished they will secure the profitable working of the mines for many years to come. For the year reported on the yield was but 32,000 tons in the whole twelve months; but 1,000 tons a month is expected eventually. The Chattisgarh Railway is being pushed on with vigour, and one section of fifty-three miles, from Nagpur to Tumsar, was open during the year; the whole length of the sanctioned line being 125 miles. The Chief Commissioner marched along the length of the line during the cold weather, "and was satisfied with what he saw of the manner in which the work was being carried on and of the progress made." Mr. Morris has been pressing on the Government the necessity of extending, at once, the sanctioned line from Doongargarh to Nandgaon, a distance of nineteen miles. The cost of this extension would be about 8½ lakhs. A terminal station at Nandgaon would largely add to the traffic returns, for the railway would then carry nearly all the grain exported from the south east of the district; whereas, so long as Doongargarh is the terminus, much of this keeps to the road. Notwithstanding the advantages urged by Mr. Morris, the Government of India has decided to put off considering the question till it is able to settle about the general extension of the line to Bilaspur; a larger scheme, which must remain a project only for a considerable while. In concluding his general summary of the report the Chief Commissioner observes that the opening of the first section of the Chattisgarh line was the only marked event of the year, which on the whole was one of noiseless progress.

—*Pioneer*.

BANK RATE.—The directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Nov. 4 reduced the rates of interest and discount 1 per cent. all round.—*Times of India*.

LORD LYTON'S TREASURER.—Rai Gopal Mohun Sirear who served as treasurer to the Earl of Lytton during his viceroyalty, has received from his lordship a handsome gold watch and chain as a present.—*Times of India*.

KASUR LOYALTY.—An up country paper says that a meeting

consisting of nearly five thousand natives of various denominations, was held at Kasur on the evening of the 12th October for the commemoration of General Roberts's victory over Ayub Khan at Mazra, when the deputy commissioners of Lahore and Ferozepore were present. Deputy Qader Buksh in an opening speech referred to the loyalty of the Kasur population, and presented an address to the chairman, Mr. Stogdon. Fireworks were let off, &c. A sum of Rs.2,000 was collected as donation to the Patriotic Fund.

—*Times of India*.

THE NAINI TAL STORM.—The official meteorological report for the month of September contains the tabulated figures of the rainfall of the heavy storm that produced the disastrous landslide at Naini Tal, together with the meteorological reporter's comments thereon. Mr. Hill states that a storm of cyclonic character struck the Orissa coast on Sept. 10 and then travelled along a curvilinear path, passing through Jubbulpur, Indore, Jeypur, and Delhi, to the Himalayas, where it gradually broke up. The centre of the storm passed up the valley of the Ganges, and upon entering the Doab and Western Rohilkund it was reinforced by the vapour brought up by south east winds from the Bay of Bengal. The result was a rainfall heavier than anything previously recorded in the interior of India. It is worth noting, says Mr. Hill, in connection with the theory of the origin of these storms, that the rainfall was heaviest at the time of the greatest depression of the barometer, and that at every station the rainfall commenced a day before the depression reached its lowest. The heaviest registered falls were in the Bijnor district, viz., at Nagina 32.4, at Dhampur 30.4, and at Najibabad 28.5 inches during twenty-four hours on Sept. 18. The rainfall of Naini Tal, the immediate cause of the disaster, was not nearly so heavy, for the quantity of vapour in the air at the level of Naini Tal is little more than half as great as on the plains.—*Pioneer*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 24,940 tons. London *via* Canal: Rates closed firm at £2 15s. for rice or wheat; £2 17s. 6d. for jute, cotton, and linseed; £3 to £3 5s. for hides; £3 5s. to £3 10s. for tea, &c. For London *via* Cape: The market closed steady at £2 for saltpetre; £2 7s. 6d. for rice; £2 10s. for wheat; £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. for jute; £2 17s. 6d. for linseed; £2 18s. 9d. for rape; and £3 for poppy. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Quotations—Rice or wheat £3; light goods £3 5s.; oils, £3 7s. 6d. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Rates closed steady at £2 10s. for rice or wheat; £2 13s. 9d. for linseed; £2 10s. for jute; £3 for oil in cases.—*Englishman*.

THE 72ND HIGHLANDERS AND 5TH GOORKHAS.—Throughout the late operations there has always been a wonderful cordiality between the Goorkhas and the British soldiers. In the first campaign the men of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade and those of one of our Goorkha regiments "chummed" together, and on all possible occasions interchanged various little kind offices. This friendship between the British soldier and his native brother in arms has, however, never been so strongly shown as in the case of the 5th Goorkhas and the 72nd Highlanders. Throughout the late march, and before it, the most cordial relations have existed between the two regiments, and the Goorkhas have nicknamed themselves the 2nd Battalion of the 72nd Highlanders. When, the other day—so the story reaches us—the time came to say good-bye, and the Goorkhas realised that in all human probability they would not again see their old friends the Highlanders, with whom they had marched and alongside whom they had fought so long and nobly, they wished to mark their friendship and their adieu by some grand entertainment. This, however, was an impossibility in Kandahar, where single bottles of beer had sold for Rs.16 each; so the idea of a dinner had to be given up, and the Goorkhas, so we hear, have each given half a month's pay to purchase a silver challenge shield, and presented it to the 72nd Highlanders to be shot for yearly by the men of the latter regiment. It will bear an inscription setting forth that it was given by the men of the 5th Goorkhas to the men of the 72nd Highlanders as a token of the friendship that existed between the two regiments in the Afghan war. This spirit of *camaraderie* between the European and the Asiatic soldier should by all means be fostered, and it is pleasing to see two such fine and distinguished regiments setting the example.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

MURDER OF A NATIVE OFFICER.—Between Quetta and Sibi the subadar major of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry was shot by one of the privates, a young Punjabi. The ball entered the officer's shoulder and shattered his arm, and after lingering three days the poor man died. The miscreant who shot him had been reported for persisting in riding in a sick cart and had a dozen lashes administered him for disobeying orders. This rankled in his mind and he avenged himself in this dastardly way.—*Englishman*.

KASHMIR TRADE IN BORAX.—A demand having sprung up in the Punjab for borax, considerable quantities are being taken down by the Punjabi carriers of the Kulu road. Borax is obtained in large quantities in Rukchu, and is a monopoly of the Kashmir Government. Hitherto there has been but little sale for it; but this year some 3,000 maunds (pukka) of cleaned, and 1,000 maunds uncleaned, are being sent to Amritsar by the Kulu road. The price received by the Maharaja's Government for cleaned borax is Rs.6-6-6 a maund, and for uncleaned 8 annas a maund. A demand has also arisen for Nubra coda, likewise a State monopoly, for which hitherto there has scarcely been any sale. Up to the present date Rs.2,400 worth

of soda has been sold, and considerable quantities are being collected in Nubra in anticipation of a further demand.—*Press Commissioner.*

A PERSONAL DISTINCTION.—On the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor the Government of India have permitted Maulvi Hossein Ali, late deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, to retain as a personal distinction the title of "Khan Bahadur" officially accorded to Mahomdan deputy magistrates while in the service. The Maulvi rendered excellent service to Government during the mutiny in 1857, when he was employed in the opium department at Sewan in Saran, and his loyal exertions were rewarded by an appointment in the subordinate executive service in 1859.—*Englishman.*

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The following are the names of the medical officers to whom annuities have been assigned from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund for the year 1881:—Surgeon General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., retired; Deputy Surgeon General F. F. Allen, C.B., retired; Surgeon Major T. B. Farncombe, retired; Surgeon Major F. J. Earle, retired; Surgeon Major A. R. Waghora, retired; Surgeon Major W. J. Palmer, M.D., retired; Surgeon Major C. N. Macnamara, retired; and Surgeon Major A. M. Garden, retired.—*Englishman.*

THE RANGOON COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—The *Rangoon Times* comments on the trials that have just been concluded as follows:—"The most painful feature of these cases has been, and is, the manner in which the prosecution has been regarded by a certain section of that portion of the Rangoon public which is pleased to consider itself as 'society.' The sufferings and deaths of those poor people who, in 1878, perished between Rangoon and Tounghoo consequent on crowded boats; the sufferings, annoyances, and inconveniences soldiers have in hundreds of cases been compelled to undergo are entirely forgotten. It is nothing that men have often been kept without food for nearly, if not quite, twenty-four hours; that fever-stricken patients have been deprived of their punkahs; that food of the most wretched description has been served out to soldiers; all these things are lost sight of, the sympathies of the aforesaid section of 'society' being entirely with those to whose neglect, incompetence, or worse, these things have been due. Much animadversion has been heaped on the heads of the Government prosecutors, Messrs. Weldon and Tarrant; but, fortunately, both these gentlemen are in positions which enable them to ignore entirely the petty malice and envy of their would-be detractors in Rangoon. Both Colonel Weldon and Mr. Tarrant deserve well of the British public generally, and British soldiers in particular, throughout the empire. Both gentlemen will return to Madras with the good wishes of all honourable men."—*Pioneer.*

THE NEPAUL POSTAL SERVICE.—Mr. H. M. James, Postmaster General of Bengal, who proceeded to Nepaul some three weeks ago for the purpose of conferring with the Resident of that place on the subject of the transit of the value-payable parcels by the Nepaul postal line, returned to the Presidency on Wednesday last, but the result of the conference is not yet known. Mr. Girdlestone is said to be of opinion that he has the entire control of the Nepaul postal line, and he has objected to the transit of registered parcels over the line. He is also said to have declined to communicate with the Deputy Postmaster General of Behar.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE NAINI TAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The following resolution has been passed with reference to the case of soldiers' families:—"That the honorary secretary communicate with the officers commanding regiments to which the widows belong, and request them to keep the amounts now voted (which are irrespective of a sum of Rs.500 voted for immediate wants) until their arrival in England, when the amounts granted to each widow can, if advisable, be made over to her; but the amounts granted for the children shall be invested in their behalf (Rs.250 each) or distributed for their education, apprenticeship, and support as the commanding officer may consider advisable."—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.—The administration report of the Currency Department for the year 1879-80, the Government remark in their order on that report, has been submitted three months earlier than in last year. It is fuller and affords more information on matters generally than the reports of preceding years. The falling off in the circulation during 1879-80 was greater than even in 1878-79, but it is stated to correspond very closely with the net average circulation of the four years immediately preceding the famine year of 1877-78. The year 1879-80 opened with notes in active circulation of the value of Rs.1,35,31,080 and closed with Rs.1,54,60,560. The highest circulation was in October, Rs.1,72,06,900, and the lowest, Rs.1,32,23,740, in June, and the average circulation during the twelve months, Rs.1,47,93,173. The aggregate number of notes in circulation of the various denominations was 252,349 against 224,484 in 1878-79, and the value Rs.1,57,50,910 against Rs.1,51,60,455. There was an increase in the number of notes of the value of Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500, and a decrease in notes of Rs.1,000 and 10,000. The value of foreign circle notes cashed by the three circles (Madras, Calicut, and

Cocanada) in this Presidency during the year aggregated Rs.1,21,01,415, against Rs.1,17,84,105 in last year. The aggregate operations of the Exchange Department show a decline of nearly 84½ lakhs. The decline is largest in the Cocanada Circle. The receipts and issues of notes by the three circles exhibit a decline under the former head of about 25½ lakhs, and an advance under the latter head of about 35½ lakhs. The number of notes cancelled was less by 28,920 and value by Rs.71,20,540 than in 1878-79. The coin reserve at the beginning of the year was Rs.1,42,02,670 and at its close Rs.92,71,640. The Government securities remained at the same figure, viz., Rs.72,000, as in 1877-78 and 1878-79. No sovereigns were tendered. The falling off in the receipts and issue of small silver coin and copper noticed for the year 1878-79 continued during the year 1879-80. The depots established during the year for these coins show that the Madras and Calicut Circles received them to the value of Rs.2,91,358. There were no receipts in the Cocanada Circle from want of storage room. The nominal value of defaced coin received during the year was Rs.36,906, against Rs.8,308 in 1878-79. The number and value of currency notes lost was 1,044 and Rs.54,080, against 1,037 and Rs.46,620 in last year. One forged note of the value of Rs.10 was presented at the Bank of Madras. There are facts indicating an extensive forgery of a long series of notes of this value, and the remarks on this subject will be furnished to the inspector general of police. The profit to Government on the currency operations during the year 1879-80 was Rs.3,00,176.—*Madras Times.*

THE HOISTING OF THE UNION JACK IN FORT ST. GEORGE.—It may interest some of our readers to know that the Union Jack was first ordered to be hoisted in Fort St. George on June 12, 1688, during the Governorship of Mr. Elihu Yale. The following is the official account of the ceremony:—"According to appointment for the solemnity of hoisting his Majesty's flag in this garrison the Governor made this evening a handsome collation upon the Fort-house-terrace, where he was accompanied with the council and chief of the Right Honourable Company's servants, and most of the eminent freemen and inhabitants of the city of all nations and castes, the garrison's three companies being in arms, also the trained band, consisting of near 100 Englishmen, commanded by Capt. Robert Freeman and Lieut. John Affleck; when, after an orderly march round the fort, the garrison soldiers drew round within the fort and the trained band without, when, upon hoisting the union flag upon the standard of the English bastion, the Governor began a glass of toby to our Gracious King's health and Royal Family's, and his happy long reign; which was duly performed by all there, and honoured with the volleys of small shot and as many cheerful huzzas from all the soldiers; and by thirty-one pieces of ordnance, which was answered by all the ships in the roads; also one and twenty pieces of ordnance with hearty wishes of success and prosperity to our Right Honourable Masters the Right Honourable East India Company, and nineteen pieces to their Honourable Governor Sir Josiah Child; and the more to honour this occasion there were several persons freed and generous contributions to the poor; and the soldiers as merry as punch could make them, till night silenced all in repose."—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS ARMY REGULATIONS.—With the sanction of Government the following addition is to be made to the Madras Army Regulations:—"When a regiment is transferred from one Presidency to another, all men on the Unattached List will be required to elect a corps remaining in the Presidency in which they are employed."

THE PROPOSED COCHIN RAILWAY.—We are reliably informed by a mofussil correspondent that the Resident of the Travancore and Cochin States, Mr. M'Gregor, C.S., has intimated to the local Government that both these States respectively are willing to hypothecate Government securities which will yield Rs.50,000 respectively annually, as their portions towards the guarantee required to raise a capital of Rs.66,00,000 or £550,000 for the construction of a line of railway from the port of Cochin to Ernacollum.—*Madras Times.*

THE NEILGHERRY COMMISSION.—It will be remembered that the Madras Government, in the early part of this year, decided on abolishing the Neilgherry Commission and issued the necessary instructions. The abolition was afterwards ordered to be held in abeyance pending a reference to the Government of India. We learn from Ootacamund that the commission has been abolished.—*Times of India.*

MILITARY TRADERS.—It is notified that circumstances have recently come to the notice of the Commander in Chief which make it necessary for his Excellency to call the attention of all officers to paragraph 578 of the Madras Army Regulations, wherein it is laid down that officers are strictly prohibited from taking any part in the management of banks in India, or from being connected with banks or any other trading companies, except as simple shareholders, the only exception to this rule being in favour of *ex officio* directors or secretaries of Government banks. This prohibition is not, however, intended to apply to officers on the invalid establishment.—*Madras Mail.*

RANPA.—A correspondent writes:—"Affairs in Ranpa have nearly come to a settlement, as the troops serving there have been ordered to be withdrawn. One of the first rebels, Nedlur Ram Reedy by name, has contrived to escape into the Nizam's territory,

being unable any longer to find shelter in the Gudem Hills. The Nizam's authorities, however, have been called upon to deliver him up if captured. Meanwhile certain other Mutadars have had a fine imposed till they deliver another important rebel, Veroyya; and others will be made prisoners for concealing Pathavithi, one of the rebels also. The police, we hear, will take over the several military posts now established, but a garrison of fifty men (military) will be kept at Nursapatam for the present.—*Madras Times*.

A MISSIONARY DROWNED.—The Rev. W. Slater, a young Wesleyan missionary, has been accidentally drowned at Negapatam.—*Times of India*.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S FAREWELL VISITS.—The Governor arrived at Coimbatore on Nov. 1. He was met at the station by a large crowd of the inhabitants, where he lunched and left for Shoranoor, and thence to Trichoor, where he slept. Next morning early his Grace proceeded by backwater to Bolghatty, the peninsula on the eastern side of Cochin harbour, whereon is the British residency. His Grace landed at the residency jetty under the usual salute, accompanied by Mr. Atholl McGregor, the resident, the Dewan of Cochin, and his staff. There was a large gathering near the landing place of European and native officials in the sirkar's service. After breakfast his Grace gave private audience to the gentlemen of the neighbourhood and received at noon the Raja of Cochin, and afterwards returned his Highness's visit at Ernacollum. His Grace visited British Cochin on Nov. 3, and was received by the municipal commissioners, &c. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address, asking chiefly for harbour improvements. The Duke then visited the Protestant churches, one of which, St. Francis, is believed to be the oldest in India. The date of its erection is uncertain, but it is known to be before 1546. It is believed that Vasco de Gama was temporarily interred in its chancel. The Duke then ascended the lighthouse and surveyed the harbour, afterwards driving through British to Native Cochin. Here his Grace visited the synagogue of the ancient settlement of white Jews. Prayer was offered by the Chief Rabbi, and a psalm chanted, in which the whole of the Jewish community joined. At mid-day the Duke, accompanied by the British resident, left for Quilon, *en route* to Trevandrum.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The figure of merit of the Bombay Volunteer Corps in the annual musketry course for 1879-80 is 113.68, which by the musketry returns of March last gives the corps second position in the Presidency. The regiment standing first is the 6th Foot, at Aden, with a figure of merit of 116.26; and only 449 men of this regiment were exercised, as compared to 525 of the B.V.R.C. We find on reference to the musketry returns for 1879 that the volunteers then had but four regiments below them in the list instead of only one above them; so that their position now of second in the Presidency shows a marked improvement.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.—The mortuary register of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the month of July last shows 3,183 deaths, out of which 1,739 were caused by fever. This disease seems to baffle the skill of the doctors. There were forty-three deaths from snake-bites and wild beasts. There is no reward offered for killing snakes.—*Ibid*.

BARODA.—Mr. Manibhai Jushbai, late Dewan of Cutch, has been confirmed by the Bombay Government in the appointment conferred on him by Sir Madoowrao of Joint Sir Sooba and a member of the Baroda Ministry. The Baroda State has secured, and the Bombay Government have lost, the services of an unusually good officer.—*Ibid*.

GOA CURRENCY.—The new currency will be put into force in Portuguese India from Nov. 1 next. Orders have been issued that from next month accounts at Goa, Damaun, and Diu are to be kept in the new currency, which, under the names of rupees, tangas, and reis, will correspond in weight and value with the British rupees, annas, and pias respectively.—*Ibid*.

A NEW MILL INDUSTRY.—A new industry has been introduced in connection with one of the Bombay cotton mills. The National Spinning and Weaving Company of India have lately added a flour mill branch to their business. The first cost of purchase of machinery, &c., was about Rs.1,700. The first quality of flour is supplied to some of the local mills for sizing cloth, and other qualities are sold at shops opened by the company in different parts of the city. The very first start has resulted in a profit, and the new industry promises to be very successful in the future.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELIEFS, 1880-81.—*Royal Horse Artillery*.—E Battery B Brigade, from Kandahar to Kirkee.—*Field Artillery*.—I Battery 1st Brigade, from Kirkee to Ahmedabad and Baroda; A Battery 2nd Brigade, from Ahmedabad and Baroda to Kirkee; C Battery 2nd Brigade, from Kandahar to Ahmednagar. *Garrison Artillery*.—9 Battery 8th Brigade, from Aden to England; 10 Battery 8th Brigade, from Fort William to Bombay; 11 Battery 8th Brigade, from Rangoon to Aden; 13 Battery 8th Brigade, from Bombay to Aden; 14 Battery 8th

Brigade, from Aden to England; 16 Battery 8th Brigade, from Lucknow to Aden; 17 Battery 8th Brigade, from Mahow to Bombay; 2 Battery 9th Brigade, from Aden to England; 5 Battery 11th Brigade, from Kandahar to Mhow; 8 Battery 11th Brigade, from Bombay to Fort William. *Native Cavalry*.—1st Lancers, from Puna to Neemuch; 1 Squadron, from Neemuch to Nusserabad; 3rd Light Cavalry, from Kandahar to Puna; 3rd Sind Horse, from Kandahar to Jacobabad. *Sappers and Miners*.—No. 2 Company, from Afghanistan to Kirkee. *British Infantry*.—4th Foot 2nd Battalion, from Puna to Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Baroda; 6th Foot 1st Battalion, from Aden to England; 15th Foot 2nd Battalion, from Afghanistan to India; 61st Foot, from Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Baroda, to Afghanistan; 62nd Foot, from Morar to Aden; 66th Foot, from Kandahar to England; 83rd Foot, from Belgaum and Satara to England; 89th Foot, from Rangoon to Belgaum; Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion) 2 Companies, from Puna to Satara; Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion) 1 Company, from Puna to Kirkee. *Native Infantry*.—1st Grenadiers, from Kandahar to Mhow; 3rd N.I., from Karachi and Hyderabad to Belgaum; 6th N.I. (wing), from Mhow to Indore; 29th N.I., from Kandahar to Karachi and Hyderabad; 30th N.I., from Kandahar to Jacobabad; 1 Battery 1st Brigade R.A., is under orders to march from Kirkee on the 5th prox. *en route* to Ahmedabad and Baroda. On relief by the above battery A-2 R.A. will march from those stations on Jan. 1, 1881, and arrive at Kirkee about Feb. 18.—*Gazette*.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—A Hindu widow remarriage took place on Oct. 15 at Ahmedabad. The marrying couple are Brahmins. Some of the prominent citizens of Ahmedabad and others approving of the object were present at the ceremony. The bridegroom is said to be a farmer. It is a hopeful sign of progress that people from the ranks should come forward to practise what their educated brethren the "reformers" are very often satisfied merely to preach.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.—The comparative statement of customs revenue (excluding salt), just issued by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce, shows an encouraging growth of foreign trade in this Presidency. For the six months of the present financial year, 1880-81, Bengal shows a falling off of nearly twelve lakhs of rupees in customs revenue in ten years, falling from Rs.52,23,000 in 1871-72 to Rs.40,72,000 in 1880-81; while in the Bombay returns there is an increase of nearly 3½ lakhs, the growth being from Rs.24,48,000 to Rs.27,82,000 in the respective years. The returns of exports and imports were not given separately until 1875-76. For six months of that year the customs receipts on Bengal imports amounted to Rs.44,85,000, while for the past six months they have reached only Rs.35,57,000. Bombay, on the other hand, shows Rs.23,45,000 for 1875-76 and Rs.27,06,000 for the corresponding six months of the present year. The decrease in Bengal amounts to about 20 per cent., while the increase in Bombay amounts to about 16 per cent. The end of this year will see the railway line through Rajputana open to Agra and Delhi, and a considerable import trade for the North West will no doubt then be diverted from Calcutta to Bombay, and the comparative growth of the latter will be still further increased. It is very satisfactory to see that the loss of revenue anticipated in consequence of the remission and reduction of duties two years ago has not been experienced; the revenue for the six months of this year surpassing that of the same months of any of the previous nine years, excepting only two, 1872-73 and 1875-76. The average receipts of the nine years were Rs.1,05,40,000, while for 1880-81 they stand at Rs.1,07,92,000. It must be remembered that within the past ten years export duties have been removed from all produce, excepting indigo, rice, and lac. Ten years ago there were export duties charged on cotton goods, grain, hides and skins, oils, seeds, and spices, besides the three articles above mentioned. At that time, too, the general rate of import duty was 7½ per cent.; it is now 5 per cent., while the duties have been in that time remitted altogether in the case of one-third of the articles then liable to it. Most of these remissions were made only two years ago, so that the increase of customs duties over the average of the preceding nine years looks remarkably well for the increase of trade. With good harvests assured, new lines of railway to be opened, and prices moderate, there is every prospect of a capital business season for Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BARODA.—Just before the outbreak of the war in 1878 Sir Madava Row, with every expression of the most loyal devotion from the Maharaja and the Maharani Junnabai, intimated the readiness of the Baroda Administration to provide for the protection of the Residency, the British Treasury, and the cantonment at Baroda, by employing the troops of the State in order to set free the British troops at Baroda for employment elsewhere. The Governor General in Council has communicated to their Highnesses the satisfaction with which he received their loyal offer.—*Times of India*.

SIRDAR WALI MAHOMED KHAN.—Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, who, as our readers will remember, has lately been to Simla to see the Viceroy, and has since returned to Peshawur, where he awaits the answer of Government as to the seat to be allotted him in the coming durbar, had three applications to lay before his Excellency; first, that he might be appointed Governor of Kuram

and if this were impossible—as events have proved—secondly, that he might be appointed Governor of Kandahar, in either a dependent or independent position; and thirdly, that Government would grant him a jagir or an allowance. If a refusal be given to all three of these requests the sirdar, who has a following of some 500 men with him at Peshawur, will settle, it is said, either in Turkey or Persia.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FOXHOUNDS FOR THE NAWAB OF BHAWULPORE.—The s.s. *Corsica*, which arrived from London (Oct. 25), has, we learn, brought out sixty foxhounds for his Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore. They are splendid animals, having been selected through the Indian Co-operative Agency, Holborn Viaduct, from the best packs in England and Ireland, and we have no doubt will afford his Highness some excellent coursing during the approaching winter. A further supply is to arrive for H.H. by the next steamer from London, as also a steam launch, through the same agency.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."—Her Majesty's troopship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, Commander G. O. Twiss, arrived on Nov. 5 from Portsmouth. She left Portsmouth on Oct. 3, Plymouth on the 4th, Malta on the 14th, Port Said on the 19th, and Suez on Oct. 20. She was delayed in coming to Bombay on account of having to tow the Government tug steamer *Hasty* from Suez. In the Red Sea the *Hasty* shipped a quantity of water and the speed had to be reduced in consequence. During the voyage five children died and there was one birth. Good weather was experienced throughout the voyage. The *Serapis* brought seventy-four officers, seventeen ladies, twelve children, 1,074 men, ninety-six women, and 109 children. The following are the names of officers and their families from Portsmouth:—Capt. A. T. Middleton, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. R. S. S. Baden Powell, 18th Hussars; Lieut. P. B. Balderiss, R.E.; Lieut. A. H. Mason, R.E.; Lieut. C. E. Ellis, R.E.; Second Lieut. W. L. Addington, 2-2nd Foot; Second Lieut. H. J. W. Hamilton, 2-2nd Foot; Second Lieut. E. C. Cowper, 2-6th Foot; Second Lieut. R. Woodruffe, 2-6th Foot; Second Lieut. W. G. Burrow, 2-7th Foot; Second Lieut. T. A. Wilkinson, 2-7th Foot; Second Lieut. L. F. Elliott, 2-8th Foot; Second Lieut. A. W. H. Tripp, 2-8th Foot; Quartermaster J. Bigwell, 92nd Foot; Lieut. A. C. Denison, 100th Foot; Second Lieut. M. Cowper, 100th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. G. Duberty, 107th Foot; Lieut. A. E. C. Kaye, 100th Foot; Major and Mrs. H. C. G. Dougall, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Capt. M. Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Rittledell, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Surgeon Major C. S. Wells, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major F. W. Cumming, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major C. Haines, A.M.D.; Surg. Major E. O. Sullivan, A.M.D.; Surg. Major J. Hector, A.M.D.; Capt. C. F. Hutton Rield, 1-12th Foot; Second Lieut. H. R. H. Lloyd, 1-12th Foot; Second Lieut. E. Grey, 1-12th Foot; Second Lieut. J. D. Macandrew, 1-12th Foot; Major F. A. Corry, 2-13th Foot; Capt. E. J. Fownes, 2-13th Foot; Capt. B. S. Clarke, 2-13th Foot; Lieut. R. L. B. Carter, 2-14th Foot; Second Lieut. H. E. Watts, 2-14th Foot; Capt. H. H. W. Martin, 2-16th Foot; Lieut. J. M. Schreiber, 2-16th Foot; Lieut. W. K. Downes, 1-18th Foot; Second Lieut. S. Moore, 1-18th Foot; Lieut. R. Baillie, Royal Marine; Lieut. H. M. Abud, Royal Marine; Lieut. R. Habbor, Royal Marine; Lieut. S. Mac-kennis, Royal Marine; Lieut. G. B. Steven, Royal Marine; Second Lieut. C. M. Gray, 54th Foot; Lieut. Col. H. J. Henderson, 4-60th foot; Capt. R. S. R. Ferstenbergh, 4-60th Foot; 2nd Lieut. W. Hick Barret, 4-60th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. D. Stuart, 4-60th Foot; Lieut. O. S. Armstrong, 86th Foot; Quartermaster C. Morrison, 88th Foot; Lieut. S. C. Reamer, 89th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. F. Lock, 1-12th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. E. Richardson, 1-12th Foot; Lieut. Mainbury, 1-19th Foot; Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring, 2-24th Foot; Lieut. A. R. Phillips, 2-24th Foot; Lieut. L. Gordon, 1-25th Foot; 2nd Lieut. A. Hamilton, 1-25th Foot; 2nd Lieut. Johnson, 1-25th Foot; 2nd Lieut. P. R. Legh, 32nd Foot; 2nd Lieut. F. B. Baist, 33rd Foot; Capt. and Mrs. J. B. F. Hanbury, 34th Foot; Lieut. W. A. K. Burne, 47th Foot; Lieut. C. F. Sunright, 47th Foot; Surg. Major C. R. O'Brien, A.M.D., Surg. Major R. J. Fraser, A.M.D., Surg. W. H. Garde, A.M.D., Surg. and Mrs. D. Leckie, A.M.D. Surg. J. R. Emerson, A.M.D., 2nd Lieut. H. Barrodale, 25th Foot; 2nd Lieut. W. G. Madeson, 25th Foot; Capt. R. H. Hunt Brooks, 72nd Foot; Capt. R. K. Brereton; wife of Quartermaster Briggs, and 5 children R.H.A.; wife of Quartermaster C. Hunt, and child, 77th Foot; wife of Lieut. Col. T. T. Simpson, 98th Foot; wife of Lieut. L. Griffiths, 23rd Foot; wife of Lieut. H. E. Baker, 23rd Foot; wife of Lieut. H. R. Colleton, 23rd Foot; wife of Major G. Paton and two children, 24th Foot; wife of Quartermaster J. Markland, Rifle Brigade; wife of Surgeon Major White and child, A.M.D.; wife of Surgeon Major Boulton, A.M.D.; wife of Surgeon Major Macbeth, A.M.D.; Miss Barnard, daughter of the late Lieut. Barnard, Bombay Barrack Department.—*Times of India.*

THE TROOPING SEASON.—H.M.'s troopship *Orotas*, commander R. G. Kinahan, sailed on Oct. 31 for England, with forty-two officers, five ladies, eleven children, 924 men, forty-one women, and 101 children. The following are the names of officers and their families, in addition to those published in our last issue:—Quartermaster and Mrs. J. Rowland and five children, 59th Foot; Lieuts.

A. G. Leonard, 59th Foot; P. Palmer, 81st Foot; G. L. Orred, 5th Foot; A. W. Birch, 2-24th Foot; J. D. Mansel, 4th Rifle Brigade; and Georges, Staff Corps; Second Lieuts. W. M. White, 59th Foot; H. M. Twynam, 59th Foot; P. B. M'Adam, 59th Foot; C. W. Goff, 59th Foot, and L. L. Pile, 59th Foot; Surgeon N. M'Creny, Medical Department; Major. F. Beauchamp, 1-7th Foot; Lieuts. D. Chestry, Staff Corps, and E. Jervis, 8th Regt.; Major St. J. Bally, 48th Regt.; and Veterinary Surgeon R. Rowe, Royal Artillery.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIP *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, Commander J. F. G. Grant, sailed on Nov. 5 for England, with fifty-seven officers, nineteen ladies, twenty-three children, 950 men, seventy-seven women, and 141 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Lieut. Col. E. A. Stuart, 2-1st Foot; Surg. Major J. Bonnyman, Medical Department; Lieut. Col. B. S. Robson, 89th Foot; Surg. Major T. Wood, Medical Department; Major and Mrs. R. A. Manners and child, 21st Foot; Surg. Major and Mrs. T. G. Bolster and child, Medical Department; Major T. Studdy, R.A.; Major and Mrs. G. G. Stewart, 2-1st Foot; Capt. and Mrs. C. Graham, 78th Highlanders; Capt. J. Cook, 30th Regiment; Capt. F. D. Morrison, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. J. R. Veitch, R.N.; Capt. and Paymaster C. B. Griffith, 2-24th Foot; Surgeon E. H. Fenn, Medical Department; Capt. F. L. Graves, R.A.; Capt. B. G. Booth, 2-1st Foot; Capt. A. Smith, 2-1st Foot; Capt. M. N. O'Connor, 2-1st Foot; Capt. and Paymaster and Mrs. W. C. Kennedy and two children; Capt. A. J. Dunnage, R.A.; Capt. H. H. Sealy, 2-22nd Foot; Capt. A. G. Fife, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. W. D. Shaw, 2-1st Foot; Capt. A. G. Rawlinson, 8th Hussars; Capt. F. K. Money, 2-1st Foot; Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Banks and child, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. C. F. Gambler, Bengal Staff Corps; Veterinary Surgeon M. C. Mitchell, R.H.A.; Lieut. F. Gordon Cumming, 2-22nd Foot; Lieut. E. Lindesay, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. J. Stacpole, 2-17th Foot; Lieut. V. G. Tippings, 2-1st Foot; Quartermaster and Mrs. H. Lonsdale, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. C. B. Mayne, R.E.; Lieut. E. J. Fell, 8th Hussars; Lieut. C. G. H. Canning, 4-60th Rifles; Lieut. and Major E. H. Stisted, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. H. W. Broadley, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. W. A. E. Boyd, 2-1st Foot; Surgeon W. H. Allen, Medical Department; Lieut. C. F. Stanley, 2-11th Foot; Lieut. H. D. Robson, 2-2nd Foot; Lieut. H. J. Gould-Adams, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. A. Williams, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. W. E. G. Login, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. D. C. Da Costa, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. A. H. Gordon, R.A.; Lieut. W. F. Allen, 2nd Foot; Lieut. P. H. Aitchison, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. H. P. Young, Staff Corps; Second Lieut. R. A. Fraser, 78th Highlanders; Second Lieut. G. T. C. Trench, 2-1st Foot; Second Lieut. C. H. Maunsell, 2-15th Foot; Second Lieut. A. F. Poulton, 1-12th Foot; Second Lieut. J. G. Robinson, 2-1st Foot.

H.M. TROOPSHIP *Jumna* arrived on Wednesday, Nov. 3, from Karachi, with six officers and seven men of the R.H.A.; thirty-four men, two women and six children, R.A.; seven men, R.E.; one man, 17th Lancers; forty-four men, 2-7th Foot; eighteen men, 2-11th Foot; 130 men, 2-15th Foot; eighty-seven men, 78th Highlanders; thirty-seven followers, four men of the Commissariat Department, and four men of the Indian Medical Establishment. One soldier of the 78th Highlanders died on board with diarrhoea. The following are the names of officers:—Major W. C. Smith, 78th Highlanders; Lieut. W. B. M. Dougall, 78th Highlanders; Deputy Surgeon General J. O'Nial, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major T. Oughton, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major B. T. Giraud, A.M.D.; Surgeon E. A. H. Roe, A.M.D.; Rev. J. Allen, Roman Catholic chaplain.—*Times of India.*

H.M. SHIP *Jumna*, sailing Monday, Nov. 8, for Portsmouth, was to take from Bengal twenty seven officers and 587 men of the 1-5th foot, four ladies, four children, and thirty-two women, seventy-six children; besides four time-expired officers and 118 men, and ten "ignominy" men and convicts. From Madras three time-expired officers and 180 men; and from Bombay three time-expired officers and 105 men, seven officers from various corps and twelve insanes.

ARRIVALS FROM KARACHI.—The I.G. Telegraph steamship *Patrick Stewart*, 1,015 tons, Commander E. Bishop, arrived on the 3rd inst. from Karachi, which she left on Oct. 31, with the following officers and troops as passengers:—Brigadier General Burrows, Staff Corps; Lieut. Gordon, 1st Lancers; Lieut. Fox, R.A.; Lieut. Butcher, R.A.; Mrs. Dewar and two children, Mrs. Smyth, three non-commissioned officers, 14 natives, rank and file sick convoy, three women, two children, 166 public and fifteen private followers, one European, 2-15th Foot; and one European, 29th Foot.—*Times of India.*

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.—With reference to Public Works Department notification, Jan. 28 last, it is now ruled that the Jacobabad section of the Kandahar State Railway shall be extended to the fourteenth mile from Sibi, shall include the Pir-Chowki extension, and shall be called "the lower section," and that the section called "the fourteenth mile from Sibi" shall be called "the upper section of the Kandahar State Railway."—*Gazette of India.*

THE nomination of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik to be a member of the Bombay Legislative Council is gazetted.

GODRA.—Godra is in many respects an important place. Your contemporary seems uncertain whether he should call it a town or a village; but seeing that it has a population of over 10,000, it may

I think, fairly be called a town. The most important class of the community here appears to be Mussulman. The Shia Borahs, for instance, carry on a large trade, and are a very well-to-do set of persons. Weaving and work in pottery, brass, and wood are conducted on a rather large scale; and now that Godra is shortly to have the railway it may reasonably be expected that it will in a very short time rise into a market of the highest importance. The opening of the railway to Palee was the means of greatly increasing the commercial prosperity of the district, and a further extension is expected to be marked by a rapid development of the timber trade, which is already immense. Altogether a prosperous future appears to be opening out to the Panch Mahals. The timber is the produce of several great forests, and Godra is the centre of the trade. The merchants deal mostly in small teak rafters and poles and bamboos. The trade in grain is also very extensive, and great quantities of gram are sent to Bombay. The exports are likely to be large, and the crops are looking remarkably well. This particular branch of trade has been growing rapidly during the last few years and is capable of still further development. The dried flower and fruit of the *Mahuda*, which is largely grown in Godra and the neighbourhood, is exported in considerable quantities, whilst castor oil is a production for which Godra is especially noted. The traders here are of opinion that the importance of this branch of commerce is not sufficiently recognised. At one time the trade of oil making was extensively carried on in Godra, and in 1867 a steam mill was built, but the speculation did not prove successful. The mill was closed in 1877, but, as a number of improvements tending to benefit the commerce of the town have since then been carried out, it may reasonably be supposed that another venture of the kind would be attended with success.—*Bombay Gazette*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880.

THE RESULTS OF THE DURBAR.

ALTHOUGH as yet only telegraphic accounts of the Lahore durbar and of the viceregal progress have reached us, yet there has been conveyed enough to give room for conjecture, though not for any certain conclusion. Coincident with the accounts of the successful solemnities of the reception of the chiefs and the allocutions thereat delivered, come telegrams from Kandahar which decidedly leave the impression that Ayub, notwithstanding all the reports, is watching the moves of his opponent. We have noted one pregnant sentence in a telegram to a contemporary which speaks of the certainty with which, after the defeat of Ayub, new troops were expected to complete their work by an advance on Herat. There can be little doubt that such a march would have accomplished much in the way of clearing off the effects of the pre-

ceding disaster, which the victory of Kandahar could not entirely obliterate. But the general and the army which could have victoriously accomplished the task, and secured the "crowning mercy" that was needed to confirm—if our policy should have it so—the kingdom of Abdul Rahman, were withheld. The opportunity passed, and our politicals have since had to contend against the effects of the gathering strength and the active intrigues of which Herat is the headquarters and Ayub Khan the head centre. Every week we have the same story, that the uncertainty as to our future policy is maintaining a constant disquiet, and really preventing either an accurate estimate of the sentiments of the Kandahar people or a tranquil settlement of the country. There does not seem so much cause to apprehend an attack on our occupying force as a slow but certain preparation on the part of Ayub Khan, and, it may be, the partisans of the ex-Ameer and his family, to seize Southern Afghanistan as soon as we relinquish it, and in that event the duration of 'Abdul Rahman's reign is not far to seek. The declaration on the part of the Viceroy that he would follow the principles of Lord Lawrence might not bear the same meaning in the capital of the Punjab that is assigned to it in London. The assembled chiefs would associate that honoured name with strong but just and evenhanded rule which reduced the turbulent new possession to tranquillity and order, and converted a province not long before the prolific hive of valiant enemies, into the reserve of British auxiliaries. The policy in regard to Afghanistan which, as Viceroy Lord Lawrence upheld, and which, in the later years of his life, he consistently pressed upon the Parliament and the nation, was one of abstention. But it has been pointed out often enough that it rested upon the strongly expressed opinion that we should keep out of Afghanistan, because if we did not we should have to remain there; that we should not interfere in the internal dissensions, because we should be obliged to uphold our decision in whosoever favour it might be. How the circumstances have altered the case at present, and how the Lawrentian policy will be moulded so as to adapt it, is a point on which, at least, Ayub Khan is doubtless anxious to be better informed with a view to timely organisation. The progress of the Viceroy, and the rewards bestowed on the chiefs of Khelat and Bhawalpore for their loyalty, will doubtless have a reassuring effect on the supporters of British interests, and the actual presence of the Viceroy, with all the pomp and circumstance of the Viceregal camp, on the trans-Indus confines of British India will not be without its influence on both sides of the frontier. There has been one very marked occurrence, which is mentioned in our summary. The absence of the Maharaja of Kashmir from his place among the rulers and chiefs assembled to receive the Viceroy of India is hardly to be sufficiently accounted for by the assigned reason—viz., the offence taken by him at not obtaining the *pas* of other chiefs, and being, in effect, received as an allied and independent sovereign. It is said, although not as yet with absolute authority, that, as a consequence, not merely of misgovernment but of proven double dealing and treachery, the Maharaja will be deposed from his government. Some time ago we drew attention to the condition of his country; further back still, our readers will recollect the reports that proofs had been discovered of his negotiations with the Tashkent Government and of his disloyalty to the Empress of India. There can exist

no doubt that it is within the right of the Government to depose the ruler of Kashmir, and it will be but a natural outcome of that original bargain, one of the blots on the history of the Company's rule, which, for a sum of money, handed over the people of Kashmir to an alien ruler, hostile by faith and descent, if the heir of that ruler were compelled to close the short, but calamitous, history of oppression and wrong by a forced cession of the country. The decay of the industries of the country has been supplemented by famine, and, although this cannot be even thought of in connection with the administrative merits of the Government, yet the tales, albeit exaggerated, of neglect and greed on the part of the officials which have been from time to time half credited, half denied, have left an abiding impression that the people of Kashmir are suffering under an intolerable yoke. Latterly we have had better accounts to report. Attempts at amelioration have been promised. The Maharaja has been said to have reluctantly acted on the strong remonstrance addressed to him by the Government of India. But if the facts be as rumoured, that he has been all along intriguing to obtain possession of the Ghilghit and Chitral districts in order to be able to rely upon the same fancied support that Shere Ali leant upon, we should think that the most violent opponent of annexation, or advocate of the right of native chiefs to govern wrong, will find ought to disapprove in the long-deserved sentence being fulminated. Nor will the spectacle of the right being done by the new Viceroy fail to impress the chiefs of Afghanistan, and, it may be, the King of Burma, with a profound conviction that there is no change in the spirit and vigour of the Supreme Government.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 30.)

- MOFFATT Mr. E., district superintendent of police, 4th class, in the Hyderabad Assigned District, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd class.
- HOBSON—FRASER—Mr. E. A. Hobson, assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th class; Mr. C. A. Fraser, to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police.
- DEANF, Lieut. H. A., of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be district superintendent of police, Port Blair and the Nicobars.
- LEEDS Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.
- HALL, Col. J. D., second in command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse and political agent, Western Malwa, to be commandant, Bhopal battalion.
- BANNERMAN, Major A. J., second squadron commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be second in command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.
- HOPE, Lieut. T., political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tempore and officiating political agent, 3rd class, is posted as third assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan.
- BENSON, Col. C. A., commanding Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to officiate as military assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysor.
- DEADMAN, Mr. H., to be constructor of the Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay.
- FREEMAN, Mr. W. H., is retransferred from the P.N. to the I.V.S. Railway.
- BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted temporarily to the open line, P.N.S. Railway.
- BULL—MACKINNON—HARINGTON—BICKERTON—PRICKETT—Officers placed under the orders of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore for service on the open line, P.N.S. Railway:—Mr. C. A. Bull, executive

engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. H. S. Harington, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. L. G. Prickett, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

DIBBLEE—GERRARD—MONIES—REBSCH—Officers posted to the Gwa-Survey Division:—Mr. F. G. Dibblee, executive engineer, 1st grade, lior-Jhansi from the Rawul-Pindi Section P.N.S. Railway; Mr. A. S. Gerrard, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and Mr. W. Monies, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Bombay Railway Establishment; Mr. S. Rebsch from the Kandahar State Railway.

BELL—LACKERSTEEN—HOGAN—REILLY—Officers posted to the Bhopal-Jhansi Survey Division:—Mr. J. R. Bell, executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the Indus Bridge Division I.V.S. Railway; Mr. M. R. Lackersteens, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from unemployed list; Mr. J. Hogan, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Pindi-Peshawur Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway; Mr. F. Reilly, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

PEEL, Mr. W. de W., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted to the upper section of the Kandahar State Railway.

TANNER, Mr. T. L., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Pindi-Kohat section of the P.N.S. Railway to the lower section of the Kandahar State Railway.

HANDLEY, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, British Burma, is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Sept. 19.

BLACKER, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Central India to British Burma.

SPOONER, Mr. G. P., is posted to the State railways of the Government of Bombay.

THOMSON, Mr. A. B., locomotive superintendent, P.N.S. Railway, is appointed to officiate in Class II. of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, from Oct. 1.

ALVES, Capt. M. A., R.E., executive engineer, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

DUPEKIER, Lieut. H. W., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted to the headquarters staff of the Inspector General's office.

BOWYER, Lieut. W. G., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

DAY, Lieut. J. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the headquarters staff of the Inspector General of Military Works.

GLENNIE, Lieut. E., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

KENNEY, Lieut. A. H., R.E., assistant engineer, has been posted to Fort William Division, Military Works.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. R. Wilmot, Rajputana State Railway, for two years, from Oct. 20.

MEDICAL.

LUKIS—WHITEWELL—WADDELL—SHEWAN—PANK—MULRONEY—To be surgeons in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal:—Surgeon C. P. Lukis, R. R. H. Whitwell, L. A. Waddell, G. Shewan, P. D. Pank, and T. R. Mulroney.

FULLERTON—BARCLAY—SANDERS—BRANDER—Medical officers placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—Surgeons J. C. Fullerton, A. Barclay, E. Sanders, and E. S. Brander.

BATE—The services of Surgeon T. E. L. Bate are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

OWEN, Surgeon C. W., I.M.D., to be in joint medical charge of Simla.

MILITARY.

LESLIE, Col. G., R.A., to be Inspector General of Artillery for India, with the rank of brigadier general, in succession to Brigadier General C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., resigned.

WALCOTT, Lieut. Col. E. Y., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 1, 1880.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. and Local Major General C. C. Johnson, C.B., S.C., quartermaster general in India, private affairs, for one year 348 days; Major R. F. Lewis, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, private affairs, for 354 days; Major W. Atkins, G.L.I., wing commander, 6th L.I., private affairs, for two years; Major J. W. A. Michell, S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command, 36th (The Bareilly) N.I., private affairs, for two years; Major G. Lamb, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, private affairs, for two years; Major H. A. Fletcher, G.L.C., squadron commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for one year; Capt. and (Brevet Major) W. North, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, 2nd in command and adjutant, corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, private affairs, for two years; Capt. A. J. Garrett, S.C., wing officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, medical certificate for one year 182 days; Capt. F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent, S.C., wing officer, 28th (Punjab) N.I., medical certificate for one year 182 days; Capt. T. Gracey, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, engineer in chief of the Pindi-Kohat Section, P.N. Railway, Public Works Department, private affairs, for two years; Lieut. H. N. Webb, S.C., squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for one year; Lieut. H. Dove, R.E., doing duty officer, corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, private affairs, for two years; Lieut. J. C. Campbell, R.E., to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs; Lieut. C. R. S. Douglas-Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards, to England on private affairs; Second Lieut. H. M. Owen, 6th Dragoon Guards, to England, on private affairs; Lieut. P. P. Mack, 12th Lancers, to England, on urgent private affairs; Capt. W. J. White, 15th Hussars, to England, on private affairs; Lieut. the Hon. R. Leigh, to England, on private affairs; Lieut. C. E. Browne, to England, on private affairs; 2nd Lieut. H. C. Holland, to England, from Nov. 1, 1880, to Feb. 15, 1881, on private affairs; Lieut. Col.

H. P. Phillips, 2-2nd Foot, to England for fifteen months, on private affairs; Capt. H. Kilgour, 2-5th Fusiliers, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs; Capt. H. R. Farquhar, 2-24th Foot, to England, pending retirement, on private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 21.)

ATKINSON—18th N.I.—Lieut. F. G. Atkinson, R.M.L.I., a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Oct. 2.

RAVENSHAW—26th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Ravenshaw, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant.

HASTINGS—10th N.I.—Lieut. W. Hastings, S.C. probationer, from the 36th N.I., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

BROWN-CONSTABLE, Major F. R. A., B.L.S.C., to proceed to Allahabad for general duty.

A'COURT, Capt. the Hon. E. A. H., 85th Foot, to proceed to England, to take up the appointment of adjutant of the 2nd Oxford Rifle Volunteer Corps.

EKIN, Officiating Deputy Surgeon General J., M.B., will proceed to Allahabad and assume administrative medical charge of that division.

HANBURY, Officiating Deputy Surgeon General J. A., M.B., to proceed to Rawul Pindi and take over the administrative medical charge of that division.

HAWKINS—BURKE—Officers appointed for duty on the annual casting committees:—Lieut. Col. E. L. Hawkins, R.A., president of the Lower Circle; Major H. P. Burke, 8th Hussars, member of the Upper Circle.

PENNINGTON, Lieut. A. L., 1-5th Foot, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of officiating wing officer, 39th N.I.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 23.)

MACTURK, Lieut. Col. W. D., B.I., is posted to Umballa for general duty.

IRVING, Lieut. J. C. S., 39th Foot, having been promoted to be captain in the 102nd Foot, to proceed to Ceylon, to join the latter corps.

Orders confirmed:—

RIDEOUT—Mooltan Brigade O., Sept. 16, directing Lieut. Col. F. G. Rideout, 21st M.N.I., to assume command of the brigade.

MACDONALD—1st Brigade 3rd Division Kabul Kandahar Field Force O., Sept. 14, appointing 2nd Lieut. H. A. Macdonald, 92nd Highlanders, to be provost marshal to the brigade.

FISHER—Cavalry Brigade 3rd Division Southern Afghanistan Field Force O., Sept. 17, appointing Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars, to be provost marshal to the brigade.

BRADDON—Allahabad Division O., Oct. 7, appointing Capt. E. H. C. Braddon, 55th Foot, aide de camp to Major General R. Hume, C.B., to act aide de camp to Brigadier General A. H. Cobbe, C.B., during his temporary command of the Allahabad Division.

FORBES—Gwalior District O., Oct. 5, directing Capt. E. M. Forbes, 39th N.I., to assume the duties of executive commissariat officer, Morar.

EYRE—Mean Meer Brigade O., Oct. 9, appointing Capt. V. G. L. Eyre, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, 23rd N.I., to the command of the depot, 9th N.I.

M'NEALE—Mooltan Brigade O., Oct. 8, appointing Capt. J. A. M'Neale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to command the depot, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

GASTRELL—Amritsar Station O., Oct. 12, appointing Lieut. E. T. Gastrell, 100th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer.

STEWART—Talagang Station O., Sept. 26, appointing Lieut. Col. A. M'L. Stewart, B.L.S.C., to command the depot 21st (Punjab) N.I.

MELVIN—Kohima Station O., Sept. 22, appointing Lieut. A. Melvin, 42nd N.I., station staff officer.

JOHNSON—Ferozepore Station O., Oct. 12, directing Ool. A. C. Johnson, R.H.A., to assume the command of the station.

FOWLER—Shalozan Station O., June 19, appointing Second Lieut. R. H. Fowler, 85th Foot, station staff officer.

MENDS—Chakrata Station O., Sept. 27, appointing Lieut. H. R. Mends, 2-60th Rifles, to officiate as station staff officer.

VOWELL—2-14th Foot R.O., Oct. 1, appointing Lieut. H. Vowell to officiate as interpreter to the battalion.

SWINY—SHAW—73rd Foot R.O., Oct. 14, appointing Capt. W. M. S. Swiny to officiate as instructor in musketry, and Lieut. J. Shaw, 90th L.I. (late 73rd Regt.), to officiate as assistant instructor in musketry to the 73rd Regt.

EYRE—23rd N.I. R.O., Oct. 1, appointing Capt. V. G. L. Eyre, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

RETALICK—45th N.I. R.O., Sept. 20, appointing Lieut. J. M. A. Retallick, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 25.)

PAIN—2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment—Lieut. G. W. H. Pain to be adjutant.

TROTTER—32nd Pioneers—Capt. J. M. Trotter, S.C., to officiate as second in command.

LANDON, Major A., G.L.I., is posted to Agra for general duty.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Rev. D. B. Morris, M.A.; Major H. A. Burton, 2-14th Foot; Lieuts. N. D. Findlay, R.A.; G. V. Kemball, R.A.; R. H. Rattray, on probation, 22nd N.I., 2-22nd Foot; W. J. H. Bond, on probation, 26th N.I., 2nd W.I.R.; 2nd Lieuts. M. A. Kerr, 1-17th Foot; V. Semini, 1-17th Foot; B. J. C. Doran, 1-18th Foot; G. F. C. Trench, 2-1st Foot; A. J. H. Murray, 2-14th Foot; R. J. Roberts, 2-14th Foot; G. S. Hogge, 34th Foot; R. H. Fowler, 85th Foot; C. E. Mardall, 85th Foot; A. V. Hatch, 88th Foot; Veterinary Surgeon F. Garrat, 13th Hussars; Hospital Apprentice A. Robertson, Sub Medical Department; Sergeants J. R. Sket, 1st Punjab Volunteer

Rifles, Unattached List; R. W. Clayton, 2-14th Foot; Corporal W. Jarvis, G-A Brigade, R.H.A.; Lance Corporals E. Prosser, 40th Foot; R. Swift, 40th Foot; J. White, 88th Foot; Privates F. Connors, 1-17th Foot; D. Ward, 1-17th Foot; G. Harris, 1-17th Foot; G. Laver, 2-14th Foot; D. Crookall, 34th Foot; A. Lancaster, 34th Foot; C. Kelly, 40th Foot; J. Mill-yard, 100th Foot. Passed the lower standard in Persian:—Lieuts. C. H. H. Beley, W. G. Yates, 25th N.I., and Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot. Attained the undermentioned standards:—High proficiency in Urdu—Capt. A. W. Dury, 54th Foot, and Capt. A. Jobling, 65th Foot. High proficiency in Hindi—Capt. A. de C. Rennick, B.S.C. Persian under Clause VIII.—Capt. W. Christie, 13th Hussars, and Lieut. V. Jenkins, 33rd Foot. Higher Standard in Hindustani Capt. E. Wighton, R.A.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 27.)

BABONAN, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy magistrate and collector, Rang-pore, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and posted to the Sudder station of that district.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, is posted to Durbhunga.

BRWICK, Lieut. R. C. A. B., aide de camp on the personal staff of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

SHARP, Mr. H. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector is posted to the district of Rajshahye.

PARISH, Mr. C. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Cut-tack, is transferred to Monghyr.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Cuttack.

GARRET, Mr. A. W., inspector of schools, Presidency Circle, is re-appointed temporarily to the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service.

WEBB, Mr. W. T., M.A., professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, to act as principal of the Calcutta Madrassa.

PEDLER—STACK—BOTH—To act in the classes of the Bengal Educational Service mentioned opposite their names:—Mr. A. Pedler, professor, Presidency College, in the 2nd class; Mr. G. A. Stack, officiating inspector of schools, Rajshahye Circle, in the 3rd class; Mr. W. Both, B.A., professor, Presidency College, in the 3rd class.

DODSWORTH, Mr. R. S., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, to have charge of the Chittagong Division.

CHESTER, Mr. E. G., assistant conservators of forests of the 1st grade, in charge of the Chittagong Division, is transferred to the Teesta Division.

FUCHS, Mr. E., assistant conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in charge of the Teesta Division, is transferred to the Hazaribagh division.

BRUCE, Mr. W. D., is reappointed to be a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

SOUTTAR, Mr. W. M., commissioner of police and chairman of the corporation of the town of Calcutta, to be commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. S. Downing, principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah, for one year and nine months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 30.)

FLOWDEN, Lieut. Col. C. H., deputy commissioner, is posted to the Saugor District.

WARD, Major H. C. E., deputy commissioner, Saugor, is transferred to the Raipur District.

BERRY, Mr. F. C., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, reverted to assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from Aug. 19.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from Oct. 7.

ORBARD, Mr. R., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from Oct. 18.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

WILSON, Mr. J., settlement officer, Sirsa, is placed temporarily on special duty, and attached to the Punjab Civil Secretariat. While so employed Mr. Wilson will retain charge of the Sirsa settlement.

POWELL.—The services of Mr. B. H. B. Powell, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for employment on special duty in Madras, from Nov. 1.

SHEPHERD.—The services of the Rev. J. C. Shepherd, M.A., junior chaplain, lately attached to the Kyber Field Force, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

BEADON, Lieut. Col. C., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Jullundur District on Oct. 23.

TOLBORT, Mr. T. W. H., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Umballa District on Oct. 25.

BROWN, Mr. L. W. R., officiating district superintendent of police is posted to the Kohat District.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. V. D. Hay, officiating district superintendent of police, three months' leave, on medical certificate; Mr. R. Clarke, late officiating deputy commissioner, Jullundur, privilege leave of absence, for three months, from Oct. 18.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 30.)

KEENE, Mr. H. G., district and sessions judge, Meerut, to be president of the Meerut Divisional Committee for examination of junior officers to be held in November.

SMITH, Col. O. L., district superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be deputy inspector general of police for Oudh.
 HUTTON, Mr. H. L., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Mirzapur.
 LAIDMAN, Mr. G. J., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Muzaffarnagar District.
 BARRY, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is posted to the Bulandshahr District.
 COWIE, Major T. R., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
 CASEY, Mr. A. E. C., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Bulandshahr to Kumaun.
 FORSYTH—SIMSON—Permanent promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Buildings and Roads Branch:—To assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, Mr. L. B. Simson.
 ORCHARD, Mr. F. S. A., executive engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Agra and archaeological divisions.
 HEATH—ORCHARD—Mr. W. F. Heath, executive engineer, made over charge of the Agra and archaeological divisions to Mr. F. S. A. Orchard, executive engineer.
 MALE, Mr. W. F., executive engineer, to officiate as executive engineer of the Benares Provincial Division.
 GARSTIN, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, Dun Canals, to hold charge of Dehra Dun District.
 HOLME, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, district engineer, Dehra Dun, is appointed district engineer, Aligarh and Bulandshahr.
 MOORE, Mr. M. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway, to the Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway Survey Division.
 WESTERN, Capt. J. H., R.E., executive engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Northern Division, Ganges Canal.
 FAGAN—HEAVE—Assistant engineers, appointed from the Royal Indian College, posted as follows:—Mr. A. M. Fagan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works; Mr. F. G. Heave, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works.

From Sept. 4, the date on which Mr. J. G. Anderson proceeded on leave:—Major F. Currie, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. J. T. Crawford, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Capt. E. E. Grigg, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; and Major T. R. Cole, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade. From Sept. 10, the date on which Major F. M. Newbury received charge of the Lucknow city magistrate—Major C. S. Noble, officiating city magistrate, Lucknow, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Major T. R. Cowie, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. W. Hoey, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. G. R. Irwin, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade. From Sept. 10, the date on which Mr. J. Quinn made over charge of the Hardoi District—Mr. A. H. Harington, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. H. H. Butts, sub judge, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade. From Sept. 13, the date on which Mr. W. Hoey joined the Farukhabad district—Mr. G. R. Irwin, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. From Sept. 19, the date on which Major F. Currie proceeded on leave—Major I. Low, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Major H. W. Hastings, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Major C. S. Noble, assistant commissioner, 1st grade to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

FURLOUGHs.—Mr. A. H. Mason, assistant engineer, Kumaun Provincial Division, on medical certificate for three months; Mr. G. A. Campbell, assistant engineer, Meerut Provincial Division, three months' privilege leave; Mr. P. Dudgeon, locomotive superintendent of the Muttra-Hathras Railway, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 30.)

MURRAY, Mr. T. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is posted temporarily to the Kamrup district.
 HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
 PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.
 GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.
 DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.
 MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
 GREER, Mr. R. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. J., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
 LA TOUCHE, Capt. E. N. D., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.
 PLACE, Mr. G. W., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.
 FISHER, Mr. C. A., assistant superintendent of police, Garo Hills, to act in the 5th grade of district superintendents of police.
 ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., assistant superintendent of police, Sibsagar, to act in the 5th grade of district superintendents of police.

SWEET, Mr. W. M'M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Central Assam Division.

HUTCHINSON—WILSON—Mr. F. Hutchinson, deputy examiner of public works accounts, Assam, made over charge of the central office of public works accounts, Assam, to Mr. A. Wilson, deputy examiner, on Oct. 23.

COMBER, Col. A. K., deputy commissioner, Darrang, on return from privilege leave, assumed charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner from Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, assistant commissioner, on Oct. 7.

BOYD—WIGHT—Major M. O. Boyd, deputy commissioner, Cachar, assumed charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner from Mr. J. K. Wight, assistant commissioner, on Oct. 8.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 2.)

Postings ordered:—

BOYLE, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Presidency Division.
 HAYES, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Chingleput Division.
 WILSON, Mr. F. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Tinnevely Division.
 HANSON, Mr. E. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Tanjore Division.
 DORMAN, Mr. R. H., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, to the Godavari Eastern Division.
 HASTED, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, to be superintending engineer, 1st class.
 CARR-GOMN, Mr. F. C., to act as district and sessions judge of Salem.
 BRADLEY, Mr. H., assistant, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate of South Canara.
 CHERRY, Mr. J. W., 2nd class deputy conservator of forests, to act as 1st class deputy conservator.
 MORGAN, Mr. R. W., 3rd class deputy, to act as 2nd class deputy conservator.
 HADFIELD, Mr. G., probationary assistant and acting 4th class deputy, to act as 3rd class deputy conservator.
 STANBROUGH, Mr. A. W. C., probationary assistant, to act as 4th class deputy conservator.
 CLERK—PEARS—Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, appointed assistant engineers in the grades specified, posted for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year:—To Madras—Mr. H. E. Clerk, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. S. D. Pears, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. E. E. Spencer, acting head assistant collector, South Canara, privilege leave for three months.
 EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Lower Standard Hindustani—Surgeon Major R. Waters, H.M.'s 89th Foot; Privates, Joseph Waters, J. Faulkner.

MEDICAL.

CUMMING, Surgeon Major K. W., M.D., A.M.D., on arrival from England, to do duty R.A., Secunderabad.
 POPE, Surgeon T. H., M.B., C.M., to act as zillah surgeon and superintendent of the district gaols, Chittoor.
 MARSDEN, Surgeon J. C., from acting residency surgeon, Travancore, to do duty Southern Division and Malabar and Canara.

MILITARY.

HOPE—WILKINSON—Promotions made, G.L.C.:—Capt. H. R. Hope to be major from Nov. 4; Capt. A. F. Wilkinson to be major from Nov. 4.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHs.—Lieut. H. W. E. Georges, S.C., adjutant 36th Regiment N.I., for one year on medical certificate; Major J. S. D. Walker, 6th Hyderabad Light Cavalry squadron officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years on private affairs; Surgeon T. Mayne, I.M.D., civil surgeon, Nimar, Central Provinces, for two years on private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 20.)

KENNEDY, Col. R. B., Madras Infantry, from general duty, Cannanore, to general duty, Madras.
 Posted on their recent appointment to the battalion of their regiment specified and promotion:—
 COOKSON—ENGLAND—13th Foot—Second Lieut. Cookson, 2nd Battalion; Lieut. Col. England, 2nd Battalion.
 HAY, Lieut. Col. J. C., from officiating 2nd in command, 41st Regt., N.I., to 2nd in command, 41st Regt., N.I.
 EYRE, Major E. H. (seconded), deputy assistant quartermaster general, from wing officer, 41st Regt., N.I., to wing commander, 41st Regt., N.I.
 EVANS-GORDON, Lieut. W. E., from officiating wing officer, 41st Regt., N.I., to wing officer, 41st Regt., N.I.
 CLERK, Capt. R. M., G.L., is attached as officiating wing officer to the 4th Regt., N.I.

Orders confirmed:—

DEMPESTER, Aug. 6, by the officer commanding Centre District, directing Surgeon Major R. Dempster, I.M.D., to resume medical charge of the Lock Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
 KIRWAN—Oct. 1, by the officer commanding Centre District, direct-

ing Surgeon A. Kirwan, A.M.D., doing duty R.A., St. Thomas' Mount, to relieve Surgeon Major Dempster, I.M.D., of the Lock Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
 PLUMER, Second Lieut. T. H., 48th Foot, is attached to the 25th Regiment, N.I., as officiating wing officer, and appointed a probationer for the M.S.C.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 4.)

BRIAN, Mr. P., barrister at law, to be presidency magistrate.
 SHEPPARD, Mr. G. F., to act as commissioner Southern Division.
 MACKAY, the Rev. J. H., Presbyterian chaplain, has passed an examination in Hindustani Lower Standard.
 LISTER, Lieut. W. J., R.E., delivered over charge of the office of the executive engineer, Jacobabad, on Oct. 16.
 OLDHAM—HANCOCK—Major G. W. Oldham, K.E., delivered over charge of the office of under secretary to Government, P.W.D. (railway) and consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, to Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.
 LANG, Mr. F., assistant engineer, second grade, Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, returned to duty on Oct. 15.
 GILBERT, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, second grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, made over charge of his duties on Oct. 11 on transfer to Rajputana.
 RICHIEY—CAMPBELL—Messrs. J. B. Richey and J. M'Leod Campbell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Puna, on the 25th ult.
 CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, acting district superintendent of police, Kolaba, privilege leave for three months; Dr. T. Cook, principal of the College of Science, Puna, for one year; Mr. W. C. Rennie, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Bhavnagar Gondal Railway for fifteen months.

MEDICAL.

CROLY—SMITH—Army Medical Department—Surgeon A. E. J. Croly and Surgeon E. F. Smith are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from Sept. 12.
 CARLETON, Surgeon A. W., A.M.D., is appointed to this Presidency.
 MARTIN, Surgeon H., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to Puna Division.
 BOYD, Surgeon T., A.M.D., is transferred from Mhow to Presidency Circle, to proceed to Aden.
 HUGHES, Surgeon Major D., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., acting civil surgeon, Satara, to act as civil surgeon at Dharwar.

Transfers ordered:—

Hospital Apprentice A. L. Irwing, from C.M.A., to Regt., Nasirabad; T. H. Hayter, from C.M.A., to Station Hospital, Neemuch; G. G. Pennell, from C.M.A., to Station Hospital, Colaba; J. Palmer, from C.M.A., to 1-6th Regiment, Aden; A. H. Ekins, from C.M.A., to 17th Lancers, Mhow; J. A. Cordeiro, from C.M.A., to Base Hospital, Karachi; and P. H. Rodrigues, from C.M.A. to Deolalee Depot.

MILITARY.

WARDEN, Lieut. H. B., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, is promoted to acting sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.
 MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. Col. T. R. Nimmo, S.C., commandant, 28th Regt. N.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Second Lieut. W. L. Forbes, 2-7th Foot, to England on medical certificate; Capt. D. C. Kinder, 2-11th Foot, to England for six months; Second Lieut. C. H. W. Maunsell, 2-15th Foot, to England for twelve months; Capt. W. B. Seton, S.C. Commissariat Department, to Europe for two years on medical certificate; Surg. J. H. Earle, I.M.D., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Surg. T. E. Worgan, I.M.D., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Capt. M. W. Stevens, 3rd squadron commander, 3rd L.C., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, O 29.)

FRENCH, Major W., S.C. (wing officer and officiating wing commander 11th N.I.), to officer as instructor of army signalling and telegraphy.
 SIMPSON—CALDER—Lieut. H. C. C. D. Simpson, M-6th R.A., is appointed 1st subaltern, No. 1 Mountain Battery, and Lieut. E. H. S. Calder, R.A., 3rd subaltern to the same battery.
 HERVEY, Lieut. A. H. W., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England during the trooping season for duty at the Brigade Depot.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. L. G., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England to join the 2nd Battalion.
 BUNBURY, Lieut. H. N., 9-1st R.A., to be struck off the strength of the R.A., in this command, and to proceed to England and report himself to the Deputy Adjutant General, R.A., Horse Guards.
 LYNCH, Capt. J. de B., 25th N.L.I., to join the class of gunnery instruction at Puna on Nov. 1.

Orders confirmed:—

JAMES—WALKER—Cavalry Brigade 2nd Division (Southern Afghanistan Field Force) O., Sept. 18, making the following appointments from the 6th idem:—Major M. James, 2nd Sind Horse, to be provost marshal; Capt. F. B. Walker, 13th Hussars, to be assistant provost marshal.
 PEARSON—Khojak Pass Field Detachment O., Sept. 2, appointing

Lieut. A. A. Pearson, adjutant 24th N.I., to be staff officer to the force.

TINLEY—Puna Division, O., Oct. 22, directing Lieut. G. F. N. Tinley, officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers (commanding depot 2nd Cavalry), to proceed to Sirur to assume command of the depot, Puna Horse.

LECKIE—8th N.I. R.O., Oct. 9, appointing Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

GRANT—27th N.I. R.O., Oct. 9, appointing Capt. J. Grant, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. V. Ellis, S.C., Surgeon Major J. W. Johnston, Lieut. Col. J. J. Boswell, S.C., Major R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Lieut. Col. H. Rowband, Inf., Lieut. Col. A. Fitz-Hugh, S.C., Major R. G. Kennedy, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. F. Chapman, R.A., Major General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., S.C., Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. W. Stevens, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. E. Muntz (Uncov.), J. H. Loam (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. C. Parker, late I.N. (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. G. Furnivall (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate; C. E. Mendham (Uncov.), two months; J. Woodburn (Cov.), one week.

Bombay Estab.—F. A. Dashwood (Uncov.), three months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. F. Bruce, S.C., Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, S.C., Major G. Alexander, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major R. M. Lloyd, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. W. Smyth (Cov.), S. S. Thorburn (Cov.), W. E. Muntz (Uncov.), S. Lawson (Uncov.), W. R. Brooke (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, R.E., three months; Surgeon Major R. T. Lyons, six months; Capt. F. A. Remington, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Col. S. Hodgson, Cav., six months; Major R. Wilson, Inf., six months; Surgeon Major C. A. Harvey, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon Major R. Boustead, six weeks.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieuts. J. de Courcy D. Meade, from the 89th Foot, to rank from August 9, 1873; W. C. Faithfull, from the 6th Foot, to rank from Sept. 21, 1874; R. B. Shawe, from the 70th Foot, to rank from Feb. 11, 1875; Sub Lieut. E. A. Travers, from the 25th Foot, to rank from Sept. 10, 1875; Lieut. R. B. Adams, from the 12th Foot, to rank from Sept. 11, 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. C. W. W. Burton, from the 66th Foot, to rank from Sept. 11, 1877.

ERRATA.—The Christian names of the undermentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps respectively, are as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 18, 1880:—Lieut. Edward Steuart Masters, Lieut. John Blakeney de la Poer Beresford. The name of the officer, whose date of admission to the Madras Staff Corps was corrected in the above *Gazette*, should have been given as Lieut. J. H. H. Ansley.

TWO METHODS OF IMPROVING AGRICULTURE.—The *Asian* is sorry to see that a good many papers have gone in for ridiculing the attempts made by the Department of Agriculture in the North West Provinces in this direction, and the young lions of the Bengal Secretariat point with pride to Sir Ashley Eden's establishment of two scholarships for native gentlemen at the Agricultural College at Cirencester as a more practical step in the right direction than the efforts to teach the ryots in the North West by experiments carried out under their very eyes. The *Asian* is not of this opinion. Suppose these two scholarship holders, one of whom is said to be a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan, learn all that it is possible for them to learn during their two years' residence in England in practical and scientific agriculture, how long will it be before they are able to impart any of this knowledge to a small proportion of the sixty millions of their countrymen who live by tilling the soil. If the selected candidates had been landowners who, on their return from England, would take into their own hands some of their paternal acres, and then prove to their ryots what benefits might be derived from the improved systems which they had learnt, we could see that some good might ultimately be done, for the ryot might be more willing to learn from his own landlord than from a Government official. But the selections of the two candidates from Bengal seem to have been made without any object of this sort in view. The *Asian* is therefore disposed to regard with more favour the system adopted in the North West Provinces of showing the ryots by practical experiments what can be done.

THE GALLANTRY OF THE 66TH REGIMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication of the subjoined correspondence regarding the gallant and devoted conduct of the 66th (The Berkshire) Regiment of Foot at the affair of Maiwand on July 27 last :—

From Major General G. R. Greaves, C.B., adjutant general in India to the secretary of the Government of India, Military Department.—(No. 5994-A,—“Cabul,”—dated Simla, Oct. 25.)

I am directed by the Commander in Chief to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter from Lieut. General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting on the gallant and determined stand made by the 66th Regiment at Maiwand. The events mentioned have already been referred to in my letter No. 5351-A, dated Sept. 25; but the details now given show the gallantry and devotion to duty of the officers and men who fell on that occasion.

From Lieut. General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India, Simla—(No. 1,050-K. dated Kandahar, Oct. 1, 1880.)

In forwarding the accompanying documents I would most respectfully wish to bring to his Excellency the Commander in Chief's notice the gallant and determined stand made by the officers and men of the 66th Regiment at Maiwand. The disposition of the regiment was as follows :—Fighting line—fifteen officers; 364 men—all ranks; baggage guard in rear—four officers; ninety-three men—all ranks; with smooth-bore battery—one officer; forty-two men—all ranks; sick—thirty-two men. Of this number ten officers and 275 non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and two officers and thirty non-commissioned officers and men wounded. These officers and men nearly all fell fighting desperately for the honour of their Queen and country. I have it on the authority of a colonel of artillery of Ayub Khan's army, who was present at the time, that a party of the 66th Regiment, which he estimated at one hundred officers and men, made a most determined stand. They were surrounded by the whole Afghan army, and fought on until only eleven men were left, inflicting enormous loss upon the enemy. These eleven charged out of their place and died with their faces to the foe, fighting to the death. Such was the nature of their charge and the grandeur of their bearing that, although the whole of the Ghazis were assembled around them, not one dared approach to cut them down. Thus standing in the open, back to back, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, these eleven officers and men died; and it was not until the last man had been shot down that the Ghazis dared advance upon them. He further adds that the conduct of these men was the admiration of all who witnessed it. This is the testimony of a man who witnessed the scene, and who gave the information before Brigadier General Daubeny proceeded to Maiwand. From an examination of the ground, from corroborative evidence, and from the position in which the bodies were found, I have not the least hesitation in stating that this account is true; and I think his Excellency will agree with me when I say that history does not afford any grander or finer instance of gallantry and devotion to Queen and country than that displayed by the 66th Regiment on July 27, 1880. A nominal roll of the officers and men who fought and died thus nobly has been already forwarded to you; and inquiries from survivors elicit the following facts :—Lieut. Col. James Galbraith was last seen on the nullah bank, kneeling on one knee, with a colour in his hand, officers and men rallying round him, and on this spot his body was found. Here too fell Capt. William Hamilton M'Math, a gallant soldier, and one who would, had his life been spared, have risen to distinction in her Majesty's service. Close by Second Lieut. Harry James Outram Barr was shot dead over one of the colours. Capt. Ernest Stephen Garratt and Francis James Cullen were both killed on the field in front of the nullah, up to the last moment commanding their companies and giving their orders with as much coolness as if on an ordinary regimental parade. Capt. Walter Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden where the last stand was made; and here also fell Lieut. Maurice Edward Rayner, Lieut. Richard Trevor Chute, Second Lieut. Walter Rice Olivey, and Second Lieut. Arthur Honeywood. The two latter officers were seen holding up the colours, the pole of one of which was shattered to pieces, as rallying points, and Lieut. Honeywood was shot down whilst holding a colour high above his head, shouting “Men, what shall we do to save this?” Sergeant Major Alexander Cuppage was shot dead outside the garden whilst carrying a colour; and many other non-commissioned officers and men laid down their lives in the attempt to save the colours of their regiment on that day. With the gallant band who made this last grand effort, fought and died Major George Frederick Blackwood, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Thomas Rice Henn, Royal Engineers; and Lieut. Charles William Hinde, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Native Infantry, with some of his men. The men of the 66th, on baggage guard, under the command of Capt. J. Quarry, did excellent service during the retreat. The party told off to man the smooth-bore battery under Lieut. G. De la M. Faunce, worked their guns steadily and well during the fight.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S OFFICERS.—The following notification appears in General Orders recently issued by his Excellency the Commander in Chief at Simla :—Major General J. Ross, C.B., her Majesty's service, who vacated his appointment on the Brigade Staff in this Presidency on June 25 last, on the expiration of his tenure of command, and who has since been employed on field service in Afghanistan, is now permitted to proceed to England; Major General J. Hills, C.B., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is, on promotion to that rank (G.O.C.C. Sept. 4, 1879), directed to proceed to England; Major General Hills has, with the sanction of Government, been employed with the army in Afghanistan since the date of his promotion; Captain (Brevet Major) G.T. Pretyman, R.A., (Seconded List) has been granted leave to England for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England for Rs.30,00,000 Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, Rs.21,35,000; to Bombay, Rs.8,06,000; and to Madras, Rs.59,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18. 7½d. received about 3 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with the previous week this price shows a decline of 1-16d.

AN IMITATION OF THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.—The late Siamese Ambassador, being greatly struck with the grandeur of the Albert Memorial, entrusted Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, with an order for a large copy in silver, to be presented by his Excellency and suite to the King of Siam as a memento of their visit. Mr. Benson has just completed his task, and has produced the largest and most perfect architectural piece of plate ever made, standing with its pedestal 7ft. high. The lines followed are exactly those of the architect, the late Sir Gilbert Scott, with the detail of the decorations modified where necessary to the Buddhist religion. The figure of the Prince Consort is replaced by a spirited model of the King in a standing position. The Embassy, as the donors, are produced in bas-relief below, and make a picturesque group in the front panel, the other sides having his Majesty's Body Guard. The regal crown, in gold, forms the spire, and is also placed on the apex of each arch; the steps to the monument are produced in various fine marbles, and the white elephants stand at the four corners, instead of the groups of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Mr. Benson has it now on view at his establishment in Old Bond-street.

GENERAL BOILEAU.—The ceremony of unveiling a bust to Major General Boileau, a member of the Kensington Vestry, which has been placed in a niche behind the presiding chair in the new Town-hall at Kensington, was performed last week in the presence of a very large and influential company. The chairman was Mr. Robert Freeman, of the Metropolitan Board, who was supported by Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Dr. Daniells, Mr. Boucher (chairman of the Works Committee of the Vestry), Mr. Dudfield (medical officer), and Mr. Harning, clerk. Mr. Freeman opened the proceedings with a long address, in which he traced the gallant general's career from the time he went into the profession of arms up to the time he “settled” in Kensington, describing the great amount of ability he had always displayed, the assistance he had been enabled to render to the Indian Governments at various times, and enlarging upon the scientific abilities developed by him both theoretically and practically. Mr. Freeman then uncovered the bust, which is of marble. Sir Charles Dilke then rose, and said there was no need to talk at any length about General Boileau's services, because they were all present to their minds. They all regarded him as a thoroughly representative Englishman. Major General Boileau replied in a few feeling words, expressing his sense of the honour done him and referring to his Indian experience.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.—A Convocation was held on Thursday, which was largely attended, to take into consideration alternative forms of decree relating to the proposed Indian Institute. The first form of decree was to the effect that the decree of June 1, 1880, relating to the Indian Institute, be rescinded, and that a sum of £250 a year be paid from the university chest towards the endowment of the Indian Institute, such annual payment to begin from the time when the institute is opened, and to be subject to the following conditions :—1. That not more than £12,000 be expended on the building, including fittings and other expenses. 2. That not less than one-half of any sums contributed above £18,000 be assigned to the endowment fund. 3. That the proposed site and plans of the building be approved by the Hebdomadal Council. 4. That the site be conveyed to the university. 5. That the institute be managed by a board appointed by the university. This decree, which thus left the professor free to select a site for the institute, had called forth a paper from Professor Max Muller, recommending the suspension of action by the university for a while until a matured scheme should be placed before it. Professor Williams, however, urged that the present question was not whether the university should mature a comprehensive measure for promotion of Oriental studies (which he had already promised to initiate in connection with the institute), but whether the university, in place of a definite site already given, but of which it had repented, should give a definite endowment to a building ultimately to be handed over to it. And he earnestly pleaded the necessity of a distinct centralising building for the institute. Professor Max Muller was in favour of housing the institute temporarily in the new schools, after the fashion of the Asiatic society and other famous institutes. The institute itself should be developed before its building. Of the objects proposed the museum was either superfluous or impossible. The library would be at odds with Bodley, already pre-eminent in Sanskrit, and so on. He urged that Indian and Oriental research should be provided for in preference. Fresh texts and translations were called for. For twenty years no MS. had been added to the Bodleian treasure, no anecdotal published, no translation of a fresh work made. St. Petersburg meanwhile was active, and Berlin had outstripped Oxford. After some discussion a division was called, when there appeared—For this form of decree, ninety-four placets and fifty-six non-placets. The first

alternative having been accepted, the second was not put. The matter having been thus far now definitely settled it only remains for a site to be selected and plans for the building prepared. There must be approved by the Hebdomadal Council.

INDIA.—The first of two addresses on "India" was delivered last Wednesday by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., before the London Dialectical Society, in the Langham-hall, Great Portland-street. Dr. Andrew Clark took the chair. After directing attention to the physical and moral features of India and its peoples he pointed out the difficulty of the subject with which he had to deal, reminding his hearers of the size of India and the diversity of its geographical character. On first reaching the country Europeans often supposed that there was a uniformity of facial feature, complexion, and civilisation, whereas a more extended acquaintance showed that there were as great, or even greater, differences of face, and colour and mental culture, as among the peoples of Europe. The cultivated gentlemen of London, Paris, or Berlin did not differ more from the Calabrian or Bulgarian peasantry than did the Hindu gentlemen of Calcutta excel the Hindu of the poorer class living in the same province. Briefly describing the civilised condition of some communities, he referred to the importance of remembering the vitality and power of Indian religious thought, and, sketching some amusing and some shocking pictures of the extreme barbarity of other communities, adverted to the growth among the most debased tribes of the feeling against the custom of making human sacrifices. With regard to caste, he said a close observer had told him the number of divisions ran into the thousands. At first he thought it was a gigantic system of trades' unionism for the purpose of securing employment to as many hands as possible, but he soon found that this was a shallow view. It was an institution of the most powerful kind, pervading the whole life of those who were subject to it, and, though mixed up with many trivial and many inconvenient observances, yet supplying all the sanctions of law, morality, and religion to the conduct of daily life. Caste, as it seemed to him, was the strongest possible preservative of society on the small scale, and it possibly accounted for the sameness of character preserved in the different classes of Indians through long ages and numerous dynastic changes. On the other hand, it was absolutely destructive of society on the large or national scale. For how could people combine together for a length of time or for any great purpose who must not vary their occupations, who must not travel across the sea, who must separate from one another for the most ordinary purposes of life, such as eating, under peril of defilement? Those who had followed him would see that the notion—a very common one—that there was such a thing as an Indian nation was a pure delusion. Calling attention to what occurred during the Sepoy Mutiny, Sir Arthur Hobhouse said, in conclusion, that nothing could show more conclusively the absence of any national spirit. If India were a nation in the same sense in which England was a nation, or in the same sense in which we supposed China to be a nation, we should have no business there, and it was impossible to suppose that we should have got there as rulers. But because it was only a congeries of tribes, religions, and castes, some bitterly hostile, others distant and contemptuous to one another, it had fallen under the rule of a paramount Power strong enough to reduce all rivals to subjection and to keep the peace. A discussion followed.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.—The prospectus is issued of the Mysore Reefs Gold Mining Company, with a capital of £120,000, in £1 shares. It is intended to work a property of 320 acres in the district of Kolar, in the Mysore territory. The South Wynaad Gold Mining Company has a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, and has contracted to purchase the estates known as Lakadie and Madutella, comprising about 677 acres in the Wynaad district. The directors of the South-East Wynaad Estate and Gold Mining Company (Limited) have received the following report from Captain Roberts, dated Oct. 16, 1880:—"A facing has been made in the side of the mountain with the view of commencing a tunnel, but the ground being very hard progress is slow." He also speaks of the samples of stone he tried during the week, which averaged from a quarter to half-an-ounce of gold per ton, and that in some of them large quantities of native silver, in the proportion of from fifty to one hundred ounces per ton, were also discovered.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The regulations for the open competition of June, 1881, for the Indian Civil Service have been issued. The examination will be held on the 2nd of June and following days. Candidates must be natural born subjects of her Majesty, above seventeen and under nineteen years old on June 1, 1881, free from disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, and of good moral character; and must have paid a fee of £5. The examination will include English composition, history, and literature; Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural science, logic, elements of political economy, Sanskrit and Arabic. Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates must apply on forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st of December, 1880. The forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 1st of April, 1881.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION FROM MADRAS.—On Monday Sir Charles Wingfield, K.C.S.I., and Mr. Chesson, on behalf of the

Aborigines Protection Society, had an interview with Mr. Adam, the Governor of Madras, with reference to immigration from that Presidency to various colonies in which indentured labour is employed. His Excellency promised to look carefully into the subject and to do all in his power to protect the immigrants.—*Daily News*.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Sumna* arrived at Suez on the 21st inst. from Bombay. Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis* left Aden on the 20th inst. for England. The following information respecting the movements of her Majesty's ships is supplied by the Admiralty:—The *Euphrates* passed Gibraltar, homeward bound, on Saturday; the *Wye* arrived at St. Vincent (Cape Verdes) on Saturday last, and sails on the 23rd inst.; the *Serapis* arrived at Aden from Bombay on Saturday; and the *Woodlark* was in port at Muscat on the 17th inst.

OBITUARY.—Colonel Charles Darby, late of the 86th Regiment, who died at Leamington recently in his 50th year, entered the 2nd (the Queen's Royal) Regiment as ensign, September 6, 1839, and became lieutenant July 30, 1842. He served with 200 volunteers from the 13th Regiment attached to the Sind Camel Corps during Sir Charles Napier's campaign of 1845 against the mountain and desert tribes on the right bank of the Indus. Becoming captain December 19, 1854, he served with the 86th Regiment in India throughout the rebellion of 1857-58, in the campaign in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose, and was present at the siege and storm of Chundaree, where he led the storming column. Colonel Darby was also present at the battle of the Betwa and the siege and storm of Jhansi, where he led the breach storming party and was severely wounded, and for his services was mentioned in the despatches and received the medal with clasp, and the brevet of major, July 20, 1858. He became lieutenant colonel March 25, 1869, and colonel June 8, 1870.

SURG. GEN. FREDERICK F. ALLEN, C.B., late of the Bengal Medical Department, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Edward Goodeve as honorary physician to her Majesty.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—It is notified by Sir W. M. Muir, K.C.B., Director General of the Army Medical Department, that the next examination of candidates for commissions in the Medical Department of the Army will be held at the London University, Burlington-gardens, on the 14th of February next and two following days. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise medicine and the other surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under twenty-one, nor above twenty-eight years of age, at the date of the London examination, are eligible to attend.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The secretary notifies that at the annual meeting, to be held on the 7th proximo, the directors will recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months ending 30th September last, making, with the interim dividend of 2 per cent. paid in June, 5 per cent. for the year. The dividend last year was 4½ per cent., with a payment from the underwriting account of 1 per cent.; but no distribution will be made this year from the latter account in consequence of the loss of the *Hindustan* and *Travancore*. The directors have provisionally appointed Mr. Montagu Cleugh Wilkinson to the seat at the board vacant through the death of Mr. Thomas Stockbowie.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The report for the half-year ending June 30 states that the gross earnings for that period amounted to £174,931, against £168,896 in the corresponding period of 1879; and the net earnings were £71,982, against £76,840. The number of passengers carried was 1,029,726, against 1,028,032. The tons of goods carried were 183,401, against 146,923. The earnings per train mile were 9s. 10.3d., against 10s. 9.3d. and the expenses 5s. 4.8d., against 5s. 2.2d. The gross earnings per mile open were £996, against £971. The gross earnings exceed those of the corresponding half-year of 1879 by £6,035, or 3.57 per cent. The excess has been chiefly from grain and seed traffic, which are carried at low rates and yield comparatively small net earnings; while the jute traffic has been unusually light in consequence of the smallness of the crop of 1879 and of its having been disposed of early. There has, on the other hand, been an increase in the revenue expenditure. The carrying, loading, and unloading the heavier weight of goods necessarily increased it to some extent; but the main portion of the increase was exceptional, the principal items being the charges to revenue of the expenditure which the severe floods of 1879 made requisite for the safety of the line, and of the expenditure for compounding the engines of the steamer *Princess Alice*, heavy renewals in India of rolling stock, and extensive repairs to two of the flats. The requisite outlay having been met within the half-year has necessarily reduced the amount of the net earnings, the result of which is that the latter are less by £4,771 than the amount of the guaranteed interest. The total number of passengers carried has increased a little, while the total sum received has decreased. The decrease in the receipts has been chiefly in respect to the traffic on the upper portion of the line, partly owing to the impoverished condition of the population in consequence of the destruction of crops and property by the unusually severe floods of last year. The increase in the tons of goods carried is at the rate of 24.8 per cent., while that in the money earned is a little under 9 per cent.; the difference arises from the increase having been chiefly in the grain and seed traffic carried at low rates. The traffic in con-

nection with the Northern Bengal State Railway continues to increase; the company's earnings from this source during the half-year amount to £29,852, as compared with £22,852 for the corresponding half of 1879—an increase of more than 30 per cent. The terms upon which this company work and maintain the short branch of the above railway on the south of the Ganges have, during the half-year, been the subject of negotiation with the Government, and it has been agreed that the company are to work and maintain it in consideration of receiving 60 per cent. of the gross receipts. The arrangement is retrospective, and the accounts are made up as if it had commenced on Jan. 1. During the current half-year the long-expected revival of trade seems, as regards this railway, to have commenced. The gross earnings during the first sixteen weeks amount to £185,408, as compared with £150,830 for the corresponding period of 1879, when the surplus dividend earned was £15s. per cent.

COL. A. FITZ-HUGH, of the 5th Goorkha, returned to Streat Rectory, Hurstpierpont, yesterday, and was received with honours by his old neighbours and friends.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—A lecture was delivered on Thursday evening at the Hall of Science, Old-street, City-road, on the "British Misgovernment of India," by Mr. Upendra Nath Das, late president of the Radical League at Calcutta.—Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., presided.—The lecture consisted of the recital of and criticisms upon the social, political, and religious grievances under which, Mr. Das contended, the natives of Indian labour. Mr. Das urged that the great body of the people of the United Kingdom knew little or nothing of these grievances. His object in lecturing upon the subject was to make the case of his fellow-countrymen known throughout the whole of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to appeal to them for redress. He remarked that the case of Ireland had come recently very much to the fore, and he hoped that when the Imperial Parliament came to consider that case, some parliamentary attention would also be paid to the grievances and the disabilities of the natives of India.—The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Das for his lecture, hoped the day was not far distant when the Imperial Parliament would be a real Parliament, and that India would be properly represented there.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOV. 19.—The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Cassas as Consul at Singapore for the French Republic; Mr. Charles Watkins as Consul for Cyprus, to reside at Larnaca, for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; Mr. James S. Williams as Consul at Aden for the United States of America.

EAST INDIA BONDS.—The Secretary of State for India in Council notifies that the interest on East India Bonds will cease and determine on Nov. 30, 1881, and that on or after that date the principal sums secured by such bonds, and the interest thereon for the period from Oct. 1, to Nov. 30, 1881, will be payable at the Bank of England, where the bonds, together with all unpaid coupons, must be left at the Chief Cashier's office for examination three clear days previous to payment. Receipts will be given for bonds deposited. Bonds in which the name of a payee has been inserted must be duly endorsed.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

LEE—Nov. 10, at 5, Gordon-place, Kensington, the wife of George Lee, commander P. and O. Co., prematurely, a son, stillborn.

DEATHS.

AITKEN—Nov. 3, at Douglas, Isle of Man, William Aitken, M.D., deputy surgeon general Madras Army (retired).
BROWN—Nov. 16, at 414, Old Kent-road, Ada Caroline, wife of Edward S. Brown, aged 26.
FASKIN—Nov. 19, at Brighton, Mrs. Jane Faskin, relict of Dr. W. Faskin, of the Madras Army.
MILES—Nov. 21, at Notting-hill, Sarah, widow of Henry Miles, assistant commissioner, Customs, Bombay, aged 68.
PAPERA—Nov. 16, at Clapham, Adeline, widow of the late F. R. Papera, H.E.I.C.S., aged 73.
STRAHAN—Nov. 17, at 5, Gloucester-terrace, Campden-hill, W., Maria, widow of Col. W. Strahan, late quartermaster general Madras Army, daughter of the late Sir Herbert Compton, chief justice of Bombay.
THEOBALD—Nov. 17, at Heidelberg, Theodosia Mary, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. P. A. Theobald, her Majesty's 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 19.
TYLER—Nov. 20, at 37, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Ed. F. Tyler, late of the Bengal C.S., aged 73.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Sept. 30, at Karachi, the wife of Capt. Arbuthnot, R.A., a son.
BARROW—Oct. 22, at Cawnpore, the wife of T. L. Barrow, Inland Customs, a daughter.
BROWN—Oct. 27, at Vine Villa, Madges-lane, Calcutta, the wife of W. T. H. Brown, a son.
BEYTS—Nov. 2, at Surat, the wife of N. B. Beyts, Esq., superintendent Revenue Survey, Guzerat, a son.
BISHOP—Oct. 28, at Karachi, the wife of E. Bishop, Esq., late I.N., a daughter.

BOCH—Oct. 29, at Phalera, the wife of Mr. A. R. Boch, R.S.R., a daughter.
BOONE—Nov. 17, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Col. Boone, a son.
CARTER—Oct. 11, at Agra, the wife of Mr. A. Maxwell Carter, a daughter, prematurely born.
DUNBAR—Oct. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Dunbar, a daughter.
FOURACRES—Oct. 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Fouracres, Bengal Irrigation, a daughter.
GEORGE—Oct. 26, at Alighur, the wife of E. M. George, a daughter.
HARMAN—Oct. 29, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon R. Harman, Army Medical Department, a son.
MACKIE—Oct. 17, at Adamwahan, Multan, Punjab, the wife of Chas. H. Mackie, C.E., prematurely, a daughter, stillborn.
MAWSON—Oct. 23, at Oudh, the wife of J. R. Mawson, Opium Department, a daughter.
MAXWELL—Oct. 19, at Mainpuri, the wife of J. W. Maxwell, a son.
MOREAU—Nov. 1, at Amraoti, East Berar, the wife of J. Moreau, Esq., local funds engineer, Amraoti District, a son.
SLACK—Nov. 19, at Meherpur, Lower Bengal, the wife of Frank A. Slack, C.S.I., a son.
SUTHERLAND—Oct. 23, at Allahabad, the wife of William A. Sutherland, superintendent, railway mail service, a daughter.
TURKHU—Oct. 31, at Rajkote, the wife of M. A. Turkhud, a daughter.
UNDERHAY—Oct. 29, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. Underhay, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and daughter of Mrs. M. Talbot, a daughter.
WHEAL—Oct. 19, at Puna, the wife of John W. Wheal, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AYNSLEY—FENNELL—Oct. 20, at Mercara, Charles Edward, son of Col. Murray Aynsley, Madras Staff Corps, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. A. Fennell.
ACWORTH—JENKINS—Oct. 7, at St. John's Church, Dharmasala, Punjab, by the Rev. A. Irwin, assisted by the Rev. R. Bateman, Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, C.S., eldest surviving son of N. B. Acworth, Esq., of the Hook, Northaw, Herts, to Anna Mary Godby, second daughter of Col. C. V. Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner of Kangra.
BARNES—COLLETT—At Bombay, by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, William Gerard Barnes, son of Thomas Barnes, Wickham, Bucks, to Antoinette Roberta, fifth daughter of the late A. B. Collett, Bombay.
EDMONDSON—ANTHONY—Oct. 21, at Lucknow, T. R. Edmondson, son of late N. M. N. Edmondson, assistant astronomer, Observatory, Armagh, to Ida Jane, daughter of Michael Anthony, Lucknow.
GRAINGER—MURPHY—Oct. 26, at Allahabad, Robert Henry Grainger, superintendent local post offices, to Annie Kate, daughter of John P. Murphy, inspector G.R. Police, N.W.P.
JACOB—CLARKE—Nov. 5, at the Girsang Mission Church, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, George Jacob, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Emma Christina, eldest daughter of Col. A. Ross Clarke, C.B., R.E.
PATERSON—MILLER—Oct. 29, at Calcutta, James Paterson, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of Robert Miller Esq., Gartcosh, near Glasgow.
ROUGHTON—BELFOUR—Nov. 3, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, George Woodford, second son of James John Roughton, Esq., of Kettering, Northampton, to Christobel Edith, eldest daughter of the late Edmund Belfour, Esq., of Grove House Putney, Middlesex.
STRANACH—HARRINGTON—Oct. 26, at Murree, Edwin Fulcher Stranach, Alliance Bank, to Grace Ellen, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. T. W. Harrington, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
WALKER—CLOETE—Oct. 16, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Frederic James Walker to Helen Sarah Woodbine, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. D. Cloete, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Nov. 3, at Puna, Constance Louisa, the beloved wife of Lieut. Col. C. J. Anderson, 1st Bombay Lancers.
ANTHONY—Oct. 25, at Sucklaspur, Mary Anne, the wife of A. Anthony, hospital assistant, aged 22.
BARRETT—Oct. 17, at Ali Masjid, Afghanistan, Richard Barrett, 18th R.I. Regiment.
BAMFIELD—Oct. 23, at Bolarum, Lieut. J. C. Bamfield, Royal Artillery, aged 23.
CARTER—Oct. 13, at Agra, Frances Constance, the darling wife of Mr. A. Maxwell Carter, aged 18.
CARTER—Oct. 19, at Agra, Fanny, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Carter, aged nine days.
CHAPMAN—Oct. 28, at Calcutta, Estelle Blanch, the child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Chapman, aged 10.
COLLEDGE—Oct. 17, at Madras, Nina Ida, the wife of L. D. Colledge, aged 21.
COLLINS—Oct. 25, at Subathu, Mary Jane, the wife of Capt. Caleb Collins, 51st K.O. Light Infantry.
DONAGHEY—Oct. 22, at Indore, Timothy Dodds, the son of Mary and William John Donaghey, aged nine months.
HAWKES—Oct. 11, at Dacca, Francis Hawkes, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
MACPHERSON—Sept. 28, at Point de Galle, Margaret Fraser Macpherson.
OBBARD—Oct. 1880, at Palamcottah, Hosanna Lily Marion, the wife of Lieut. Col. T. Oubard, aged 28.
POUSAR—Oct. 26, at Agra, Catherine Pousar, Zenana missionary.
THOMPSON—Oct. 14, at Belgaum, Frederick Thompson, accountant, P.W.D., aged 36 years and 11 months, deeply regretted.
TUCKER—Oct. 13, at Assam, R. C. Tucker, manager, Tiphook Tea Company (Limited), aged 28.
WAVELL—Oct. 2, at Landour, N.W.P., Llewellyn George Paxton, son of Llewellyn Wavell, major, Bengal Staff Corps, aged two years.
WHEELER—Oct. 17, at Fort St. George, Madras, Robert John, son of the late Robert John Wheeler, aged 18.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 17. Benaryi (s), Shanghai; Sea Queen, (Bimlipatam; Elizabeth and Dictator, Rangoon; St. Monan, Calcutta.—18. Elgin (s), Calcutta.—20. Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta.—22. Ixipo, Madras; Summerlee, Santander; Deveron, Calcutta; Chageepore, Calcutta; Scottish Minstrel, Bassein; Thomas Stevens, Rangoon; Tyburnian, Calcutta.—23. St. Monan, Calcutta; Malaga (s), Hong Kong; Speke Hall (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 26. Comilla (s), Rangoon; Oriental (s), Singapore.—28. City of Venice (s), Liverpool; Vice Reine and Lady Lawrence, Liverpool.—29. Baroda, London; Henrietta, Mauritius.—30. Chanda (s), Bombay; Berar, London.—31. Chyebassa (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 19.—Pekin (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 29. Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.—30. Euphrates (s), Bussorah; Compta, London.—31. Chilka (s), Moultmein; Prima Donna, New York.—Nov. 1. Bokhara (s), Suez.—2. Sicily (s), Liverpool; Frederic, Mauritius; Puttiala (s), Karachi.—3. Amyone, (Shields; Duggry, Cardiff; H.M. Jumna (s) and I.G. Patrick Stewart (s), Karachi; Bon Accord, Mauritius.—4. Avoca (s), Hong Kong.—5. Rajpootana (s), Calcutta; H.M.S. Serapis, Portsmouth.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 19.—City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Oct. 29. Meinam (s), Galle and Pondicherry.—31. West Australia, London.—Nov. 1. Deccan (s), Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 17. Merionethshire (s), Penang, &c.; Vespasian (s), Malabar; Star of Persia, Calcutta; El Dorado (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Ravenna (s), Bombay; Maria Ripetto, Gloria Deo, and South Esk, Singapore; Rota, Batavia; Antenor (s), Penang; Magalanes (s), Manila; City of Ningpo, Calcutta.—19. J. H. Love, Batavia; Bayard, Calcutta; Star of China, Hong Kong; Noa, Barbadoes; Orsino (s), Karachi; Cardiganshire, Singapore; Seladon, Rangoon; Ascanius, Penang; Munster, Bombay; Flying Spur, Madras; Olaf (s), Rangoon.—20. Wistow Hall (s), Bombay.—22. Gayned, Rangoon; Sauvergarde, Singapore; Louise (s), Bombay; Poonah (s), Calcutta.—23. Orion (s) and Duke of Buckingham (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 26. Force de La Roquette and Scottish Chief.—27. Gwalior (s), Africa (s), Curlew (s), Brenda, and City of Corinth.—28. Sir John Lawrence.—29. Maharani (s) and Reliance (s).—30. Baghdad (s), Palm (s), and Star of Scotia.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 30. Calcutta (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Peshawur (s), Southampton, &c.; Vorwaerts (s), China; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; Cicero (s), Rangoon.—31. H.M.S. Orontes, England.—Nov. 1. Manila (s), Genoa, &c.; Wolveton (s), Colombo; Helena (s), Karachi.—2. Pandita, Point de Galle.—3. Coconada (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Acorn, Rangoon; Silverhow, Calcutta.—4. Henzada (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—5. H.M.S. Malabar, England; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Bokhara (s), Australia, &c.; Arundel, Chittagong; Kashgar (s), China.

MADRAS.—Oct. 27. Asia (s) Rangoon; Manora (s), London.—28. Khandalla (s), Bombay and Southern Ports.—30. Meinam (s), Calcutta. Malda (s), Calcutta and Northern Ports; Gwalior (s), London.—Nov. 1. Deccan (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, Nov. 10.—From Bombay: Capt. Stevens, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Hope, Mr. White, Col. Boswell, Lieut. Col. Browne. At Venice: Rev. and Mrs. Maddock, Col. Chambers, and Major Saunders. From Hong Kong: Mr. Greig. From Singapore: Mr. Gundinza. From Calcutta at Venice: Mr. Clarke. From Galle at Venice: Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Campbell. From Aden: Major Goodfellow. From Alexandria: Mr. Zoroodachi and Mr. and Mrs. Buckley.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Nov. 1.—From Southampton: Mr. Le Creu, son, and two Misses Le Creu, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes and child, Mrs. A. Huson and infant, Mr. F. H. Holloway, Mr. C. E. Frost, Rev. A. and Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mrs. Pattison and infant, Miss Vanrennen, Miss Clarke, Mr. A. C. Maitland, Mrs. Winter, infant, and child, Miss Balfour, Miss Shorter, Miss Holdsworth, Miss K. Holdsworth, Mrs. Kilvert and child, Mrs. Bagshawe, Mrs. Crosthwaite and infant, Col. and Mrs. Leggett and infant, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Sullivan, Capt. Astell, Miss Middleton, Mrs. Parbuck, Miss Clarke, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Col. and Mrs. Chester, Mr. H. G. J. Siddons, Mr. T. Alexander, Mrs. Hannam, Mr. G. P. Spooner, Mr. R. D. Ardaseer, Mrs. Jennings, Lieut. Col. C. J. Russell, Mrs. M. Tootill and child, Mrs. Face and infant, Conductor C. J. Bather, Mr. A. Houston, Mrs. Dobbs, infant, and two children, Mr. T. C. Guylee, Mrs. Alexander, Sergeant and Mrs. Kay, Mr. Hildebrand, Mr. Murrell, Mr. T. Bolton, Mr. C. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and infant, and Mr. J. G. Finch. From Venice: Mr. J. Watson, Mrs. Masterman, Mr. G. Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. Spankie, Deputy Surg. Gen. Gibbons, Mrs. and two Misses Murray, Miss Saunders, Mr. H. F. Evans, Col. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mons. and Madame Le Creu, Mr. Russell, Mr. Smith, Mrs. King, Miss Nicol, Dr. King Mayarali Khan, Rev. G. Warlow, Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, and Mr. R. F. Saunders. From Brindisi: Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. J. P. and Mr. J. Thomas, Dep. Surg. Gen. Colvin Smith, Mrs. Barton, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. Cohn, Mr. H. L. Dampier, Mr. O. Ewing, Mr. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Church, Mrs. S. C. Mackenzie, Mr. F. D. Godman and friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Boys, Mr. Cassells, Mr. W. D. Bruce, Mrs. Spedding, Miss Bather, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Tucker, Mr. C. J. King, Rev. J. Stephenson, Mr. Ford, Mr. Diefenbach, Mrs. Ollwans and child, Dr. Byramjee Nowrowjee, Mr. Nowrojee Rustom-

jee, Mrs. Morris and three children, Miss Clement, Mr. Henry Brittain, Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Mr. Paul Pankow, Surg. Major Knapo, Mr. P. A. Johnson, Rev. M. A. Fernandes, Bishop Doi Thomas D'Almeida, Mr. James F. and Mr. H. B. Burrows, and Mr. Taylor. From Suez: Mr. G. Bertrand and Mrs. Rogers and child.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Nov. 10.—For Calcutta: Mrs. Gillam and child, Miss Gibbs, Miss Kieser, Mr. Ralli, Mr. F. Elliott, Mr. Bayne, Mr. Martin, Mr. D. Prestage, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. and two Misses Money, Mrs. Porch, Miss Hannah, Mr. J. Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Waterson and children, Miss Waterson, Mr. Wood, Mr. Mahary, Mrs. Girling, Mr. Beattie, Mr. F. C. Prestage, Mrs. Winter, Miss Bowman, and Misses Girling For Madras: Col. W. Hands, Mr. B. Macleod, Mr. J. Hewetson, Miss More, and Mrs. Flood and two children. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Wilks, Lord and Lady Belmore, and Mr. James. For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Nolan, Col. Campbell, Col. and Miss Walker, Mr. Barkley, Mr. and Miss Boyce, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Macdonald and son, Mr. Gillett, and Mr. Peletier. For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Dacres, Mr. du Buisson, Mrs. Griffiths and child, Major Hale, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Hardy, Miss Almond, Capt. Alexander, Miss Buckingham, Miss Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jeffrey, and Mr. Friend. For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Ewart and children, Miss M'Gregor, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and child, Rev. — Blackburn, Col. M'Pherson, Gen. and Mrs. Crowe and child, Mr. F. J. and Miss Rowan, Mr. Haynes, Major St. Leger, Mrs. Burton, Mr. Gale, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Ward, Mrs. Bryant and children, and Mr. Shanahan. For Port Said: Miss Feltham, Miss Clayton, and Miss Keyden and friend. For Singapore: Mr. D. Dick, Mrs. Geiger, Mr. Merewether, and Mr. W. Egerton. For Aden: Mrs. Weir and children, Mr. Nelson, and Lieut. Story. For Hong Kong: Mr. Boole. For Yokohama: Lieut. Stockton and Mr. D. Coates.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Bangalore*, Nov. 6.—For Brindisi: Major James Cook, Capt. R. J. Waller and son, Mrs. Haig, Mr. S. H. Cook, Admiral and Mrs. Bythesea, Capt. Gaselee, Lieut. T. P. Buston, R.E., Mr. James Douglas, Dr. W. Kay, and Major A. G. Handcock. For Southampton: Mrs. N. W. Moore and infant, Gen., Mrs., and two Misses Primrose, and Mr. J. Ormand. For Venice: Mrs. J. J. Collins and infant, Mr. F. S. Whatley, Capt. and Mrs. Seton, Surg. Major Cookson, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Mr. A. H. Aibers, and Mr. William Low. For Aden: Mrs. Clements and child and Deputy Surg. Gen. Moore. Additional passengers proceeded to Suez on Oct. 30.—For Southampton: Mrs. Gunter and two children, Mr. H. J. Binney, and Mr. R. W. Stead.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Peshawur*, Oct. 30.—For Brindisi: Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., R.A.; Major Gen. John Ross, Brigadier Gen. Baker, Major Gen. J. Hills, V.C., C.B., R.A., Gen. Macpherson, Col. de S. Barrow, Col. H. H. Gough, Lieut. Col. Chapman, Col. Wemyss, Lieut. Col. A. Fitzhugh, Lieut. Col. C. H. Rowband, Lieut. Col. W. Thompson, Major G. P. Prettyman, Major Kennedy, Major R. C. Woodthorpe, Capt. Curzon Wylie, and Capt. Holdich, R.E., Capt. Hughes Hallett, and Capt. C. F. Call.

CASUALTIES.

The *Moel Eilian*, from Bombay, reports that on Oct. 21, in lat. 46 N., lon. 20 W., she encountered a terrific gale, which hove ship on beam ends. Had to throw some cargo overboard to right ship, and cut away topmasts to save her.

The *Star of the East*, from Bassein, has split sails, and sustained other damage. She had jettisoned about twenty tons of cargo.

The *Colombatore*, from Penarth to Singapore, has returned damaged, and with cargo shifted.

The *Edgar Cecil*, from Batavia to Montreal, sprung a leak on Oct. 16 and was abandoned on the 26th.

The *Bengal* (s), from Glasgow to Bombay, has put into Malta, with loss of boats and wheel and damage to steering gear.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Aros Bay, for Bombay, Oct. 17; Argomene, from Calcutta, Oct. 16, 43 N., 24 W.; Medea, for Padang, Sept. 15, 29 S., 28 W.; Sir Robert Sale, Singapore to Havre, Oct. 8, 10 N., 27 W.; Wylo, for Anjer, Sept. 21, 9 N., 26 W.; Star of Persia, from Calcutta, off Cape of Good Hope; Abana, Calcutta to Rotterdam, Nov. 1, 48 N., 18 W.; River Indus, from Rangoon, Oct. 13, 21 N., 35 W.; Wild Rose, from Moulmein, Oct. 6, 23 N., 35 W.; Sir Robert Sale, Singapore to Havre, Nov. 10, 49 N., 10 W.; Portia, for Calcutta, Sept. 13, 31 S., 24 W., all well; Cleomene, from Calcutta, Oct. 29, 44 N., 27 W.; Cartvale, Bombay to Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 15 N., 28 W., all well.

THE SOUTH EAST WYNAAD ESTATE AND GOLD MINING.—The company notify the receipt of a telegram from their manager at Richmond Devala, as follows:—"Struck bear reef on the Bolingbroke estate; extremely good; cut three feet, not through yet."

INDIAN GLENROCK GOLD.—A letter from Captain W. Gifford, dated Devala, Oct. 23, reports that the ground in tunnel at Glenrosa has become very hard during the last two weeks, consequently the progress of driving is slow, boring and blasting with dynamite being necessary. The end is in sight from the surface. The new gang of coolies which I was obliged to send there are working satisfactorily."

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS are the best.—*Argus*.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Al, the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with *Diagonal Points*. "The wonder of the age."—*Oxford University Herald*. 6d. and 1s. per box. Sold by all Stationers. Sample Box of all the kinds, by post, 1s. 1d. Patentees, Macniven and Cameron, 23 to 33, Blair-street, Edinburgh, Penmakers to her Majesty's Government Offices. (Est. 1770).—Advt.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 98½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	107
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	712½
Bank of Bengal	500	745xd.
Bank of Madras	500	620xd.
Agra	510	113
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	103
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	755ex pth
Frere	130	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,115
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1135
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	375
Bellary	1,000	510xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	420
New Indian	350	137½
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	53
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	825
Chollera Ginning	300	220
East India	1,000	1,085
Fort	8,500	2,600
French	500	415
Sind	750	500
Mofussil	400	275
Prince of Wales	1,300	1,300
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	400
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	96
Alfred Manufacturing	500	585 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,250
Bhowanuggur Mills	2,000	625
Bombay United	1,000	970 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	750
Central India S. W. and M	500	735
Coorla Mills	1,000	800
D. Spinning	2,000	500
Hindustan	1,000	1,095
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	750
Khandeish	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,250	570
Madras United	1,000	1,475
Manchester Spinning	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	185
National Spinning	1,000	1250
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,020
Oriental	625	700
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	285
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	840
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,040
Victoria Mills	1,000	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

reat Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £10 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-7	20
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	140 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	450
Treacher and Co.	500	705
Thacker and Co.	100	140

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 97 10 to 97 12
4% of 1870 (1885)	101 8 to 102 0
4% of 1871 (1885)	97 8 to 97 10
4% of 1872-73 (1893)	106 4 to 106 6
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	106 4 to 106 6
5% Debentures of 1867	101 8 to 102 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 8 to 106 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1871 (1891)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	104 4 to 105 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	705	125 to 126
Allahabad	100	172 to 173
Alliance of Simla	101	104 to 105
Bank of Bengal	500	742½ to 743
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to 126
Delhi and London	£25	180 to 182
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to 101
National of India	£12½	104 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to 501
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 21
Bally Paper Mills	£10	110 to 111
Barnagore Jute	£10	67 to 68
Benga Coal	1000	1725 to 1730
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Balliaghutta Jute	100	20 to 21
Bengal Mills	£100	1275 to 1280
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to 271
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62 to 63
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	85 to 86
Burrakur Coal	100	114 to 125
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to 171
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	6 to 7
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	114 to 115
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	12 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	220 to 221
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	41 to 42
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	240 to 241
Gouripore	100	75 to 76
Great Eastern Hotel	250	105 to 106
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	70 to 80
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1410 to 1411
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	110 to 111
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	405 to 406
Nanthpore Indigo	30	3 to 4
New Beerboom Coal	100	100 to 101
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to 4
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	99 to 100
Raneengunge Coal Association	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press	90	102 to 104
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 256
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	58 to 59
Strand Bank Press	100	114 to 115
Watson's Patent Press	100	114 to 115

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Amulkie	100	55 to 56
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to 101
Assam	£20	550 to 551
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Do. contributory	80	23 to 24
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	20 to 21
Do. contributory	100	103 to 104
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	60 to 61
Central Cachar	200	80 to 81
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to 301
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to 61
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	360 to 362
Dedur Koshi (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to 41
Dehra Doon	100	75 to 76
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to 56
Durrung (Assam)	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	32 to 33
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to 211
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to 66
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	40 to 41
Indian Terai	500	500 to 501
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to 201
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 21
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to 91
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to 21
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to 66
Do. contributory	200	40 to 41
Kurseong and Terai	100	60 to 61
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Syhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6½	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 121
Majagram (Cachar)	100	25 to 30
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory	90	35 to 36
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Do. contributory	90	70 to 71
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to 101
Do. contributory	125	50 to 51
New Fallophi (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to 101
Nutanwore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Syhet)	100	40 to 41
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbulia and Murmah	100	65 to 66
Singel (Darjiling)	100	65 to 66
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to 89
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendaree (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	30 to 31

MADRAS.—Nov. 3.

Four per cent.	2½ to 2½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	5½ to 5½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	5½ to 5½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	¼ to 1 dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1837 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele.	Rs. 8 13-16d.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 7½d.
Do. 6mo. sight	Rs. 8 1-16d.	—	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 8 31-32d.	Rs. 8d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 29-32d.	Rs. 8d.	Rs. 8d.
Cred. 6mo. sight	Rs. 8 7-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	—
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 d. 1-16	—	—
Doc. 6mo sight	Rs. 8 15-32d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8 5-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 5-16d.	Rs. 8 3-32d.	—

LONDON.—Nov. 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1880	104½ to 105
4	India Enforced Paper	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1883	87½ to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	45 to 50pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	45 to 50pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	103 to 105
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99 to 101

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	128 to 130
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	141 to 143
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1893	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B. 1 p. c. Ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	129 to 131
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	116 to 118
Do. do. 4 do.	100	110 to 112
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	2 to 4pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	108 to 111

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BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to	11
Delhi and London	25	— to	—
Chartered of India, A., and C.	25	22 to	23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21 to	22
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	38¼ to	39½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to	1½ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19½ to	20½

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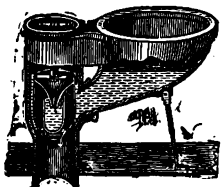
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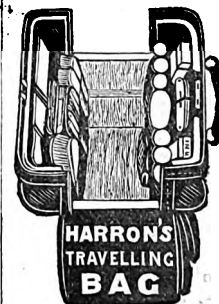
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The Stock not to be redeemable until the 5th January, 1881, but to be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY
Royal Horse Guards.

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COCKLE'S PILLS will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medic man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 13; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 11; Calcutta, Nov. 10.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Nov. 2 state that good rain has again fallen in Madras, and the general prospects are fair. In Bombay there was a favourable rain in the Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kanara districts, and slight rain also in Guzerat. The kharif crops are being harvested, and the sowing of rabi is progressing. In Bengal many districts had rain during the week; the standing crops are very promising, and the sowing of the cold weather crops continues satisfactorily. Prospects in this province are, on the whole, very favourable, except in Chumparun, where drought still prevails. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no very good rain, except in Jhansi; but there have been slight showers in Allahabad, Partabgarh, and Rae Bareilly. The rain has revived the kharif crops in Jhansi, and a larger area than was anticipated can now be sown for the spring crops in this district. Rain is much wanted in the Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and part of the Rae Bareilly districts; and some distress continues to be felt among the labourers in Cawnpore and Rae Bareilly. Prices, however, are steady. There was no rain again in the Punjab, but prospects are reported to be fairly favourable, though the outturn of the autumn harvest will, it is expected, be below the average yield. In the Central Provinces slight rain fell in a few districts; sowings are in progress; prospects are favourable. In Burma the rainfall was again slight; the want of rain is now said to be general, but the condition of the crops is fair. In Assam prospects continue good. In Mysor and Coorg there has again been heavy and general rain, and crops are thriving. In Berar and Hyderabad, too, crops are flourishing, but some slight damage seems to have been done by locusts in Akola. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are good on the whole. Prospects throughout the Empire are now generally favourable, except in the south western districts of the North Western Provinces and the southern portion of Oudh. Here there has been some improvement during the past fortnight, but there are grounds for fearing that a short rabi may in some places follow on a poor kharif.

THE health report for the same week is as follows:—Bombay, Hyderabad (Sind): Mild fever throughout district; fever increasing in Baroda, decreasing in Ahmedabad. Bengal: Fever very bad in Purneah, and reported in some other places, otherwise public health good. North West Provinces and Oudh: Cholera still in Bareilly and part of Sitapur, otherwise health generally good. Punjab: Delhi, slight fever. Central Provinces: Fever still prevalent. British Burma: Cholera somewhat prevalent in Pegu, small-pox in Bassein, otherwise health good. Assam healthy; same report from Mysor and Coorg, Berar and Hyderabad, and Central India States. Rajputana: Fever less in Serohi, prevalent in Meywar.

DURING the past week there has been a marked improvement in the harvest prospects in most of the threatened districts of the North West Provinces. The light but most welcome rainfall on the 19th and 20th has not only done much good to the crops already sown, but has also enabled the ryots to sow some lands which must otherwise have been left fallow. The rain appears to have come just at the right time, before it was too late to sow the winter crop. According to the latest accounts, more rain is wanted, and two or three districts, such as Cawnpore,

have not yet had any; but things look much better in the Rai Bareilly district, as to which the most anxiety was felt, and the scarcity and distress, if not wholly avoided, will be much less intense than seemed probable a fortnight ago.

DURING the week ending Oct. 30 there were 245 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29·7 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras during the same week there were 299 deaths, a death-rate of 39·1 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending November 2 there were 386 deaths, and the death-rate was 28·56 per 1,000 per annum.

YESTERDAY the Wali of Kandahar received at a durbar a letter from the Viceroy acquiescing in his request for permission to retire to India with his family.

THE recent telegrams include the following items of interest concerning affairs in Afghanistan:—

"The latest Cabul news received by the Government is said to be of a generally satisfactory nature. The road from Gandamak to Cabul is considered safe, although the Shinwarris and Khugianis are giving some trouble near Thaka. The Ameer is still enlisting men at Cabul, and is reported to have now six infantry and two cavalry regiments. The only disturbance in the city arose from a quarrel between residents in the Hindu quarter and some followers of Mahomed Jan, but it never became serious and was soon put down.

"Orders have been issued for the removal of the telegraph wire between Peshawur and Lundi Kotal. This would seem to point to a speedy evacuation of the Khyber and the abandonment of the only fruit of the campaign now left to us in Northern Afghanistan. This policy of giving up the passes is in India considered most unwise. According to accounts that arrived on Friday in Kandahar, Herat appears to be lapsing into a state of anarchy. The Turcomans continue to ravage the country unchecked and are sweeping off the inhabitants of numerous villages into slavery.

"Owing to Ayub's efforts to organise a fresh expedition against us, the people in all the provinces are ground down with the recent onerous taxation, and a deep and widespread discontent prevails. The principal tribes are openly throwing off their allegiance to Ayub, and rumours are current that he has already sent a letter to Tashkend to ask for help. The Ambassador who has gone to Teheran to ask for help is said to have telegraphed that the Shah is unable to co-operate with Ayub against the Turcomans.

"Macgregor's expedition against the Marris has turned out a failure.

"It is reported that Abdul Rahman is making overtures to Ayub, in order to induce him to acknowledge his authority, and has even, it is said, sent him a present of money.

"It is generally believed that, should all Ayub's plans for raising money and organising another expedition against us fail, and the negotiations set on foot by Abdul Rahman fall through, he contemplates seeking a refuge in Russian territory, and there awaiting events, as Abdul Rahman did for so many years.

"Of the seven hundred and twenty men of the 11th Regiment who crossed the frontier in July only three hundred and five are now fit for duty. This is the result of the hardships of their march to the Bolan.

"In Kandahar the supply question is the main subject of interest, prices being higher than they have ever been since our arrival. The commissariat, moreover, find it impossible to get in any considerable reserve stock of torage and grain for the cattle; but this is nothing new, the fact being that the carriage of the country is insufficient to bring in much beyond the daily requirements of the city and the force, while the rising prices may be accounted for by the large exports to Peshin and Quetta. General Hume arrived on Monday."

THE telegram from the Kandahar correspondent of the *Standard*—"Daubey has died from small-pox"—must, we fear, refer to Lieut. Col. A. G. Daubeny, 7th Fusiliers.

THE latest news of the outbreak in Gilgit is reassuring. The Yassin people, who attacked Gilgit Fort, are said to be in retreat. Major Biddulph is safe and no further anxiety is felt about him. The Maharaja of Cashmere is, however, still pushing forward reinforcements, which will be accompanied by Col. Tanner, the officer who, some months ago, made an exploring expedition in Kafiristan, and by Surgeon Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

H.E. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON has subscribed a thousand rupees to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College Building Fund and promised an annual subscription of Rs.500.

ON Thursday the Right Hon. W. P. Adam arrived at Windsor Castle, where he dined with the Queen, Princess Beatrice, General Sir F. Roberts, and others. The right hon. gentleman left Charing-cross station on Friday evening by the mail train, accompanied by one of his sons, Captain Wyllie, his Excellency's military secretary, and Lord Dalrymple, his aide de camp.

THE RIGHT HON. W. P. ADAM has appointed as his private secretary Major G. Bertie B. Hobart, R.A., at present military secretary to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras.

THE Madras correspondents have already heard rumours of the above appointment, and do not speak approvingly of it. "Benighted" says "he wants change of air, and we all earnestly hope that nothing will prevent his running home."

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM leaves Madras for England about Dec. 21.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Beresford Lovett, C.S.I., to be her Majesty's Consul for the Provinces on the South of the Caspian Sea and the North East of Persia, to reside at Asterabad.

MAJOR GENERAL C. O. JOHNSON has resigned the office of quartermaster general in India, and Col. M'Gregor has been appointed to succeed him. The last named officer, after taking formal charge of the office, has started for England on a three months' leave.

WE learn from the Hague that a royal decree has been published in the *Official Journal* by which the resignation by Mynheer J. W. Van Lansberge of the governor-generalship of the East Indies is accepted, with thanks to him for the numerous and important services he has rendered to the State. Mynheer F. S. Jacob, former director general of the company for the administration of the State railways, has been appointed governor general in his stead.

It is practically settled that Sir Richard Meade will go home on furlough in March, preparatory to his final resignation of the service.

IN reply to an address from the Dehra Municipal Committee, H.E. the Viceroy said he was glad to have an opportunity so soon of informing a municipal committee that he held them to be of the highest importance in the government of the country; indeed, he had it in charge from her gracious Majesty the Queen Empress to look closely into municipal government, as it is there that political education is acquired.

THE marriage of Mr. George Baird, 16th Lancers, of Adamston and Muirkirk, Ayrshire, with the eldest daughter of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, was solemnised at the station church, Mahableshwur, on Nov. 10.

A RESOLUTION reorganising the Department of Finance and Accounts is published in the *Gazette of India* just received. The result of the new arrangement, which will be published in full, is that the whole department will consist in future of forty-four officers:—One comptroller general; five accountants general. Thirty enrolled officers—Two deputy comptrollers general; one assistant secretary; five comptrollers; five deputy accountants general; seventeen assistants comptroller general, assistants accountant general, and assistants comptroller; and eight chief clerks.

THE following additional noblemen and gentlemen have joined the committee of the Afghan War Relief Fund:—Viscount Cranbrook, General Sir Frederick Roberts, General R. C. Lawrence, Sir Alexander Taylor, Sir Peter Lumsden, and Sir R. H. Davies. All communications for the committee should be addressed to Capt. Gildea, 20, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, W.

EVERY effort is being made to abolish the Press Commissionership altogether while Lord Ripon is away on tour. The Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* says that Lord Ripon has been schooled into the idea that the Press Commissionership is an excrescence of the Vernacular Press Act and that its abolition will be popular. He is nevertheless unwilling to move personally in the matter, and has left it entirely in the hands of the temporary President of Council. This journal enters a strong protest against the abolition of the office so usefully administered by Mr. Lethbridge.

OFFICIAL notification is made of the issue of an Indian Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Sterling Loan for £3,500,000, tenders for which are invited at the Bank of England on the 7th inst., at the minimum price of £98 per £100 stock. The interest is payable quarterly, and the stock will not be redeemable until January, 1931, at which date, or subsequently, it may be paid off at par upon one year's previous notice. This will give the investor a guarantee of fifty years undisturbed. The same facilities will be given in respect of this stock for the transmission of dividend warrants by post, and for the exchange of stock into stock certificates with coupons annexed, payable to bearer, as given in the case of Consols and India Four per Cent. Stock. The object of the loan is not specified, but is presumably in connection with the large deficiency in the India Council drafts since the commencement of the present year.

THE *Times of India* quotes rumours that are apparently well authenticated that Mr. Birdwood's decision in the Chota-Oodeypore case is absolutely hostile to the accused. A formal trial should, consequently, be necessary. On the other hand, the Government of India are said to have taken the Bombay Government to task for the first inquiry as attracting an unnecessary amount of public attention to a very delicate question of jurisdiction. If Mr. Birdwood's decision is as severely adverse as is supposed the Bombay Government will be able to point to it in proof of the necessity of interference. In any case the course to be adopted by Government will be followed with the keenest interest by all the native courts on account of the principle involved.

THE Governor of Ceylon has published for general information a despatch received from Lord Kimberley directing that for the future no civil servant whose pay is fixed on the assumption that the whole of his time be devoted to the public service shall be permitted to become a director of any company or association. Permission to this effect had been given by the circular of Dec. 17, 1864; and the Secretary of State now directs that that circular shall be considered as cancelled.

THE shipments of this season's coffee crop from Ceylon amounted in the first three weeks of October to 11,080 cwt. of plantation, and 1,696 cwt. of native coffee, as compared with 10,878 cwt. and 218 cwt. respectively in the same period last year.

A ROYAL proclamation, which was published on Saturday in a supplement to the *Gazette*, orders Parliament to meet on Thursday, Jan. 6, "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

It is announced that the following officers will be recommended to the notice of her Majesty, to receive the Second-Class, or Knight Commandership, of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of their services recently in Afghanistan—viz., Major Generals J. Ross and J. Hills, V.C.; and Brigadier Generals H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C. M. M'Gregor, T. D. Baker, and H. H. Gough, V.C.

AN interesting table has been compiled by the *Mining World*, which shows that the nominal capital of seventeen Indian gold mining companies now amounts to £2,970,000, of which £1,116,000 in cash shares, which are not distinguished, represents the purchase money of the estates and rights. This does not include companies formed in India, such as the Ripon.

LIEUT. COL. JAMES BROWNE, R.E., C.S.I., late political officer in Southern Afghanistan, will shortly give a lecture on "The Retention of Kandahar and the Defence of the North West Frontier," at a meeting to be convened by the East India Association.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Mr. M. C. Hayes and Mr. J. O. Knop.

THE value of the coffee exported from India in 1854-55 was £82,804. The value of that exported last year was £1,626,746, or nearly twenty times as much as was exported just a quarter of a century ago. The trade in jute has shown even greater expansion, the exports in 1854-55 being valued at £229,241, while in 1879-80 the value of raw jute exported was £4,370,032, and of jute manufactured into gunny bags £1,091,366.

PERAK MEDALS.

NOTICE is given that the medals awarded to the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships *Egeria*, *Fly*, *Modeste*, *Philomel*, *Ringdove*, and *Thistle*, for service in the Malay Straits (Perak Expedition) between Nov. 2, 1875, and March 20, 1876, are now in course of distribution. Application should be made personally or by letter addressed to the Accountant General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers and seamen, whether applying in person or by letter, are required to produce their certificates of service.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE Viceroy left Jacobabad on Sunday week and arrived at Karachi the following morning. During his stay there he inspected the harbour and other works and received addresses from the municipality and the chamber of commerce, in which his attention was called to some of the principal wants of Karachi, such as the construction of a bridge across the Indus at Sukkur, the extension of the railway system towards Afghanistan, the establishment of a daily post with Bombay, and a direct mail service with Aden. Lord Ripon, in reply, assured the memorialists that these and other matters mentioned by them would have careful consideration. On Tuesday the Viceroy received the Jam of Lus Beyla in private darbar. On Saturday he arrived at Bombay, where he will spend a week. On Monday his Excellency held a review of all the troops in garrison. His arrival at Calcutta is fixed for Dec. 6.

At Umritsar, replying to an address read on behalf of the native Christians of the Punjab, the Viceroy referred, amid hearty cheering, to the great interest expressed to him personally before leaving England regarding this school by the Prince and Princess of Wales, from whom the institution takes its name, and expressed his own great interest in the progress of education in India and his conviction that no education is complete and thorough if it does not combine religious with secular instruction, adding that it was the imperative duty of the Government to preserve the strictest neutrality in everything relating to religious matters in this country. Loud cheers interrupted the Viceroy's remarks throughout.

At Lahore the Viceroy received numerous influential deputations, including that of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, headed by Dr. Leitner, in a large darbar tent. His Excellency made an important speech, replying to the address, various points of which he took up in detail, chiefly relating to education, the Kazis and Vaccination Bills recently passed by the Legislative Council, Native Industrial Fine Art, and the Punjab University College.

RELIEF OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India the following movements, in alteration and addition to the programme of relief of British and native troops for 1880-81, are ordered:—B Battery C Brigade R.H.A., Meerut, to stand fast; C Battery 4th Brigade R.A., Afghanistan to Meeran Meer instead of Sitapur; 1-8th, Kuram to Murree Hills; 6-8th, Afghanistan, to stand fast; 11-9th, Afghanistan to Jutogh; 13th Hussars, Lucknow to Kandahar; 100th Foot, Sialkot to Umballa; 7th Bengal Cavalry, Morar to Kandahar; 8th, Mooltan to Kandahar; 18th, Kuram to Nowshera; 5th N.I., Kuram to Jhansi; 9th, Afghanistan to Gorakhpur; 10th, Barrackpore to Benares; 14th, Umballa to Kandahar early in 1881; 25th, Afghanistan to Ferozepore; 26th, Jhelum to Kandahar early in 1881; 33rd Delhi to Barrackpore and (A wing) Dacca; 40th, Gorakhpur and Benares to Barrackpore; 42nd, Shillong to Naga Hills; 27th Madras Inf., Morar, to stand fast till further orders.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, accompanied by General Hills, left Paddington on Thursday afternoon, by Great Western train, on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, where her Majesty purposed holding an investiture of the Order of the Bath. It was not till an advanced hour in the day that it was

announced that Sir Frederick would arrive at the Great Western terminus shortly after five o'clock, thus enabling the Mayor (Mr. G. Tuck) and Town Clerk (Mr. H. Darvill) to complete their arrangements for the presentation of an address to the general by the corporation. Shortly after four o'clock a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled near the Queen's waiting-room, which had been prepared for the reception of Sir Frederick, and about half an hour later on the Mayor and members of the Town Council, wearing their state robes and preceded by the macebearer, reached the station. General Roberts arrived with General Hills. The gallant officers were heartily cheered by the throng of people near the train. Opposite the royal waiting-room General Roberts and his brother in arms were received by the Mayor and the Town Clerk and several aldermen. After the Mayor and senior members of the corporation had been severally introduced to Sir Frederick and General Hills they were escorted, amid cheers, into the waiting-room, where the Town Clerk read an address, congratulating Sir F. Roberts on his return from Afghanistan crowned with victory, speaking of him as "an honour to our army, a credit to our country, and one of whom we may look with confidence to lead our brave fellow-countrymen in case of need to victory." General Sir Frederick Roberts, who was much cheered while replying to the address, thanked the Mayor and Corporation for their kind reception, which he observed was an instance of the encouragement readily given to soldiers and others to do their duty to their country and Queen. As an old Etonian he highly valued the honour which had been done him at Windsor, which was near to the place where so many Englishmen had learned to fight their first battles in life. At the close of the interview Generals Roberts and Hills entered one of the Queen's carriages, and, amid continued bursts of applause, drove from the station to the castle, which was reached at five o'clock, the distinguished visitors alighting in the Grand Quadrangle. Shortly afterwards Sir Frederick was introduced to the presence of her Majesty by Lord Sandhurst, attended by Sir Albert Woods, registrar and secretary of the Order of the Bath, bearing the insignia of a Military Grand Cross of the Order, and received the honour of Knighthood and was invested by the Queen with the Riband and Badge of the Order. Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the ceremony. The Lord, the Groom, the Equerries in Waiting, and the Master of the Household were in attendance. Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., was also in attendance. The ceremony took place in the audience room.—On Friday evening the gallant general was entertained at a banquet by the members of the United Service Club, Pall-mall, when there was a large and brilliant assembly, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and many of the most distinguished naval and military veterans whose names figure prominently in the annals of modern warfare. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Cambridge, who was supported on his right by the Prince of Wales, Lord Northbrook, Lord Airlie, Admiral Sir H. Stewart, Sir Frederick Chapman, Admiral Hoskins, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Admiral Erskine. On the left of the royal chairman were Major General Sir Frederick Roberts, the Right Hon. H. Childers, General Sir A. Stransham, General Sir C. Ellice, General Sir Charles Staveley, General Sir Archibald Horsford, General Sir C. Hodge, and Lieut. Gen. Whitmore. At the head of the table in front of the chairman was seated the Duke of Connaught, supported on his right by Prince Christian, Sir Hastings Doyle, Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, General Sir Patrick Grant, &c. There was a short toast list, numbering only three toasts. These were "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family," and "The guest of the evening, Major General Sir Frederick Roberts," each of which was proposed by the royal chairman.—The Prince of Wales, in responding to the toast of the Royal Family, alluded to the great interest that her Majesty and himself had taken in the events in Afghanistan, of their sorrow at the great sacrifice of life, and in conclusion paid a eulogistic tribute to the bravery that had characterised the career of General Roberts in Afghanistan. General Roberts, in acknowledging the toast of his health, referred to the bravery of the Afghans and to their remarkable powers of endurance. He expressed an opinion that by the introduction of railways and the development of the resources of the country the Afghans, instead of being the implacable enemies of the British, might become faithful allies of the English Crown and devoted to the arts of peace like many Indian tribes whose chief characteristics formerly were enmity against this country and a disinclination to peaceful pursuits.

At the next meeting of the Court of Common Council it will be proposed to confer, in the name of the Corporation, the freedom of the city of London and a sword of honour upon Sir Frederick in recognition of his distinguished military services. The *Citizen* states that he is to be admitted to the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company on the 9th inst. and to the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company on the 14th.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A NEW WORK ON TURKEY.*

MR. MENZIES strikes the key-note of his work in the first lines of his preface. "The momentous events recently occurring in the east of Europe were," he says, "the sequel and consequence of revolutions which have agitated that part of the world for several centuries. To thoroughly understand the facts now being accomplished from day to day it is necessary to follow in its principal features, general results, and most important revolutions the history of the formation, grandeur, and decadence of the Ottoman Empire." It is the story of the long conflict of races, of which the latest phase was witnessed in 1877-78, that Mr. Menzies undertakes to tell in these two handsome volumes. The introduction epitomises very briefly the chief incidents in the struggle between Russian and Turk, "a feud of races that can only terminate with the utter overthrow of one or other of them," and in the first thirty-nine pages we have the story of the rise of Mahomedanism, the early propagation of the faith, the account of the first Khalifs and the early schisms, and the story of the Mongol invasion down to the destruction of the Khalifate of Bagdad. Of Mahomedanism itself Mr. Menzies speaks without prejudice, and he ably defines its influence upon, and its suitability to, the temperament of the Arab. Its three cardinal errors are—the confusion of civil and religious law, fatal predestination, the abasement and plurality of women. These principles, when brought into contact with European civilisation, must necessarily produce fatal results, and it is to the want of coherence, and absence of the true basis of the state, the family, that Mr. Menzies would ascribe the decadence of all Mussulman States. More space might well have been devoted to the first six centuries of the history, for such a simile as that of "the scuffling of kites and crows" is quite inadequate to describe the horrible picture of anarchy at which our author but glances. Some elaboration here would have been of service in adding clearness to the story, but our author is evidently anxious to reach as soon as possible the date of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire. From this time there is no lack of detail. With the appearance of the Oghur Turks, and the inspiration Osman is said to have drawn from his wonderful dream, the interest centres around the struggle between the growing power and enthusiasm of the Turks, and the waning strength of the Byzantine Empire, existing now mainly on its reputation and keeping its enemies aloof by the recollections, "ploughed rather than written," into the East, of the ancient Roman prowess. But reminiscences could not suffice to save the empire with corruption at work within and an active enemy without. Constantinople fell, and we give, in Mr. Menzies's own words, the effect of that event:—"It swept away the last obstacle in the path of Islam inimical to that faith establishing itself in Christendom. It gave definitively the triumph to the East in its struggle against the West; it seemed to menace Europe with the fate from which it had escaped eighteen hundred years back by the victories of Salamis and Marathon; it gave up the Mediterranean, that sea of civilisation, to Oriental barbarism. Europe was struck with consternation at it; she felt herself sullied by a great disgrace, and at the same time menaced with a great danger. She dreaded the intrusion of a people foreign to her religion, to her manners, to her mind; who, until that dark day, had been only encamped upon her soil, but who now appeared to be definitively settled upon it. What would have been her alarm if she could have seen the interminable embarrassments which that barbaric domination should one day raise up in her bosom, and the infinite dangers with which, even now (1880) it threatens the future?" From the capture of Constantinople the Turkish successes followed briskly. The subjugation of the Morea, the exploits of Bajazet II. and of Selim, the Egyptian troubles, and the revolts of the Janissaries all receive adequate treatment in these pages. One by one the States of modern Europe are drawn into connection, sometimes friendly, usually hostile, with the invading barbarians, and to all the intricacies of the history of Central Europe Mr. Menzies is a safe guide. Early in the second volume he arrives at the peace of Jassy, and little more than half way through the volume he brings the story down to the signature of the Berlin Treaty. In the course of this narration we see the gradual decline of the Turkish power and the rise of a great Slavonic nation in the North, against the encroachments of which European States were often glad to ally themselves with their old Ottoman enemy. Through the whole course of the later developments of the Eastern Question Mr. Menzies maintains a tone of studied and historic impartiality. As regards the whole work it must be pronounced trustworthy and painstaking in the highest degree. The literary style is very lucid, though never eloquent, and many would complain of the exclusive attention paid to wars and conquest to the entire omission of the arts, sciences, and social life. The work travels ground already occupied by such

eminent authorities as Gibbon, Latham, and Freeman, and to the researches of these writers Mr. Menzies adds nothing, as indeed he nowhere pretends to do. He has produced a tolerably compact and very accurate account of the past and present of the Ottoman Empire, and as such it will be a most useful magazine of facts to many. The appendices and statistics on the present state of Turkey are particularly excellent, and the volumes contain a useful map and many woodcuts.

RECENT FAIRY TALES.*

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S fairy tales are in their way unique. They have the simplicity, the accuracy of detail, and, we may add, the beauty of language which captivate the hearts of children, and at the same time they have a great deal more. Older persons than boys and girls could read his tales with pleasure and profit, although we fancy that many will read them through without fathoming their hidden meaning. Therein lies the secret of their admirable suitability for young readers, who are so quick to gather impressions from what they read rather than exact information. And from Mr. Hawthorne's stories, though they are as perfect satires in their way as have been produced in these later days on the customs and practices of civilised life, no young person can derive other than healthy impressions. It would be invidious to place one of these stories before the other. "Yellow Cap" is the longest and the first, but "Rumpty Dudget," "Calladon," and "Theeda" are each as excellent and as interesting. The style is far above the average of this class of publication, and, while there is no pretence at "fine writing," or "grandiloquent sentences," the language has a grace and simplicity which are captivating. No giftbook published this season can be allowed precedence of "Yellow Cap" for permanent value.

* "Yellow Cap, and other Fairy Tales for Children." By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. Longmans and Co.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE DEWALLI AND TRADE.

THE Dewalli, as every native tradesman is aware, has a practical value as an outward and visible sign of prosperity or depression, and we will here confine ourselves to a consideration of the commercial aspect of the present festival. In this respect the Dewalli is an admirable record of the way in which the native merchants, bankers, and tradesmen have fared during the past year, and the best gauge of their expectations for the next one. During the last twelve months there have been no complaints of important failures in commercial circles. The year has witnessed the return of prosperity after the famine mortality and trade depression of the previous period. It has, in a word, been a year of commercial recovery. The abundant rain of the previous year had secured ample harvests of the staple produce of the country. Food grains were cheap over all the districts of the Presidency. For the first time after a succession of unfavourable seasons the ryot was able to meet the Government assessment without borrowing from the sowkar, and to liquidate a portion at least of his past debts while still retaining a stock of food as provision for the current year. The receipts of raw cotton into Bombay from Jan. 1 to Oct. 27 last were 1,076,488 bales, while the exports of the same article from Bombay to foreign countries up to the date were 857,278 bales, as against 591,736 bales in 1879. In seeds, too, more business has been done. The receipts of linseed from Jan. 1 to Oct. 27 last amount to 1,605,826 cwt., of gingelly-seed to 398,380 cwt., and of wheat from April 1 to Oct. 27 to 1,733,738 cwt. But by far the most notable recovery has been in respect of the cotton mill industry of Bombay, the prospects of which have greatly improved in the short space of a twelvemonth. Such of the mills as were drawn into the whirlpool of liquidation by the financial crisis of 1878 found capitalist buyers. These capitalists did a capital stroke of business in the purchases of heavily mortgaged mill properties at about half their original cost valuation, the principal sufferers being the unfortunate shareholders and creditors of the mills. Such was the panic prevailing at the time, that even sensible creditors refused to be convinced that bad times would not last for ever. A deposit receipt in a mill company was considered in 1879 as scarcely worth half the amount of money it represented, and in some cases not worth the paper on which it was written. If the proposals made to the creditors by the managers of certain mill concerns to pay half the amount of their deposits in cash and the other half by instalments had been listened to, the Bombay investors might not improbably have escaped the widespread misery which followed the sudden deadlock to which many of the mills were brought by being thrown into liquidation. The recovery was, however, more rapid than the most sanguine expected. Once more an honest demand arose for yarns and cloths from districts which previously were the scenes of famine, mortality, and devastation. This raised the prices of yarns to a point that left a fair margin of profit to the spinners

* "Turkey, Old and New: Historical, Geographical, and Statistical." By SUTHERLAND MENZIES. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

over and above the cost of raw produce. From Madras and the Malabar coast, two of the best consumers of Bombay mill goods, the demand revived with such force that the productions of the mill were taken off the spinners' hands the moment they were ready. Last year the shipments of goods to China were mostly of a forced character, resulting from the necessity of clearing off heavy accumulations of stock. This year they have been entirely due to a steady consumptive demand on the part of China houses, and this demand is rapidly spreading to Japan on the one side and to Zanzibar and the Persian Gulf on the other. The increased value of the mill production has, of course, raised the value of mill property, and speculators have not been slow to profit by the opportunity. The rise that has taken place in the price of all mill shares within the space of one year is something like 50 per cent. of value. This extraordinary rise shows better than anything else can do the reason for the unusual character of the present Dewalli. The next year promises to be even more favourable than the last. In spite of a short period of great anxiety there has been abundant rain over the whole of the Presidency. Food grains are cheap, and will be cheaper, while the crops of produce for export promise to be unusually plentiful. Everything points, we think, to another brilliant Dewalli in twelve months' time.—*Times of India*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE PUNJAB N.S. RAILWAY.—It is a pity the Government does not provide more transport carriages at Rawul Pindi. From Nov. 1 two passenger trains run daily to and from the station. Great efforts are being made to push on the railway. Trains with materials now run on the Pindi and Peshawur line as far as Hasnan Abdul and Lawrencepoore, and on the Pindi and Kohat line close up to Futtchjung.—*Indian Daily News*.

RAIDS ON THE FRONTIER.—The Lahore paper says that orders have been issued on the frontier forbidding the following up of raiders one step beyond an old imaginary border line. The result is that robberies in Kohat, Peshawur, Thull, and between these stations, are more frequent than at any time during the last twenty years.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The name of Mr. E. F. Mandy appears among recent arrivals. He is the newly appointed officer selected for the Bengal Educational Department by the Secretary of State. Mr. Mandy has been appointed to the fourth class of the educational service, and will, on his arrival in Calcutta, be posted to the Engineering College, Seebpore. His name is already well known in the world of letters. He was first Royal Exhibitor to the Royal School of Mines, London, in 1869, of which school he is an associate, and first Whitworth's scholar in 1871. In 1867 he was selected by the Society of Arts to visit and report upon the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Mandy recently held the appointment of professor of drawing and lecturer on metallurgy at the Imperial College of Engineering at Tokio in Japan.—*Indian Daily News*.

CHINCHONA.—Although the Government manufactory at Mungpoo turns out 200lb. of chinchona febrifuge a week the supply is not quite equal to the demand.—*Darjiling News*.

MARINE STORES.—The Government of India, while sanctioning permanently a provincial assignment for marine stores for the Bengal Presidency of Rs.80,300 a year, with effect from the beginning of 1879-80, is said to have proposed to reduce the said assignment shortly by a net sum of Rs.26,870 per annum, as most part of the work of the Marine Department has been taken up by the Indian Government.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE TELEPHONE AT LAHORE.—The telephone has been already established in Lahore between two of the principal Government offices, distant nearly two miles apart. The wire is carried on posts from the office of the secretary to Government to the office of the assistant secretary, and the communication is very perfect. A message may be sent and the reply will be received at once, by which the time formerly lost in writing chits and sending chaprassies is saved, and public business is consequently despatched without loss of time.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE LUCKNOW JOURNAL.—The *Lucknow Times*, a bi-weekly paper, announces an intention to change its name, and shortly, also, its condition. It is to be called in future *The Express*, and, "on completion of arrangements now being effected, will take its place in the noble army of 'dailies'."—*Ibid*.

THE PRINCE OF BOKHARA.—In a recent issue we noticed the death by cholera, at Peshawur, of a son of Syud Abdul Malik Tora, himself a son of the King of Bokhara. Before the cholera finally left the camp of this prince he lost two of his sons, one daughter, and six of his followers. The Punjab Government has sent the prince a letter of condolence and the offerings which usually accompany such letters.—*Ibid*.

THE AFGHAN CHIEFS.—All the Afghan *detenus* who were at Lahore have been sent to Umritsar, with the exception of Wazir Shah Mahomed, who is kept in close custody in the fort on account of his alleged participation in the riots at Cabul which ended in the massacre of the members of the British Embassy.—*Ibid*.

THE KAZI ACT.—The Mahomedan population of Lahore have

drawn up a memorial for submission to the local Government, praying that the "Act for the appointment of persons to the office of kazi" be extended to that locality. A similar memorial is being drawn up at Umritsar.—*Ibid*.

BENGAL RIFLE CLUB.—The first competition this season for the challenge cup came off on Nov. 3 at the Ballygunge Range. Twenty-five members competed, and Mr. T. Linehan took first place with forty-two points, out of a possible fifty, firing ten shots at 200 yards, Wimbledon marking and scoring; Messrs. W. A. Brown, C. J. Aratoon, and H. J. Hyde coming next with forty-one.

MURDER BY POLICEMEN.—Particulars of a most brutal murder committed by a jemadar and some constables of police reaches us from Baranagore in the suburbs. The principal murderer appears to be one Peary Mohun Banerjee, the jemadar of the Koteeghatta ferry at Baranagore. Peary, it would seem, had a woman under his protection who used to encourage the clandestine visits of a fisherman named Bonamally Dass. Whilst Bonamally was at the house of the woman information was conveyed to Peary jemadar of the fact. Calling some of the ferry constables to his aid the enraged paramour repaired to the woman's house and Bonamally was beaten to death. The *post mortem* examination showed that the bones of both his arms and legs had been broken in several places. The medical officer in charge of the hospital was, we hear, offered a bribe of five hundred rupees to hush up the affair. The case will shortly be placed before one of the magistrates at Alipore.—*Statesman*.

THE BURMESE PRINCE.—H.H. Nong-Yan, the elder Prince of Burma, about whom so much has recently appeared in print, is, it is said, suffering from fever, and has, under medical instructions, removed to Barrackpore for the benefit of his health.—*Times of India*.

SUICIDE.—Mr. W. H. Humphrey, the mate of the Bombay steam tug, attempted to commit suicide on Nov. 7 by cutting his throat with a razor. He was removed to the general hospital in a precarious state, where he expired two days after.—*Ibid*.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BROWNE.—A very graceful tribute, in the form of a memorial tablet, is in course of erection to the memory of the late lamented Capt. J. Irvine Browne, R.N.R., late marine surveyor of Calcutta. It is to be placed in St. John's Church, Calcutta. The tablet, which is of white marble, is very pretty in its design and workmanship.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE REGATTA.—Calcutta annual regatta promises to be a more lively event this year than usual. We understand that a crew from Western India is going to put in an appearance, and that some local rowing men have started a new club called the "Alipore Boat Club," and intend to compete with all comers for the supremacy of the Hooghly.—*Statesman*.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—The Bishop of Calcutta will hold his primary visitation in January next before proceeding to Ceylon. The *Church Gazette* says:—"On Wednesday, January 12, at 10 a.m., there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in St. Paul's Cathedral, after which the bishop will deliver his primary charge. The clergy of Bengal and Assam, both European and native, will receive summons to attend the visitation, and invitations will also be issued to the Church committees and councils and other representatives of the faithful laity. A conference will be held in the north transept of the Cathedral on the same and on the following day. The hours of session, and the subjects proposed for discussion, will be announced shortly."—*Times of India*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 24,807 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed steady at £3 for rice or wheat, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for linseed, £2 15s. for jute, £3 for cotton, £3 5s. for hides, £3 5s. to £3 10s. for tea, and £4 15s. for indigo. For London *via* Cape: The market closed quiet but steady at £2 10s. for wheat, £2 for saltpetre, £2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. for jute, £2 17s. 6d. for linseed, and £2 18s. 9d. to £3 for rape and poppy. For Liverpool *via* Canal: Quotations for the mail; Rice or wheat £3, measurement £3 5s. nominal, and oil in cases £3 10s. For Liverpool *via* Canal: The market closed steady at £2 10s. for wheat, £2 15s. for linseed, and £2 10s. for jute.—*Englishman*.

CAWNPORE.—An interesting ceremony took place at Cawnpore on the evening of the 4th November, when the new market, known as Coupergunge, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W.P., on the 1st December, 1879, was opened for public use. The principal feature in the ceremony was the raising a tall flag-pole, such as stands in every native bazaar, from the top of which floated a banner bearing the inscription "Coupergunge, 1880." Pooja having been first offered on the masonry pedestal on which the flag-pole was to stand, the flag was raised into the air shown amidst the cheers (jai) of the crowd by scores of willing hands.—*Pioneer*.

INCREASE OF CRIME AT DARJILING.—The *Darjiling News* complains of the moral deterioration of the Nepaulese labourers as shown by the number of crimes committed under influence of drink. The cause, it says, is not far to seek. "It is entirely owing to the number of grog shops recently opened in this district under the auspices of Government. A few years ago the number of grog shops within a radius of five miles from Darjiling did not, probably, amount to half a dozen. Now there are ten grog shops in the

district for one that existed seven years ago. The result has been a most marked increase of crime and disease amongst the native population. The tea planters, who have really made the Darjiling district what it is, are almost unanimous in condemning the policy of Government. The holders of the Government licenses appear to be entirely beyond police supervision and naturally encourage trade as much as they can."

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN CALCUTTA AND LONDON.—

There are 2,795 candidates for the entrance examination of the Calcutta University this year. The number for the littlego is not yet known to us, but is stated to be smaller than last year. This perhaps shows that, though the surface of education is widening, its depth is not perceptibly increasing. A native of Bengal has applied to the London University for permission to compete for its B.A. examination from this country, and the governing body have shown a disposition to comply with his request provided his application is sent through the proper channel. This decision of the London University, if more clearly expressed, may have a prejudicial effect upon the existence of the Indian universities; for if Indian youths are allowed to compete for London degrees they will never think it worth their while to think of the Calcutta University. No English university, it will be remembered, recognises our educational corporations. An Indian will, therefore, think a London degree to be more valuable than his Calcutta one. This is a delicate question, and ought to be carefully discussed by all who have the welfare of India at heart.—*Indian Mirror*.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE WAZIRIS.—A telegram from Thull to the *Civil and Military Gazette* announces the following:—1,000 cavalry and infantry, consisting of 18th B.C., 85th Foot, 13th and 20th N.I., and two guns 1-8 R.A., under command of General Gordon, C.B., accompanied by Major Plowden, D.C., as political officer, made, under the sanction of the Punjab Government, a raid by a night march through Cabul Kheyl in the Waziri Valley, some seventeen miles, on the 27th, to the most distant Malikshahee settlements, which were simultaneously surprised and surrounded at three different points at dawn of the 28th; 126 prisoners, over 1,500 head of cattle, and 700 loads of fodder were brought into camp at Thull. One Waziri was killed and two slightly wounded by individuals in self-defence. No further resistance was offered, the surprise being complete.—*Pioneer*.

BENARES.—We hear from Benares that the life-sized portrait of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, which the Benares Branch of the Vizianagram Memorial Committee have ordered out from England to decorate the splendid Town-hall which the late Prince built and presented to that city, has arrived there and will be put up immediately in a conspicuous position in the hall. The picture is said to be a masterpiece of painting, and those who knew the late Maharaja say that his Highness's features have been faithfully delineated.—*Indian Herald*.

S.I.R.A.—The results of the shooting for the Southern Indian Rifle Association Volunteer contest have just been published. There were 295 entries all over India, and out of twenty-three prizes no less than eleven came to the Punjab. The First Punjab Volunteer Corps secure eight of these, including the first prize of Rs.100, which has been won by Vol. Bailey. Vol. Middleton gets Rs.30, Major Higgins and Quartermaster Sergeant Davies get each Rs.20, and Capt. Scott, Sergeant Hopkins, and Vols. Lemmon and Rabbitt get Rs.10 each. The Simla corps secure the second prize of Rs.50, by Colour Sergeant Auscomb's score of sixty-three; Corporal Pollett, of Saharunpore, of the 3rd Punjab Corps, gets also Rs.50, by a similar score, and Vol. Green, of the same corps, gets Rs.20.—*Times of India*.

YAKUB KHAN.—The ex-Ameer Yakub Khan has returned from a hunting excursion in the Doon; and we hear that Government has sanctioned the purchase of some fine elephants for his use, and that several horses have been added to his stable. We also learn that no fixed salary has, as yet, been settled for him, as announced by the *Englishman* some little time ago, but that all he wishes for is provided for him; that since his wives and children have reached him he has grown more contented and feels no great desire to return to Cabul. He will probably, we hear, be sent to Delhi, although Lahore is also mentioned as a possible place of residence.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE SON OF THE AMEER OF BOKHARA.—Sayad Abdul Malik, son of the Ameer of Bokhara, who was reported recently by a contemporary to have died at Peshawur of cholera, was the guest of Barkat Ali Khan, extra assistant commissioner, at Lahore, last week. He goes to pay a visit to the shrine at Sirhind, and will return to Peshawur shortly. This prince quarrelled with his father at Bokhara on account of his having submitted to the Russians, and, having deserted his territories, sought refuge with the Ameer Shere Ali Khan. He drew a pension of Rs.2,000 a month at Cabul until the deportation of his oldest friend, Yakub Khan, when he emigrated to Peshawur, where he is allowed Rs.40 a day. He has secret correspondence with the Ministers of his father, and says he will go to Bokhara when the throne there is vacant.—*Ibid*.

THE NAINI TAL LANDSLIP.—The loss of property occasioned by the recent landslip at Naini Tal is estimated at Rs.4,05,000 and is set down thus:—The Victoria Hotel and furniture, &c., Rs.75,000; the assembly rooms, library, &c.,

Rs.30,000; Bell's shop and stock, &c., Rs.1,50,000; Old Government House, Spring Hall, and Dudley-grove, Rs.50,000; houses utterly or temporarily condemned and houses injured, including the Mayo Hotel, Rs.1,00,000. This estimate does not, of course, include private property lost.—*Indian Herald*.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH WEST.—Rai Barelli, as already indicated, is, says a local paper, causing the local Government more anxiety than any other division of the provinces. It is estimated that only one-third to two-fifths of the ordinary area will be sown; in the bad tracts the people distinctly declare that the situation is worse than in 1877. The cattle are being foddered on babul and sirsa leaves and withered rice, though this will not hold out much longer. The water in ponds is scarce and foul, and the cattle have to be watered from the wells. The condition of the people is gradually getting worse. Severe distress is probably imminent, and the people will not be able to manage much longer without the relief works, which the local Government has sanctioned in advance.—*Times of India*.

MADRAS.

LABOUR AND WAGES.—In some districts of this Presidency labour has increased in value very considerably of late years. On the Shevaroy hills, for instance, men coolies working on coffee estates near Yarcand twenty years ago were paid two and a-half annas the day, and women coolies one anna. Lately the wages paid are, if our information be reliable—and we have every reason for believing it to be so—four annas a day for men and ten annas for women. This increase has been brought about by some of the planters importing coolies from Mysor and Canara. These men demand and receive the same rate of hire as is current in Wynaad. They are worth the money paid them, for they do double the amount of work of an ordinary Tamil coolie. But the planters have discovered, to their grief, that the Tamil coolie demands more by 50 per cent. nearly than he ever received before, although he does not get through any more work than formerly. Probably it superintendents were owners of the estates prices would not be forced up as they are at present.—*Madras Times*.

CHEMBARAMBAKUM TANK.—This reservoir, which is the main feeder to the waterworks of Madras, had a sum of Rs.50,000 budgeted for, for the year 1881-82, for repairs, &c., but the Government of India have struck the amount out.—*Ibid*.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The sanitary commissioner's report for 1879 shows that the annual registered birth-rate to the population was 16.4 against 11.9 of the year previous, and Dr. Furnell rightly regards this rate, which is doubtless much below the truth, as a satisfactory indication of recovery in the fecundity of the people. Only in the Ceded Districts and Nellore have the births been noticed to keep much below the normal average, and there is no doubt that this is attributable to the severity of the late famine in those parts and to its effects having lasted the longest there. The remarks on the seasonal curve in the birth-rate are interesting. The Government regret to observe that in certain districts (not specified) attention had to be called to the persistent low returns of births, and that from special inquiry instituted in selected villages it was found that registration was perfunctorily performed, and that many births and deaths had been omitted from the village lists. This matter should receive the board's early attention, and collectors be again reminded of the importance of securing greater accuracy in the village returns. The portion of male to female birth was as 106.5 to 100, while the death ratio was 106.7 males to 100 females. The Government also observe with the greatest satisfaction that the general death-rate 18.9 per mille, was not only considerably lower than in the two preceding years, but that it had fallen to very nearly the average rate of 18.1, and that the total number of deaths registered in 1879 was lower than that of any year since 1874. These facts are a clear indication that the late abnormal influences affecting vitality had nearly passed away. The death-rate in towns still stands higher than that among the rural population and is no doubt due to greater accuracy in registration in towns.—*Ibid*.

ENGLISH PLOUGHS.—In forwarding for the information of the Board of Revenue the reports of the acting sub-collector and the assistant collector on the experiments recently made with the object of demonstrating the superiority of the English plough over the native plough, the collector of Bellary observes as follows:—"I was myself present at several of these experiments and found the superiority of the European plough to be generally admitted, although, looking to its comparative cost and the conservatism of the ryots, I do not anticipate that any but perhaps a few of the educated class will adopt it. The experiments were generally made under unfavourable circumstances, from want of rain. Mr. Sim's suggestion, that the plough belonging to the Cutcherry be lent to ryots wishing to give it a further trial will be adopted under suitable precautions."—*Ibid*.

SILK CULTIVATION.—It is much to be regretted that the silk industry has not been placed on a really sound footing in this Presidency. Bengal has managed to make it profitable. Some years ago the late Mr. Cammiade laid out several lakhs of rupees in gardens for the cultivation of silkworms and in putting up expensive machinery for reeling silk. The experiment, however, did not pay;

for what reason we do not know. Probably it was owing to his want of a thorough knowledge of what was required. Worms are bred in Mysor, but the production of silk is not large.—*Ibid.*

DECEASED GOVERNORS.—The Governors of Madras who died in this country were, to go backwards, Lord Hobart, Sir Henry Ward, Sir Thomas Munro, Lord Pigot, and Mr. Gulston Addison, that is five out of a list of seventy-nine, twenty of whom, however, were only acting governors, and who, therefore, held office for a few months only as a rule.—*Ibid.*

IDLE LAND.—Of 107,719 square miles in this Presidency 37,785 are classed as uncultivable, 25,433 are returned as cultivable, but are not cultivated, while 44,501 square miles are reported to be cultivated. From these figures it is evident that more than half as much land as is at present under cultivation might be brought under cultivation. Cannot the Government or some one devise a workable plan for getting more land taken up for cultivation? Food would then be more plentiful and the general revenues increased. With so much land lying idle there is no wonder we have occasional famines. Of the uncultivable land 31,841 square miles belong to Government, 1,179 square miles are Imam lands, and 4,765 lands belong to zemindars.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.—As regards this railway common sense has just gained a victory over the narrow-gauge crotch. Orders have been passed directing the active prosecution of the works on that line up to Gulistan Karez; and up to that point at all events the broad gauge is to be carried. The obvious common sense of the matter requires the broad gauge the whole way on a line like the railway under construction, which is mainly required by strategical considerations. The break of gauge originally contemplated has been described by competent critics as a proposal of "infamous folly." Every important line, indeed, now put down on the narrow gauge may be looked upon as certainly destined to be re-made some few years hence; the great Rajputana line itself standing foremost among those so situated. At Gulistan Karez the Kandahar Railway will have reached the foot of the Amran range, and beyond this point the line has as yet but been imperfectly laid out. Decision as to its further progress will, moreover, depend upon the political arrangements which the Government may finally adopt in respect to the future status of Kandahar. Meanwhile, there is plenty to be done on the section now definitely sanctioned. The necessary material has been ordered from home, and Sir Robert Sandeman is at present engaged in making arrangements for the re-establishment of the military posts along the route to be followed, which were withdrawn in presence of the recent emergency at Kandahar. Still it will take three years before trains can run right on to the provisional terminus at the place above mentioned. There will be very heavy engineering on that part of the line where it passes through the Chappar rift, and the new railway will not be an example of the "milk-a-day" class. Meanwhile, some progress has lately been scored. Within the last few days a branch has been opened from Sibi to a place, about twenty miles distant, called Pir Chowkee, at the foot of the Bolan Pass. This branch will be very serviceable to the trade of the Bolan, which will thus be enabled to avoid the desert region between the mouth of the pass and the Indus. The main line will be speedily open for traffic as far as Khelat-i-Kila, some twenty or twenty-five miles beyond Sibi.—*Pioneer.*

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—A notable case of maternal affection has just occurred at Ahmedabad. A house, in which a woman was residing with her twin babes, fell, and the three were buried in the debris on removing which, however, it was found that the woman had so protected the babes with her hands that though she herself was killed the twins were found unharmed.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT GOA.—On the 20th October last a gang of more than 200 persons armed with sticks, clubs, and swords made an attack on the British salt depot in Cancim (Goa), and carried away some 350 maunds of salt, beating and wounding three Portuguese and three British sepoys who were in charge of the depot. Two detachments were sent to pursue the robbers, but they got away before the military arrived. Lucio Mariano de Menezes, who is supposed to be the ringleader of the movement, has been arrested and the police are put on the track of the runaways. A similar robbery is also reported from Curca.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ESCAPED PRISONERS.—Out of thirty-six prisoners who escaped from the Damaun Gaol seven have been captured by the force that was sent in pursuit of them, and three more have been caught by the British authorities and handed over to the Damaun Government.—*Ibid.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—We regret to see that the branch agency at Karachi of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals has been abolished for want of funds.—*Ibid.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—It is notified that the Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps will in future be attached to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps for administrative purposes.—*Gazette of India.*

NATIVE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of Mr.

Nanabhai Haridas to act as judge of the High Court at Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Kimball, or until further orders, is notified in the *Government Gazette*. Some of our readers will recollect that Mr. Nanabhai, before being made Government pleader three years ago, acted for a long time as a High Court judge; he therefore brings considerable experience, as well as high legal attainments, to the performance of his judicial duties. His appointment following so closely on the selection of a popular representative of the natives for a seat in the Legislature, and another native for the shrievalty, shows very clearly that some taunts which have been recently levelled at Sir James Fergusson are wholly undeserved.—*Times of India.*

THE KATTYWAR CONTRIBUTIONS.—In a notification in the *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette* the Political Agent says he has much pleasure in publishing a list showing the amounts contributed by the chiefs and people of that State to the Bombay Military Relief Fund. His best thanks are given to all who have come forward so liberally in aid of the fund, and to the assistants in charge of Prants, who have exerted themselves so successfully to collect and forward subscriptions. In the Gohelvand Prant, Rs.12,311 were subscribed; in the Sorath Prant, Rs.18,495; in the Halar Prant, Rs.11,899; and in the Jhalavad Prant, Rs.7,768. At the headquarters, Rajkote, Rs.1,343 were subscribed; the total amount of the province, up to the 30th ult., being Rs.51,807-8-9.—*Ibid.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. A. E. LOCK, C.B., has resumed charge of the office of political resident at Aden.

The formal resignation by Mr. Latham of his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, on being relieved by the Hon. J. Marriott, is gazetted. Mr. Marriott is reappointed a M.L.C.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.—At a special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Nov. 16 the municipal budget for 1881 came on for consideration. Dr. Blaney, in the course of a long speech, adverted to the satisfactory condition in which the municipal finances stood at the present time, and proceeded to explain in detail the salient features of the budget. He dwelt with satisfaction upon the circumstances that the opening cash balance stood at so large a figure as eight lakhs of rupees, and that the finances were so flourishing that the consolidated rate could be reduced from 9 to 8 per cent., the minimum allowed by law. If the finances continued to show the same prosperous condition the consolidated rate could probably be reduced to 7 per cent.—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was held on Nov. 9. The meeting authorised the committee to accept the offer of the port trustees of a lease of a site on the Wellington Reclamation, for the erection of a club house, in the terms of their letter of Oct. 9 last, and to accept the designs submitted to the meeting, and, without further reference to the members, to proceed with the erection of a house. Capt. Morland was re-elected commodore, Capt. Carew was elected vice-commodore, and Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac rear commodore. Instead of the usual opening cruise of the season it was decided that an entertainment should be given on the occasion of opening the club house, and that the regatta should take place on two days in March, to be fixed by the committee. The number of members of the club is now about 150.—*Times of India.*

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Upwards of 12,000 candidates have applied for permission to attend the Bombay Matriculation Examination. Six hundred and forty-seven of the candidates belong to the Bombay centre, the rest to the Puna, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karachi centres.—*Ibid.*

PUNA RIFLE CLUB.—The result of the shooting for the championship of the club, on Nov. 5, was as follows:—Mr. A. J. Murray eighty-six, the badge; Mr. S. G. Brebner eighty-five, Rs.15; and Mr. G. Peaker eighty-two, Rs.10. Messrs. Phillips and Smith were on the sick list, Colonel Gillespie had proceeded on tour, and Mr. Kinsman was in the district.—*Deccan Herald.*

The first meet of the Bombay foxhounds took place on Nov. 11.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY has arrived in India from Australia, and intends to give some public readings in Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna*, 4,173 tons, Commander George Parsons, sailed on Nov. 8 for England, with 62 officers, 11 ladies, 45 children, 1,012 men, 79 women, and 196 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Lieut. Col. T. Rowland, 1-5th Foot; Surg. Major and Mrs. A. M. Tippetts and four children, A.M.D.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. G. Harkness and child, 1-5th Foot; Major E. J. Oldfield, 1-5th Foot; Capt. and Brevet Major J. Creagh, 1-5th Foot; Surg. Major and Mrs. F. Howard, A.M.D.; Major and Mrs. J. R. Newbolt, 1-5th Foot; Major H. H. Taylor and two children, 1-5th Foot; Major W. C. Smith, 78th Foot; Surgeon E. Palmer, M.D.; Capt. H. S. Williams, 1-5th Foot; Capt. W. C. Ormond, 1-5th Foot; Capt. E. Gunter, 59th Foot; Capt. Hon. E. A'Court, 85th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Beamish and child, 1-5th Foot; Capt. H. Jones, 62nd Foot; Capt. R. F. Darvall, 92nd Foot; Capt. and Mrs. D. Brady, 2-6th Foot; Capt. O. Williams, 1-12th Foot; Capt. E. Lloyd, Staff Corps; Capt. C. W. Vulliamy, 1-17th Foot; Capt. H. G. Dixon, 2-25th Foot; Surgeon W. E. Webb, M.D.; Capt. F. W. Bether, 2-16th Foot; Capt. and

Mrs. W. C. W. Arbuthnot and child, R.A.; Capt. G. A. Dyke, 1-5th Foot; Capt. H. Kilgour, 1-5th Foot; Surgeon S. Carter, M.D.; Quartermaster F. Darke, 1-5th Foot; Lieut. J. Shore, R.N.; Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E.; Lieut. and Adjutant S. Boxwell, 1-5th Foot; Lieut. A. Chancellor, 1-5th Foot; Lieut. P. F. Lambert, 1-5th Foot; Lieut. H. E. Buchanan, 1-5th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Small, 59th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. H. N. Bunbury and child, R.A.; Quartermaster and Mrs. T. Bayley and four children, 2-4th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Richards, 14th Hussars; Lieut. G. N. Mayne, 1-25th Foot; Lieut. N. Mapnell, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Pennington, 1-5th Foot; Lieuts. R. K. Kays, 1-5th Foot; C. Tucker, 1-21st Foot; J. W. Malet, 1-5th Foot; G. Freund, 1-5th Foot; and R. Bewick, 1-60th Foot; Surgeons T. E. Worgan, M.D., and J. H. Earle, M.D.; Lieuts. G. M. Hardington, 1-15th Foot; J. J. Bonomie, 2-4th Foot; and J. L. Govan, 9th Foot; Second Lieuts. A. E. Whittakar, 1-5th Foot; J. W. Cowley, 1-5th Foot; R. Southey, 1-5th Foot; F. Neville, 1-5th Foot; H. W. Sitwell, 1-5th Foot, and St. G. Henry, 1-5th Foot; Capt. and Brevet Major A. K. W. Thistlethwayt, 1-5th Foot; Surgeon Major E. Nicholson, M.D.; Lieut. E. O. Hamilton, 2nd Foot; and Capt. W. Law, R.A.

DEPARTURE OF THE "SERAPIS."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, Commander O. Twiss, sailed on November 13 for England with 13 officers, 3 ladies, and 4 children, 559 men, 20 women, and 42 children of the 62nd Regiment; 3 officers, 78 men, 7 women, and 15 children of the 13-8 R.A.; 20 officers, 80 men, 4 women, and 3 children of the 16-8 R.A.; for Aden; 22 officers, 5 ladies, 7 children, 270 invalids and time-expired men, 13 women, and 40 children, for England; 17 officers, 2 ladies, 475 men, 22 women, and 39 children of the 1-6th Foot; 1 officer, 49 men, 2 women, and 5 children of the 2-9 R.A.; and 2 officers, 55 men, 6 women, and 12 children of the 9-8 R.A., besides a few time-expired men, from Aden. The following is the complete list of the names of officers and their families:—For England—Capt. J. P. Freeth, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. Penton, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Ogden and child, 2-14th Regiment; Capt. A. C. McKean, 6th Dragoons; Lieut. G. St. Rathbone, 1-6th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Miller and three children, 70th Foot; Capt. S. Phillips, 1-18th Foot; Major G. Morton, 1-6th Foot; Lieut. H. Lamb, Staff Corps; Deputy Surgeon General J. O'Neil; Surgeon Major and Mrs. R. Hyde and two children; Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Hornby and three children, 12th Lancers; Capt. J. Dawson, 2-8th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Prendergast and child, 29th Foot; Lieut. H. Gillon, 2-13th Foot; Lieut. M. Walker, 2-6th Regiment; Second Lieut. H. M. Owen, Capt. H. J. Jackson, 67th Foot; Second Lieut. W. L. Forbes, 2-7th Foot; Major and Mrs. E. Feneran and child, 48th Regt.; Lieut. E. V. Hughes, R.H.A.; Lieut. H. M. Sanbach, R.A.; Capt. C. F. Lawson, 2-2nd Queen; Capt. S. W. Tyndall, 68th Foot; Lieut. J. W. Newton, R.A.; Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E.; Capt. P. K. L. Brover, R.A.; Capt. W. T. G. Denny, R.A.; Surgeon Major E. G. McDowell, M.D.; Surgeon and Mrs. J. Martin and child, M.D.; Capt. H. Sheil, R.H.A.; Surgeon Major B. T. Giraud, M.D.; Veterinary Surgeon S. W. Slattery, V.D.; Lieut. C. D. C. Etheridge, 1-6th Foot. For Aden—Col. W. J. Chads, Major J. L. Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. R. N. Gream and child, Capt. T. E. Verner, Capt. B. W. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Bowhill and three children, Capt. J. F. Inglis, Lieut. and Adjutant F. C. Beatson, Major H. Latham, R.A., Lieut. C. De Jersey, R.A., Capt. the Hon. H. C. Rawley, R.A., Lieut. F. H. Crompton, R.A., Lieut. F. H. Yonge, 2nd Lieut. H. G. Stocks, 2nd Lieut. A. D. M. Purvis, 2nd Lieut. G. O. G. Massey, Quartermaster and Mrs. Moore; Surg. Major W. M. Skues, M.D., Surg. T. Boyd. From Aden to England—Lieut. Col. J. N. Cothurst, Major and Mrs. L. B. Hole, Major J. G. Cockburn, Capt. J. Fitzgerald, Capt. A. Collis, Capt. and Mrs. R. Meredith, Capt. A. O'Beirne, Lieut. E. Corse-Scott, Lieut. H. B. Harward, Lieut. T. G. Lumsden, Lieut. and Adjutant M. Q. Jones, Lieut. F. Clayton, Lieut. H. Mansel, Second Lieut. H. Landon, Second Lieut. H. Twigg, Second Lieut. O. Chambers, Quartermaster G. G. Reedle, Surgeon J. Prendergast. Details—Lieut. C. E. Jervis, 2-9th R.A., Major F. B. Roberts, 9-8th R.A., Lieut. E. Nash, 9-8th R.A.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following resolution has been passed by the Government of India:—

"It being desirable that the relative authority of the Surgeon General with the Government of India and the Surgeon General, her Majesty's Forces, over the officers of the Indian medical service shall be defined, the Government of India direct—

"I. That surgeons of the Indian medical service appointed to Bengal, on arrival at Bombay, shall in accordance with the 'instructions' (copy of which will then be furnished to them) send their letters of appointment to the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, by whom they will be at once forwarded to the Military Department. Thereon the officers will be gazetted as having come on a given date on Bengal establishment,

and will be formally placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief in India for military duty. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of this formal notification, the officers, in the absence of any order to the contrary, will proceed at once to Allahabad, and on arrival there will report themselves to the deputy surgeon general of that circle for military duty. Thenceforward and until the officer may be withdrawn for other employment he will be under the authority of the surgeon-general of her Majesty's forces, from whom he will receive all orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India for his employment, postings, transfers, &c. The withdrawal of an officer for civil employment will not be permitted until he has completed two years' actual military duty, and then only provided his services can be spared. Should the interests of the public service, however, very urgently demand his withdrawal before the completion of his two years' course of military duty an exception may, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, be made, as a very rare and special case, in the above general rule.

"II. All officers of the Indian medical service are, subject to the above restriction, eligible for civil duties; yet, however employed, they remain liable at any time to be recalled for military duty. Such recall can only be made by the Government of India in the Military Department. During the whole period of an officer's employment on any other than military duty under the Commander in Chief, and until he is formally replaced at his Excellency's disposal, he will be under the authority of the Surgeon General with the Government of India or of the Local Government under which he may be serving.

"III. A minimum establishment for the requirements of the army and for all other sanctioned appointments will always be maintained. This will include the prescribed margin for absentees on furlough or sick leave. Lists of the appointments controlled by the two surgeons general are annexed; but it will be understood that the army has the first claim on the medical service, and that any officer whose services are required with the army may be placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

"IV. All applications for medical officers required for civil employment should be addressed by local Governments to the Government of India in the Home Department.

"V. As the Surgeon General with the Government of India is the actual administrative head of the Indian medical service, and should, therefore, have the means of keeping an accurate record of the services of all officers belonging to it, such returns and reports, including confidential reports, furlough statements, &c., as are considered necessary for this purpose by the Military Department will, as regards officers under the orders of the Commander in Chief, be furnished to the head of the department by the Surgeon General her Majesty's forces. Applications for furlough of officers under the Commander in Chief will be forwarded by the Surgeon General her Majesty's forces, through the Surgeon General with the Government of India, so that all such applications may be dealt with for the service as a whole; and all such officers while on furlough or leave will remain on the list of the Surgeon General her Majesty's forces.

"APPENDIX.—Lists of appointments referred to in Paragraph III.—Under Surgeon General with the Government of India: All medical officers in civil employ, surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy, principal medical storekeeper, medical storekeepers, medical officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawur.—Under surgeon general, her Majesty's forces: Deputy surgeons general in military employ, 5; secretary to Surgeon General, 1; surgeon to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, 1; garrison surgeons, 3; Sappers and Miners, 1; 19 Bengal cavalry regiments, 19; 45 native infantry regiments, 45; 4 Goorkha regiments, 4; Punjab Frontier Force, 17 (viz., 5 cavalry, Guides 1, 4 Sikh Infantry, 6 Punjab Infantry, 5 Goorkhas, 1); Doaba outposts, 1; Central India Horse,* 2; Malwa Bheel Corps,* 1; Bhopal Battalion,* 1; Deolalee Irregular Force,† 1; Erinpura Irregular Force,† 1; Meywar Bheel Corps,† 1; Mhairwarra Battalion,†† 1; total, 104."

* Civil Corps—Administered by deputy surgeon general, Kamptee circle of Madras Presidency.

† Civil Corps—Will be administered by the superintendent general of dispensaries, Rajputana.

‡ Under medical charge of the civil surgeon, Ajmere.

INTRODUCTION OF A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BUOYAGE.

RESOLUTION by Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated Simla, Sept. 30.—The adoption of a uniform system of buoyage in Indian ports has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time past. The Governor General in Council, having now obtained the advice of the Board of Trade and the Trinity House Corporation, considers that the system proposed by the superintendent of marine surveys, and described in the appendix to this resolution, is suitable generally for Indian waters. In this system differences of form constitute the primary basis of distinction, but differences of colour are also utilised. The Governor General in Council requests that the system may be gradually introduced as it becomes necessary to replace existing buoys

in all ports and their approaches, Bombay harbour alone excepted.

APPENDIX.—SYSTEM OF BUOYAGE.—The side of the channel is to be considered starboard or port, with reference to the entrance to any port from seaward. The entrances of channels or turning points shall be marked off by conical buoys with a staff, carrying globe, or triangle, or basket; black buoys on starboard side of the channel and red on port hand. The sides of channels shall be marked as follows:—Conical buoys painted black shall mark the starboard side, and can buoys painted red shall mark the port side. Where a middle ground exists in a channel each end of it shall be marked by a conical buoy showing red on one side, black on the other, and with a double beacon, either of basket or globe, or basket and triangle, as may be desirable. In case of this middle ground being of such extent as to require intermediate buoys they shall be of shapes and colours as if on the sides of a channel. Wrecks shall still continue to be marked by green nun buoys. Fairway buoys shall be conical, and chequered black and white. Where channels are named in large rivers, like the Hoogly, the initial letter of the channel's name preceded by the letter L. for lower, C. for central, or U. for upper, may be painted on the buoys; e.g., L.E. for lower Eden; C.E. for central Eden, &c. —*Gazette of India.*

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS—Nov. 5, at Jounpore, the wife of D. F. Addis, C.S., a son.
ARDAGH—Nov. 1, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. A. Ardagh, Abkari inspector, Kolaba, a daughter.
BEDDY—Nov. 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Edwin Beddy, 29th Punjab Infantry, a daughter.
BOULTON—Oct. 31, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Lieut. Col. C. F. Boulton, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.
CALTHROP—Oct. 25, at Kand Bari, Palampur, the wife of C. W. Calthrop, Esq., M.D., 4th Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.
CARR—Nov. 5, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. Arthur F. Carr, a daughter.
CHAMARETTE—Nov. 2, at Lucknow, the wife of Fred. H. Chamarette, Postal Department, a daughter.
CLARK—Nov. 23, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Capt. W. Stenhouse Clark, 29th Regt., staff officer Colaba Depot, a son.
EWING—Nov. 7, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Dundas Ewing, a son.
FIRTH—Oct. 31, at Shillong, the wife of Major Firth, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
GOLDNEY—Oct. 21, at Thayetmyo, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Goldney, Royal Engineers, a daughter.
GRIGG—Oct. 29, at Sitapur, Oudh, the wife of Capt. E. E. Grigg, a son.
GRINDAL—Nov. 2, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. W. Grindal, Irrigation Department, a daughter.
KINSMAN—Nov. 8, at Lucknow, Mrs. Harold Kinsman, a son.
LEONARD—Nov. 1, at Bhagpore, the wife of W. Leonard, a daughter.
L'ESTRANGE—Nov. 7, at Aligarh, the widow of the late Thomas FitzStephen L'Estrange, a daughter.
LUSHINGTON—Nov. 6, at Dharwar, the wife of J. L. Lushington, revenue survey, M.C.S., a son.
M'GREGOR—Nov. 5, at Benares, the wife of J. M'Gregor, superintendent Central Prison, a daughter.
MACKINTOSH—Nov. 3, at Chupra, Mrs. E. A. Mackintosh, a son.
MARINDIN—Oct. 30, at Bhaugulpore, Mrs. Charles Marindin, a daughter.
MAXWELL—Oct. 28, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.E., a daughter.
NAPIER—Oct. 30, at Woodlands, Murree, Punjab, the wife of Capt. the Hon. J. P. Napier, 10th Royal Hussars, a daughter.
PAGE—Nov. 4, the wife of W. Humphrey Page, a son.
RIVAZ—Nov. 26, at Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab, the wife of Major Vincent Rivaz, B.S.C., a son.
STEVENSON—Nov. 1, at Howrah, the wife of Capt. W. Stevenson, a son.
THOMSON—Oct. 30, at Dalhousie, the wife of Surgeon Major Geo. Thomson, M.D., civil surgeon, a son.
TURNBULL—Nov. 4, at Puna, the wife of Surgeon Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army, a son.
WALL—Oct. 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of R. Wall, C.S., a daughter.
WEBB—Nov. 2, at Cannanore, the wife of Mr. H. Webb, D.P.W., a daughter.
WESTERHOUT—Nov. 8, at Ghazeeabad, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Westerhout, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—SINCLAIR—Oct. 6, at Bombay, Walter Harding Allen, 22nd Regt., to Elmira, daughter of the late Colonel Sinclair, 42nd Highlanders.
ALTHAM—NICOL—Nov. 5, at Calcutta, Edward Altham, lieutenant, The Royal Scots, to Georgina Emily Nicol.
BUTTERWICK—SARKIES—Nov. 4, at Calcutta, Walter Edward Butterwick, to Kate Eugenie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sarkies.
CURTIS—AMESBURY—Nov. 5, at Roorkee, Francis Hargrave Tendal Curtis, captain, 25th (The King's Own Borderers), to Dora, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Amesbury, of Brighton, Sussex.
DEANE—ROBERTS—Nov. 2, at St. John's Church, Jhelum, by the Rev. J. Moulson, Lieut. Harold Arthur Deane, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of the Rev. Henry Deane, late chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Gertrude, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. J. Roberts, B.S.C.

HUTCHINSON—BAYLEY—Oct. 31, at Raneegunge, by the Rev. H. Hacon, Frederick T. Hutchinson, to Ariana C. M., widow of the late Henry Bayley.

JOHNSTON—DAVIDSON—Oct. 18, at Byculia Church, Bombay, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, J. L. Johnston, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Margaret, third daughter of Col. Davidson, of Edinburgh.

MURRAY—AYNSLEY—FENNELL—Oct. 20, at Mercara, Coorg, Charles Edward Murray, son of Col. Murray-Aynsley, Madras S.C., to Fanny, daughter of Rev. A. Fennell.

STRETTELL—BATHO—Nov. 8, at Calcutta, Capt. A. Dashwood Strettell, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. F. Batho, Esq., C.E.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Oct. 28, at Allyghur, Siberin Alexander Campbell, district superintendent of police.

COCK—Nov. 23, from wounds received the day before at the taking of Konoma, Naga Hills, Major Charles Richard Cock, D.A.A.G., Eastern Frontier District, Assam, son of the late Major General Cock, Bengal Army, aged 41.

DAUBENY—Nov. 21, at Kandahar, A. G. Daubeny, lieutenant colonel, commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers.

GILLIS—Nov. 3, at Agra, Ann Gillis, widow, aged 80.

JOUGUET—Nov. 3, at Allahabad, Annie Matilda, the wife of H. Jouguet, aged 24.

KNOP—Nov. 3, at Ootacamund, Johann Otto Knop, late assistant superintendent Government Telegraph Department, aged 63.

LYS—At Pretoria, M. A. Transvaal, South Africa, John Robert Lys, Esq., son of the late Rev. J. S. Lys, formerly rector of Alderney, aged 51.

M'CARTHY—Nov. 6, at Lahore, Henrietta Agnes, the dearly beloved wife of J. P. S. M'Carthy, aged 29.

MACCASKILL—Nov. 4, at Ballygunge, Mrs. Charley Maccaskill, aged 72.

NIGHTINGALE—Nov. 6, at Calcutta, Lizzie, the wife of W. H. Nightingale, executive engineer, P.W.D.

OWEN—July 27, in action, at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Afghanistan, while charging the enemy, Lieut. William C. Owen, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry, formerly of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, son of W. L. Owen, district superintendent Bengal police, retired.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FAIRMAN—Nov. 21, at Hampstead, the wife of F. D. Fairman, a son.
STOKES—Nov. 24, at Hope Villa, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of A. Atlan Stokes, Jumalpoore, Bengal, a son.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—Nov. 28, at Wimbledon, the wife of Major C. C. Scott-Moncrieff, C.S.I., R.E., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—FRANCIS—Nov. 23, at Southsea, John Henry Alexander, major R.A., to Katherine Mary, daughter of Col. J. Francis, Staff Corps, Indian Army.

BLOOD—PARK—Sept. 28, at Dunedin, New Zealand, Alexander F. Blood, to Rachel, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Park, Bengal Army.

CHALMERS—M'DONALD—Nov. 23, at Bryanston-square, Patrick Henderson Chalmers, to Janie, daughter of the late Aeneas Ranald M'Donald, of the Madras Civil Service.

DUNSTVILLE—SELLON—Nov. 22, at the British Embassy, Paris, Lionel D'Arcy Dumsterville, colonel H.M. Bombay Staff Corps, to Patry Caroline, daughter of the late William Richard Baker Sellon, captain R.N.

HAY—MILLAR—Oct. 15, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. H. Hay, 1st Bombay Lancers, to Louisa, daughter of the late W. Millar, of Hampstead.

JARDINE—HOGG—Nov. 27, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, John Jardine, Bombay C.S., judicial commissioner of British Burma, to Minnie Dunbar, daughter of Jabez Hogg.

DEATHS.

BAXTER—Nov. 22, at Hastings, Louie, daughter of the late W. T. Baxter, H.E.I.C.S., aged 23.

CHATFIELD—Nov. 28, Caroline Augusta, widow of the late Capt. Chatfield, of the Madras Cavalry, aged 83.

COMBE—Nov. 23, at Wallington, Surrey, Harvey Combe, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 95.

CAMPBELL—Nov. 27, at 18, Park-terrace, Stirling, Isabella Ann, widow of Major Neil Campbell, H.E.I.C.S.

DAVIDSON—Nov. 27, at Folkestone, Georgiana, wife of Major-General Robert Davidson, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 51.

ELLIS—Nov. 8, at Sherborne, Dorset, Henrietta Amelia Mary, widow of the late Arthur Ellis, of Barrackpore, India.

FRANKS—Nov. 22, at Stanstead House, Essex, Lady Franks, widow of the late Major General Sir Thomas H. Franks, K.C.B., aged 65.

GORDON—Nov. 25, at Burgie House, near Forbes, N.B., Margaret Johnston, wife of William Gordon, M.D., late of H.E.I.C.S.

HUGHES—Oct. 19, at Southsea, the Rev. James Henry Hughes, M.A., retired senior chaplain, Bombay Presidency, aged 76.

JOHNSTON—Nov. 21, at 74, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Letitia, Margaret, wife of Major General Charles C. Johnston, Royal (late Madras) Engineers.

MOORE—Nov. 28, at 34, Bassett-road, W., Georgiana Harriett, wife of Major C. F. Moore, 34th Regt., Madras N.I.

MURTAGH—Nov. 17, at Kingston, Ireland, John Murtagh, M.D., half pay, 6th Foot, aged 82.

PEILE—Nov. 27, at 8, York-street, Portman-square, Col. Peile, R.A., son of the Rev. T. W. Peile, D.D.

RAWLINS—Nov. 24, at Tunbridge-well, William Rawlins, colonel (late) Madras Army, aged 81.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1880.

THE
MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

ON Tuesday next, the 7th instant, the shareholders of this company will meet together to consider the ratification of the terms which, as we announced in our issue of the 24th ultimo, have been arranged between the Secretary of State for India and the directors of the company. That the terms will be, on the one hand, denounced as too liberal by volunteer economists, and will be, on the other hand, perhaps objected to by the investors, who will find themselves with their capital on hand at a time when it is not so easy to obtain investments with a guarantee of 5 per cent., is not to be doubted. But that the arrangement is one which is at once equitable to the stockholders and prospectively advantageous to the Government of India, and the Presidency of Madras in particular, will scarcely be seriously disputed. It will be the termination of a long-standing dispute, a riddance of an annual incubus on the Indian Treasury, and the transference of an unfinished and almost useless project from the hands which are too weak to complete it to the Government, which can gradually develop it to a more profitable completeness. We are indebted to the accurate and comprehensive work of Mr. Buckley on the Irrigation Works of India for a summary of the past history of the company. An Act of Parliament, dated May 11, 1858, incorporated the company with a capital of one million, which carried a guarantee of 5 per cent., to be expended on a work selected by the Government of Madras. The project chosen was the so-called Toombudra or Tongabudra scheme, including a canal for irrigation and navigation from Sunkesala, seventeen miles above Kurnool, to the Kistnapatam estuary on the seacoast in Nellore. The whole scheme of the company included an outlay of £2,000,000 on a system of works approved and warmly advocated by Sir Arthur Cotton, who, in his vigorous evidence before the Committee on Public Works, admitted that his expectations had been disappointed, but by no means withdrew his original opinions. The works selected were

projected by Colonel Calverly Cotton, and approved by the consulting officer of the Madras Government, Colonel Rendall. The company undertook the section from Sunkesala to Soomaisweram, on the Pennair River; but in 1866 it was found that the million expended was far from being sufficient to complete the project and a new contract was then entered into. This contract separated the section of the scheme extending from Sunkesala to Cuddapah from the remainder of the project, and provided for a loan of £600,000 from the Secretary of State to the company on the security of debentures issued by them. The loan was to be expended in the completion of the canal to the Pennair and thence to the town of Cuddapah, which was virtually completed in 1871. In that year Captain Scott, R.E., reported that 189 miles of main canal and 216 miles of distributaries had been practically completed, the area commanded being 91,567 acres. But the completion of the works was hardly deemed satisfactory. Works estimated to cost £493,348 were said to have cost £1,015,552; and, while the area requisite to be irrigated in order to pay interest on the capital was 130,000 acres, the largest extent actually irrigated was only 1,887 acres. The Government in 1872 accordingly declined to find any further pecuniary aid for further operations, but did not exact their right to acquire the works of the company and to manage them themselves. In 1876 the company agreed to abandon all parts of their scheme outside the Sunkesala and Cuddapah Canal on condition of refund of preliminary expenditure. Up to the end of 1877-78 the total amount expended on the works was £1,708,211, but the amount estimated in the Madras administration report for that year was half-a-million less. But the plainest way of putting it is to quote the rough estimate of Mr. Childers, who reminded Sir A. Cotton that two years ago the canal, adding compound interest, had cost the Government between three and four million pounds. Although Sir Arthur disputed the accuracy of this estimate still he of course admitted the loss to be very large. He could indeed assert that the canal affords 190 miles of splendid navigation, that it carried water for 800,000 acres, 600,000 acres of dry cultivation and 200,000 acres of wet, and he estimated that, during the famine, the canal had saved the Government £500,000. But the revenue accounts of the Government of India contain year by year heavy deficits under the head of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. In only one year since its formation had it, according to the report of the committee, succeeded in meeting its working expenses, and, allowing for the repayment of £228,000, it has swallowed up £1,872,000 without any return to the State. Before the select committee on Public Works Major General Dickens, speaking in March, 1878, thus outlined the then condition of the company. After briefly describing the formation and guarantee, he stated that at that time there were very sanguine expectations of the profitability of irrigation in the Madras Presidency, but the selection appeared to have been unfortunate, and the execution of the work apparently not altogether satisfactory. The works never even paid the working expenses until in the previous year they did so in the famine time. In his opinion the cause of failure was, as in Orissa, that the people had not been accustomed to be assessed for wet revenue directly means of irrigation were placed within their reach, and were not willing to take the water. At that time the amount paid under the guarantee by the

Government of India was £811,751; the amount paid for excess of working expenses, which was and is deemed a debt from the company to the Government, was £49,200, and the interest of £600,000 advanced by the Indian Treasury, because the company were unable to raise the sum in the open market, even with the Government guarantee, amounted to £208,854. Year by year the sum total of loss has been increasing, while, as Mr. Fawcett elicited, the shares of the company were above par. This must be remembered in estimating the price to be paid by the Government for the acquisition of so costly a failure. There are strong reasons to be advanced on behalf of the company. The eighty miles which separate their navigable waters from the North Coast Canal renders the carrying powers almost useless, even if they had possessed capital to develop the use of their waterway. The unexpected aversion of the cultivators to take the water may or may not have been due to the "blundering and mismanagement" so bluntly charged by Sir A. Cotton, and the Government of Madras have admitted that "the company had real cause of complaint; that their officers had practically been doing work which should have devolved on the revenue establishments." The conflict of officials, and the jealousy which ever prevails between two coexisting but independent authorities, while it can be pleaded as an apology for want of results, is a strong argument for extinguishing the source of such evils. The schemes of irrigation in India must be in the hands of the Government, and every reason that has been advanced in vindication of the company is a powerful argument for the wisdom of adopting the course which should have been long ago adopted, and undoing the blunder which was committed when schemes of irrigation, either with or without guarantee, were permitted to become private speculations neither beneficial to the country nor, as might have been foreseen, likely to be in themselves remunerative to the shareholders, who may be described as having, for the last twenty years, been simply annuitants on the Indian Treasury. That they fully deserve, and, by the scheme proposed, will obtain, liberal terms, cannot, as we have already said, be disputed. That the heavy outlay required to make it possible to obtain the full results from the completed scheme, or from the canal already existing, will be a prudent investment, no one who has read the conflicting opinions on the causes of the barrenness of results, which has hitherto been the unvarying record of the company, will have any doubt.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 6.)

- BALL**, Mr. V., A.M., F.G.S., assistant of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India, to officiate in the 1st grade.
FEDDAN, Mr. F., officiating in the 1st grade, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade.
MALLETT, Mr. F. R., F.G.S., assistant of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India, to officiate in the 1st grade.
BANNERMAN, Lieut. Col. P. W., political agent, 1st class, is posted as political agent at Bhopal.

- BURNE**, Capt. J., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, and superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway police, is posted as 2nd assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Central India.
GRANT, Major C., political agent, 2nd class, is posted as superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway police.
NEWILL, Capt. J. H., political assistant, 2nd class, is posted to Shujangurh as assistant to agent of Governor General in Rajputana.
HOOPER, Mr. C. W. R., 4th grade officer, to be 3rd grade officer.
COWLISHAW, Mr. J., 3rd class engineer, having resigned his employment, his name has ceased to be borne on the rolls of H.M.'s Indian Marine.
CRESSWELL, Mr. P. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade Sukkur division I.V.S. Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, on August 18.
Officers reposted to the Kandahar (State) Railway, Upper Section:—Lieut. Col. J. G. Lindsay, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class (temporary rank); Capt. F. W. Joseph, S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade; Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank); Lieut. W. W. Robinson, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank); Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. J. Neville, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade.
JOSEPH, Capt. F. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Kandahar State Railway, is posted to the charge of Survey Division, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez section.
RAVNIER, Mr. P., assistant traffic superintendent, 4th class, Rajputana State Railway, to officiate as district traffic superintendent.
BRUCE, Lieut. A. C., R.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the headquarters' staff of the inspector general, Military Works, to the Sindh and Lahore command, Military Works.
GRANT, Lieut. S., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Meerut Division, Military Works, to the office of the superintending engineer, Meerut command.
THOMSON—To fill a vacancy in the Railway Branch, Mr. C. Thomson is promoted from the rank of 4th to 3rd grade executive engineer.
NEUNHAM—LLOYD—Officers of the Railway Branch transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the director general of railways:—Mr. W. E. Neunham, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; and Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.
SWAPPE—The services of Mr. C. Swappe, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the agent to the Governor General for Central India for service on the Bhopal Railway.
SARGEANT—During the absence of the Accountant General P. W. D., from Simla Capt. R. A. Sargeant, R.E., will have charge of that portion of the office of the Accountant General P. W. D. which is left at Simla and of the accounts of State railway stores.
BREESTON—JOHNS—Officers of the Railway Branch transferred in that branch to British Burma:—Mr. R. C. Beeston, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Bombay; and Mr. E. H. Johns, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Mysor.
CIVIL FURLONGS—Major R. J. Wimberley, 1st assistant superintendent and officiating deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 3 next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it; Mr. A. C. Newcombe, deputy examiner, Public Works accounts Bengal, is granted six months' special leave, from such date as he may, be permitted to avail himself of it; Lieut. E. S. Childers, R.E., assistant engineer, on return from field service, is granted three months' privilege leave; Major M. G. Gerard, 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, ninety days' privilege leave, to England, from Nov. 15.

MILITARY.

- MACPHERSON**, Brigadier General H. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., to the divisional staff of the army, in succession to Lieut. General the Hon. Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., resigned.
FITZ-WILLIAM, Capt. the Hon. W. C. W., extra aide de camp, to be aide de camp on the personal staff of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.
MORRIS, Capt. G. T., S.C., squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be garrison instructor.
SELFE—Hyderabad Contingent, No. 4 Field Battery—Capt. S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., officiating commandant, to be commandant.
WELCHMAN—1st Infantry—Lieut. E. W. St. G. Welchman, officiating wing officer, 5th Infantry, to be wing officer.
MARTIN, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. P., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 18.
PHAYRE, Major General R., C.S., Bombay C.S., to command the Southern Afghanistan Field Force.
MILITARY FURLONGS—Major General Sir F. S. Roberts, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., to England for twelve months, on medical certificate; Capt. H. T. H. Kepton, R.A., to sea, from Oct. 16 to Jan. 16, on medical certificate; Lieut. W. E. G. Login, 2-1st Foot, to England for one year, on medical certificate; Capt. C. G. A. Mayhew, 1-23rd Fusiliers, to England, from Nov. 6 to May 6, on urgent private affairs; Second Lieut. A. Firench, 29th Foot, to Bombay, from Oct. 15 to April 14, to study the native languages; Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden, 70th Foot, to Calcutta for six months, from Nov. 1, to study the native languages; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. A. Munro, S.C., private affairs, for two years; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. M. Wemyss, S.C., commandant 31st Punjab Native Infantry, private affairs for 130 days; Lieut. Col. R. C. Low, cavalry commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, private affairs for two years; Lieut. Col. F. J. Keen, C.B., S.C., commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs for one year; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. E. F. Chapman, R.A., assistant quartermaster

general, private affairs for 121 days; Major B. E. Gowan, S.C., wing commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs for one year seven days; Major A. Vivian, S.C., commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs for one year 324 days; Major A. G. Handcock, S.C., wing commander, 6th Regt. of Native (Light) Infantry, assistant adjutant general, private affairs for one year eighty-eight days; Capt. and Brevet Major J. R. B. Atkinson, G.L.I., squadron commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs for one year twenty-five days; Capt. and Brevet Major G. Swinley, R.A., command No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs for two years; Capt. J. R. Burlton Bennet, S.C. sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, medical certificate for two years; Capt. H. Wylie, G.L.I., political agent, third class, officiating 2nd class, 3rd assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan, and officiating 2nd assistant, private affairs, for 1 year 66 days. Capt. R. P. Tickell, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, P.W. Department, private affairs, for 1 year 9 days. Capt. W. Sedgwick, R.E. executive engineer, 2nd grade officiating manager, P.N.R., P.W. Department, medical certificate, for 2 years; Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th Foot, deputy assistant quartermaster general, medical certificate, for 182 days; Lieut. C. F. Gambier, S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab frontier force, medical certificate for 1 year 182 days; Sub Conductor J. J. Bennett, Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for one year; Sub Conductor H. Elkington attached to the office of the Quartermaster General in India, medical certificate for one year ninety-one days; Capt. L. T. Bishop, S.C., squadron officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs for two years; Surg. Major T. G. Skardon, medical certificate for 182 days; Lieut. J. M. A. Reiallick, 1-25th Foot, to Calcutta, from Nov. 4, to May 3, 1881, to study the native languages; Major C. E. Rennie, 44th Foot, to remain in England for six months, from Oct. 8, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him; Major E. B. Burnaby, 51st Foot, to England for twelve months on private affairs; Capt. V. Knox, 62nd Foot, to England for fifteen months on urgent private affairs; 2nd Lieut. R. D. Wynyard, 70th Foot, to England, from Jan. 20 to July 20, 1881, on private affairs; Capt. F. C. Baldwin, 88th Foot, to England, from Nov. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1881, on private affairs pending retirement; Lieut. Col. Lord E. W. P. Clinton, 1st Batt., Rifle Brigade, to England, pending retirement. To England for twelve months from date of embarkation:—R.H.A.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. S. Parry and Lieut. M. W. Saunders; 2-2nd Foot—Lieut. H. J. Elverson; 2-8th Foot—Capt. E. Jervis; 72nd Foot—Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond and Lieut. (Adj.) S. C. H. Monro; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Capt. J. D. Mansel.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 28.)

HATCH—5th N.I.—Lieut. G. P. Hatch, attached, to be wing officer, on probation.

Orders confirmed:—

FITZGERALD—3rd Division Southern Afghanistan Field Force O., Sept. 24, appointing Lieut. C. M. Fitzgerald, subaltern assistant commissary general, to the charge of Cabul-Kandahar treasure chest.

WALSH—ELLIS—Infantry Division Cabul-Kandahar Field Force O., August 7, making the following appointments:—Quartermaster J. Walsh, 72nd Highlanders, to be provost marshal to the Infantry Division; and Capt. W. V. Ellis, 25th N.I., to perform the duties of provost marshal to the division.

FORBES—Allahabad Division O., Oct. 5, appointing Lieut. W. E. G. Forbes, 2-6th Foot, transport officer at the Allahabad rest camp for the ensuing trooping season.

MOLYNEUX—Nowshera Station O., Oct. 11, appointing Lieut. G. H. More Molyneux, 1st N.I., to be station staff officer, as a temporary measure, from Nov. 12.

FRAMPTON—Jullundur Station O., Sept. 27, directing Major W. J. Frampton, 59th Foot, to assume command of the station, from Nov. 26.

KING—Attock Garrison O., Sept. 27, directing Major J. R. King, 18th Battery 8th Brigade R.A., to assume command of the garrison, as senior officer.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 30.)

LYSONS—90th Regiment—Lieut. H. Lysons to be adjutant.

HEWETT—8th N.I.—Lieut. W. S. Hewett, on furlough, from the 19th N.I., to be wing officer.

MUNTZ—The name of Lieut. J. F. Muntz, 30th Foot, to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

MOORE, Capt. R. F., R.E., is retrospectively graded as field engineer with the Khyber Line Force, from Jan. 24.

SHAW, Lieut. J., 90th Foot, to remain with the 73rd Foot, as assistant instructor of musketry, till that corps leaves Lucknow.

MOORE, Veterinary Surgeon R., Veterinary Department, to join the 13th Hussars for duty.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 5.)

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., is posted to Meean Meer for duty. Movements of veterinary surgeons ordered, viz:—

J. D. Edwards, R.A., to march with Battery A Brigade R.H.A., from Peshawur to Meerut; W. R. Hagger, Veterinary Department, to march with A Battery C Brigade, R.H.A., from Umbala to Peshawur; G. F. Davis, Veterinary Department, from Rawal Pindi, for duty with F Battery A Brigade R.H.A., at Campbellpore; 1st class Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, R.A., from Peshawur to Meean Meer, for duty with the R.A.; E. W. Goldsmith, Veterinary Department, to march with A Battery B Brigade R.H.A., from Mean Meer to Umballa; C. Clayton, R.A., to march with G Battery 4th Brigade R.A., from Peshawur to Meerut; R. Pringle, Veterinary Department, to march with E Battery 3rd Brigade, R.A., from Kuram to Mean Meer, and on arrival for duty with H Battery 5th Brigade, R.A., at Bareilly.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 3.)

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy commissioner of Hazareebaugh, to act in the 3rd grade of deputy commissioners.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. G. T., of the 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles, to be an aide de camp on the personal staff of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

JEFFERY, Mr. J. E. B., officiating magistrate and collector of Furreedpore, is posted to that district as a joint magistrate and deputy collector.

MAGRATH, Mr. C. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Furreedpore.

BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Per gunnabs, to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 15 grade, from the 11th inst.

REES, Mr. E. W. J., officiating magistrate and collector of Darbhunga, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector, from the 18th ult.

M'LAUGHLIN, Mr. F. H., district and sessions judge of Noakholly, to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges from the 7th ult.

CHARLES, Mr. J. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, to act as district and sessions judge, Rajshahye.

WEEKES, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, Maldah, to act as magistrate and collector of Furreedpore.

SEVENOAKS, Mr. C. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Backergunge.

ROBBARDS—The services of the Rev. F. W. Robbards, chaplain of Dum-Dum, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 30th inst.

QUINLAN, the Rev. A. O., to be chaplain of Dum-Dum.

BREMNER, Mr. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Burdwan to the Julpigari District.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Cossye Division, special leave for three months, from Nov. 1, to study native languages.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

BENTINCK, Baron J., assistant commissioner, Simla, is attached temporarily to the Lahore District, on special duty in connection with the Viceregal durbar.

FARRELL, Surg. Major G., 5th Goorkha Regt., is appointed civil surgeon of Abbottabad.

YOUNG, Major G. G., deputy commissioner, is reappointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Delhi Division.

MACNABB, Mr. J. W., commissioner and superintendent, resumed charge of the Umballa Division on Oct. 30.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. Knox, deputy commissioner, Rawul Pindi, to Europe, for one year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 6.)

PENNY, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the charge of the Survey Division, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

BOYDELL, Mr. J. E. N., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 1st Division to the Survey Division, Chhattisgarh Railway.

SATHAYE, Mr. D. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 3rd Division to the Survey Division, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., assistant commissioner, Bari Banki, to be a justice of the peace for the N.W.P. and Oudh.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, Gorakhpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Basti.

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., C.S., joint magistrate, from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr. G. J. Laidman.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Fyzabad to Gonda.

GRIGG, Capt. E. E., officiating deputy commissioner, Sitapur, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, Unao.

HOEY, Mr. W., C.S., from Faruckhabad to Unao.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., junior member of the Board of Revenue of the North West Provinces, twelve months' leave on private affairs in extension.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 9.)

DARHAM, the Rev. R. H., to be chaplain of Nellore.

BARROW, the Rev. A. H., to be chaplain of Mangalore.

ELWES, the Rev. W. W., attained the rank of senior chaplain on Oct. 20.

DURHAM, the Rev. R. H., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment, reported his arrival at Madras Oct. 25.

BARLOW, Mr. R. W., commissioner, Nilgiris, to act as collector of sea customs and Madras District, and protector of emigrants.

M'WATERS, Mr. G., acting collector and district magistrate, Malabar, to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., acting sub collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Bellary.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. S. Crole, sub collector and joint magistrate, Nellore, for one year on private affairs (medical certificate); Mr. H. E. G. Evans, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave for three months, from Oct. 20.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the high proficiency test in Hindustani—Lieut. M. J. Barlow, R.A., Lieut. E. E. Carr, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot. Passed the higher standard in Hindustani—Capt. F. J. Harden, H.M.'s 2-16th Foot; Lieut. R. F. Clothier, 2nd West India Regiment, probationer, S.C.; Capt. H. P. Law, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani—Second Lieut. H. W. Mitchell, H.M.'s 14th Hussars; Private H. Garraway, H.M.'s 14th Hussars; Private J. Williams, Gunner J. M'Donough, K-6th R.A.; Gunner W. Lewis, B Battery B Brigade, R.H.A.; Sergeant W. Richardson, R.E.; and Lance Corporal J. Gardner.

MEDICAL.

HAZLETT, Surg. Major H. J., to act as Zillah surgeon, Salem.

HARRISON, Surg. A. N. R., to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Vizagapatam.

LEONARD, Mr. J., is admitted as a surgeon on the Madras establishment, from Sept. 12.

QUAYLE—The services of Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

HOEY—The services of Surgeon J. Hoey are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., from Salem, placed at the disposal of Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, Madras, to join when relieved at Salem.

MILITARY.

BODDY—The services of Lieut. O. V. Boddy, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Public Department.

JOYCE—Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary James Joyce, of the Public Works Department, is transferred to the retired pension list, on £90 per annum, from Feb. 5.

Order by the officer commanding Mysor Division confirmed:—

BOVILL—Oct. 9, appointing Capt. C. E. Bovill, 1st Battalion, 21st Fusiliers, to act as executive commissariat officer at Wellington.

Capt. Allan Chaplin, G.L.I., to be major from Nov. 12.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) W. Thompson, 7th Regt. L.C., squadron commander, 3rd Regt. L.C., medical certificate for eight months; Major W. M'D. Robinson, S.C., wing officer, 27th Regt. N.I., to Europe on medical certificate for two years; Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, I.M.D., resident surgeon, General Hospital, and professor of pathology, private affairs for twenty months; Major J. Godson, wing commander and 2nd in command 4th Regt. N.I., medical certificate for eighteen months; Lieut. A. C. M'Donnell, R.E., six months, England, medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

O'BRIEN, Capt. J. T., 43rd Foot, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots.

TROTTER, Lieut. J. K., C Battery A Brigade, has been promoted captain into No. 12 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.

Order confirmed:—

SHUBRICK—Oct. 15—By the officer commanding 2-13th Foot, appointing H. T. Shubrick a member of the committee of paymastership, vice Capt. R. Cooper, relieved.

GADSDEN—DAVIES—STRETTEL—By the commandant 9th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. F. Gadsden to officiate as commandant, Major H. C. Davies to officiate as second in command and wing commander, and Major J. E. F. Strettel to officiate as wing commander.

TELLARD—By the commandant 36th Regt. N.I., appointing Major G. H. Tillard to officiate as adjutant.

GATACRE—By the officer commanding the 77th Regt., appointing Capt. Gatacre interpreter to the regiment from Sept. 11.

OWEN—Oct. 18—By the officer commanding 14th Hussars, appointing Lieut. R. Owen, musketry instructor, 14th Hussars.

HUNTER—Posted to the battalion of his regiment specified against his name:—Second Lieut. Hunter, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 11.)

SCOTT, Major W., joint administrator of Gondal, is granted privilege leave, for three months, from Nov. 16.

HANCOCK, Major G. E., to act as joint administrator of the Gondal State.

GOODFELLOW—LOCH—Major G. R. Goodfellow and Brigadier General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., delivered over and received charge of the office of political resident at Aden on Oct. 30.

HARIDAS, Mr. N., to act as judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kembell.

MARRIOTT, Hon. J., has resigned his appointment as acting judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., to act as district superintendent in the Panch Mahals District.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G., to act as superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad District.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., to act as district superintendent of police in the Shikarpur District.

ASTON—COGHLAN—Messrs. H. F. Aston and W. M. P. Coghlan delivered over and received charge of the office of district judge and sessions judge of Thana on the 26th ult.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., resumed charge of the office of assistant judge and joint sessions judge at Nasik in the Thana District on the 27th ult.

LATHAM—MARRIOTT—Messrs. F. L. Latham and J. Marriott delivered over and received charge of the office of advocate general on the 1st inst.

MOROJI—RYAN—Messrs. Nana Moroji and P. Ryan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of presidency magistrate on Nov. 1.

TODD, Mr. J. H., has been appointed to act as district registrar of Kanara from Oct. 8.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M'L., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira and district registrar and political agent, Kaira.

ACWORTH, Mr. H. A., on being relieved by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, to be assistant collector, Puna.

FROST, Mr. C. E., to be assistant collector, Thana.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Major W. Scott, joint administrator of Gondal, three months' privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

Medical officers appointed for duty as stated after their respective names:—

CROLY—SMITH—Surg. A. E. J. Croly, Kandahar Field Force; Surg. E. F. S. Smith, Presidency Circle.

HOYSTED, Surg. J., A.M.D., having retired from service in Bengal Presidency, is appointed to the Sind District.

WILSON, Surg. Major W. J., A.M.D., is transferred from Mhow Circle to Kandahar Field Force.

LITHGOW, Brigade Surg. S. A., A.M.D., is transferred from the Presidency Circle to the Sind District.

WOOD—BOLSTER—ALLEN—Medical officers appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar* on Nov. 5:—Surg. Majors T. Wood and T. G. Bolster; and Surg. W. H. Allen.

TIPPETTS—HOWARD—WEBB—Medical officers appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna* on the 8th inst:—Surg. Majors A. M. Tippetts and F. Howard; and Surg. W. E. Webb.

MILITARY.

Orders confirmed:—

FOWLE—1st Division Southern Field Force O., Sept. 24, appointing Lieut. T. F. T. Fowle, 5-11th R.A., to act as 3rd class commissary of ordnance in charge of the reserve ammunition with the Girishk Column.

ECHALAZ—The services of Capt. C. T. Echalaz, 21st Regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General for employment in the Commissariat Department.

SEXTON—To be lieut. col. from Nov. 5, Major Brevet Lieut. Col. J. M. Sexton.

RANDOLPH—Extract from district after orders by Col. J. A. Smith, commanding Sind District, No. 4, Nov. 1, confirmed:—Lieut. E. H. Randolph, 98th Regiment, to do duty as an assistant to the executive commissariat officer at this station.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 5.)

HOBSON, Col. J. C., S.C., second in command 14th N.I., to officiate in command of the fortress of Asirgarn.

O'SULLIVAN—S. and M.—Lieut. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E., commanding No 3 Company, to be adjutant and superintendent of instruction.

PATE, Lieut. W., R.E., officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster, interpreter, and superintendent Field and Park Train.

Orders confirmed:—

GORDON—1st Division S. A. F. F., Oct. 1, appointing Lieut. L. A. Gordon, S.C., officiating squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, to be orderly officer to Brigade Gen. G. R. S. Burrows, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade.

PEAT—Puna Division O., Oct. 29, appointing Major W. S. Peat, 3rd squadron commander 1st Bombay Lancers, to command the depot 2nd Cavalry.

RADFORD—Kirkee Station O., Oct. 31, appointing Capt. A. Radford, R.A., to be station staff officer, from Nov. 1.

HERBERT—2-7th Foot R.O., Oct. 18, appointing Lieut. G. C. Herbert interpreter to the battalion, from the 19th idem.

MINCHIN—Puna Horse R.O., Oct. 6, appointing Lieut. H. D. M. Minchin, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

BETHELL—S. and M. R.O., Oct. 25, appointing Lieut. E. H. Bethell, R.E., to officiate from the 13th idem.

HUNT—POOLE—HENNELL—5th N.L.I. R.O., August 20, appointing Lieut. Col. R. A. C. Hunt, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major A. Poole, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Capt. R. Hennell, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

FORTEATH—PENTON—18th N.I. R.O., Oct. 26, appointing Lieut. Col. F. P. Forteach, 2nd in command, to officiate as commander, and Capt. H. E. Penton, wing officer and officiating adjutant and wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

KELLIE—23rd N.I.—R.O., Aug. 29, directing Lieut. E. C. Kellie, adjutant, to perform the duties of wing commander.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—2nd Lieut. W. A. Thompson, 1st Bombay Lancers to Bombay from Nov. 15, 1880, to Feb. 4, 1881, to study the native language; Col. F. Roome, 5th N.L.I., to Neilgherries for six months on medical certificate; Lieut. A. H. Gordon, R.A. (1,519) twelve months to England (medical certificate); Lieut. H. St. L. Wood, 2-15th Foot, twelve months to England (medical certificate).

INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 30.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. F. Blair, R.E., Lieut. H. D. Gerard, S.C., Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, S.C., Capt. C. F. Call, R.E., Lieut. D. Chesney, S.C., Lieut. Col. J. B. Saunders, Cav., Col. H. M. Wemyss, S.C., Lieut. H. H. Ozzard, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major General A. K. Gore, S.C., Major J. H. M. Barnett, S.C., Major W. M. D. Robinson, S.C., Major E. G. Blenkinsop, S.C., Capt. W. H. Hallett, S.C., Lieut. H. W. E. Georges, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. Thompson, Cav., Major H. R. Hope, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Major M. H. Nicolson, Inf., Col. J. T. Hill, S.C., Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.
MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. J. R. Bell, S.C., six months; Surgeon C. Mallins, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon D. C. Davidson, six months; Surgeon Major W. Gray, three months; Brigadier General A. G. F. Hogg, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major J. Fairweather M.D., Capt. F. N. C. Voyle, S.C., Capt. C. A. Coles, S.C., Major E. G. Lillingston, S.C., Col. J. I. Robinson, Cav., Major T. F. Bruce, S.C., Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, S.C., Major G. Alexander, S.C., Lieut. G. A. Williams, S.C., Major H. W. Shoubridge, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. P. Gurdon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major E. G. V. Holloway, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major E. W. West, S.C., Surgeon W. C. Kiernander, Major R. M. Lloyd, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Ameer Ali (Uncov.), R. J. Leeds (Cov.), D. C. Macnabb (Cov.), G. L. Edwards (Uncov.), H. B. Punnett (Cov.), W. Monement (Uncov.), R. Wood (Uncov.), C. B. Garrett (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. C. Pottinger (Uncov.), B. G. Gilbert-Cooper (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.
CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. J. Norman (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate; E. Hodges (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—Nov. 26.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. General Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, K.C.B., to be colonel commandant, vice Lieut. General C. J. Dalton, deceased; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. Close, from the Seconded List, to be colonel, vice J. F. Pennyquick, C.B., promoted major general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. Renny, to be colonel, vice P. G. Phipps, C.B., promoted major; Major H. J. Thornton (late Madras) to be lieutenant colonel, vice J. Ketchen (late Madras), placed upon the Seconded List; Major N. H. Harris to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. H. Renny, promoted; Major A. L. MacLavery (late Madras), from the Seconded List, to be major, vice H. J. Thornton (late Madras), promoted; Capt. G. M. B. Hornsby to be major, vice N. H. Harris, promoted; Capt. F. B. Knox, from the Seconded List, to be captain, vice G. M. B. Hornsby, promoted. The retirement of Capt. and Brevet Major A. J. Rait, C.B., receiving a gratuity, announced in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 6, 1877, is cancelled, and the following substituted:—Capt. and Brevet Major A. J. Rait, C.B., retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Capt. C. Jones, upon the Seconded List, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. C. C. Rich to be captain, vice P. F. Blackwood, who retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. J. J. Swinton, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice A. W. Hanson, promoted. The third Christian name of Capt. L. J. A. Chapman, promoted, in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 14, 1879, is "Archer," and not as therein stated.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Nov. 7, of Lieut. General C. J. Dalton, colonel commandant, Royal Artillery:—Major General Sir F. A. Campbell, K.C.B., R.A., to be lieutenant general; Col. J. F. Pennyquick, C.B., R.A., to be major general; Major G. F. Forbes, 78th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. G. Cox, 37th Foot, to be major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir E. C. Waide, K.C.B., colonel commandant, Royal Artillery, placed upon the Retired List on Nov. 13:—Lieut. General J. H. Francklyn, C.B., colonel commandant, Royal Artillery, to be general; Major General J. Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be lieutenant general; Col. P. G. Phipps, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be major general; Capt. and Brevet Major R. C. Martin, half pay, late 19th Foot, superintending officer, recruiting service, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. R. F. Stirke, 69th Foot, to be major.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. W. Booth, Royal Artillery.

Nov. 30.

9th Lancers—Lieut. C. J. W. Trower to be captain, vice E. E. Shearburn, resigned; Second Lieut. C. Bishop to be lieutenant, vice C. J. W. Trower; Second Lieut. F. F. Colvin, from the 17th Lancers, to be second lieutenant, vice C. Bishop.

12th Lancers—Lieut. H. A. Case to be captain, vice G. M. Martin, retired; Second Lieut. S. G. Crosse to be lieutenant, vice H. A. Case.

Royal Artillery—Capt. G. F. Wilson, upon the Seconded List, retires upon temporary half pay.

2nd Foot—Second Lieut. W. E. Bunbury has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. G. W. H. Pain to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W. G. Collis, promoted.

3rd Foot—Lieut. R. S. H. Moody to be captain, vice F. W. Kane, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. A. H. Tylden-Patterson to be lieutenant, vice H. Blackburn, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. V. T. Bunbury to be lieutenant, vice R. S. H. Moody; Lieut. D. F. Lewis to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. J. B. Backhouse, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Corse-Scott to be captain, vice F. L. Grunday, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. C. J. Cockburn to be lieutenant, vice W. J. Newell, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. A. Hay to be lieutenant, vice E. H. Corse-Scott.

9th Foot—The Christian names of Lieut. Bunbury are George Edward, and not Edward George, as hitherto stated; Second Lieut. W. B. Mullins, from the 108th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. R. Addington, transferred to the 60th Foot; Second Lieut. H. J. W. M'Kenzie Kennedy, from the 40th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice J. L. Govan, promoted; Quartermaster Sergeant F. Grehan, from the 31st Brigade Depot, to be quartermaster, vice A. Reeves, transferred to the Militia.

11th Foot—Supernumerary Captain H. H. Skill to be captain, vice C. F. Colville, seconded from Oct. 19 for service as a deputy governor, prison service.

12th Foot—Lieut. J. M. Carpendale has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

13th Foot—Major H. Gillett retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

14th Foot—Second Lieut. A. F. Hodge to be lieutenant, vice R. L. B. Carter, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. J. M. Heigham to be lieutenant, vice A. F. Hodge, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

16th Foot—Lieut. R. M. Barry to be captain, vice W. S. Whittuck, seconded from Sept. 1, 1880, for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Lieut. R. F. M. Johnson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

17th Foot—Lieut. W. W. Clark to be captain, vice Brevet Major J. Creagh, promoted.

19th Foot—Second Lieut. A. B. Elton to be lieutenant, vice H. F. T. Macartney, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot—Quartermaster-Sergeant B. Smyth to be quartermaster, vice T. M'Kay, seconded from 4th November, 1880, for service as island storekeeper in Cyprus.

21st Foot—Second Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson, from the 25th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice C. H. Agnew, promoted.

23rd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. R. F. Williamson to be captain, vice H. J. Knox, seconded from Nov. 2, 1880, for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

24th Foot—Second Lieut. R. Williams to be lieutenant, vice J. H. Connolly, resigned; Second Lieut. H. E. Every, from the 77th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice C. Sugrue, promoted.

28th Foot—Lieut. R. S. F. Walker is seconded for service as an assistant commissioner in the Perak police force.

29th Foot—Second Lieut. C. H. Dawson, from the 25th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice E. A. D'A. Thomas, promoted; Second Lieut. A. G. Smith, from the 105th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice C. B. Little, transferred to the 13th Foot.

30th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. J. Moorsom to be lieutenant colonel, vice H. W. Stroud, retired on full pay; Capt. and Brevet Major F. H. Williamson to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. C. J. Moorsom; Lieut. A. J. A. Wright to be captain, vice Brevet Major F. H. Williamson; Second Lieut. C. A. Bray to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, 59th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. R. M. O'Brien to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson, 59th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. Haynes to be lieutenant, vice A. J. A. Wright.

33rd Foot—Second Lieut. W. H. Cornish to be lieutenant, vice R. S. P. Robinson, deceased.

34th Foot—Second Lieut. R. W. H. Macdonald to be lieutenant, vice H. R. Rose, promoted; Second Lieut. R. H. G. Heygate to be lieutenant, vice J. F. Chisholm-Batten, promoted; Second Lieut. W. W. Norman, from the 101st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice J. C. Wardlaw, promoted.

39th Foot—Capt. F. W. Clarkson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

44th Foot—Second Lieut. H. H. W. Nason to be lieutenant, vice E. Morrell, promoted.

47th Foot—Second Lieut. W. H. E. Murray to be lieutenant, vice N. A. K. Burne, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

51st Foot—Second Lieut. W. B. Butler to be lieutenant, vice F. G. Pollock, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

59th Foot—Lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. W. M. C. White to be lieutenant, vice W. G. Small, promoted into the 104th Foot.

60th Foot—The promotions to the ranks of captain and lieutenant respectively of Lieut. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh and Second Lieut. J. R. Garrett, in succession to Capt. T. P. Lloyd, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department, are antedated from 8th to 7th May.

61st Foot—Second Lieut. H. C. Cure to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. M. Sheriand, 28th Foot, promoted.

66th Foot—Capt. W. F. Marriott, from the 64th Foot, to be captain, vice H. E. Haldane, who exchanges; Lieut. F. S. Marsham, from half pay, late 60th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice W. K. M'Clintock, transferred to the 49th Foot.

67th Foot—Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, from the 37th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice R. F. Atkinson, promoted; Lieut. H. H. F. Fagan, from the 37th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice H. F. Jackson, promoted captain on half pay; Lieut. M. E. O'Donoghue, from the 37th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, promoted.

68th Foot—Second Lieut. C. V. Gunning to be adjutant, vice Lieut. C. W. Darwin, promoted.

73rd Foot—Supernumerary Major H. D'O. Farrington to be major, vice Brevet Col. G. W. Muriel, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. J. Ross, from the 90th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice R. B. Fell, transferred to the 90th Foot; Second Lieut. H. L. Custance, from the 90th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. E. H. Sullivan, deceased; Second Lieut. D. C. Mercer to be lieutenant, vice J. Ross, transferred to the 90th Foot.

77th Foot—Second Lieut. E. De Sausmarez Smart from the 99th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. E. Every, transferred to the 24th Foot.

81st Foot—Second Lieut. A. C. H. Thomas to be lieutenant, vice C. E. Sawyer, promoted into the 47th Foot.

83rd Foot—Lieut. G. V. Burrows has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

87th Foot—Lieut. J. L. Steavenson to be captain, vice J. Ferguson, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Supernumerary Lieut. F. Carpenter to be lieutenant, vice J. L. Steavenson.

88th Foot—Second Lieut. N. A. D. Barton to be lieutenant, vice C. E. Wyncoll, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. E. H. V. Haldane to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. K. Purvis, 87th Foot, promoted into the 107th Foot.

89th Foot—Second Lieut. W. F. Cahusac to be lieutenant, vice J. Gordon, promoted.

90th Foot—Lieut. J. Ross, from the 73rd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice F. Smith, promoted; Lieut. H. Lysons to be adjutant, vice Lieut. S. H. Lomax, promoted.

93rd Foot—Lieut. T. H. B. Foster to be captain, vice E. W. D. Croker, seconded for service in the police force in Cyprus.

102nd Foot—Lieut. H. T. Hicks to be captain, vice Brevet Major W. Shaw, retired on a pension.

109th Foot—Lieut. Col. G. C. Bartholomew retires on half pay; Second Lieut. T. H. Stavert, from the 100th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice G. H. Weller, transferred to the 100th Foot; Second Lieut. H. R. Brander to be lieutenant, vice A. E. C. Kaye, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Col. Lord E. W. Pelham Clinton retires on half pay; Lieut. Archibald Cutlar-Fergusson resigns his commission.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—Capt. R. S. Watson, Royal Artillery, to be instructor in artillery, vice Capt. C. Jones, Royal Artillery, who vacated that appointment on retirement.

BREVET.

Colonel F. C. Trevor Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to have the honorary rank of major general upon retiring on a pension.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. General the Hon. I. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., colonel of the 21st Hussars, placed upon the retired list on Oct. 31:—Major General M. Bruce to be lieutenant general; Brevet Col. W. Earle, C.S.I., from lieutenant colonel, half pay, late Grenadier Guards, to be major general; Major G. O. Travers, 17th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain A. G. Lowry, 8th Foot, to be major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Nov. 4, of General T. Brooke, colonel of the 28th Foot:—Lieut. General Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., colonel of the 109th Foot, to be general; Major General J. R. Glyn, C.B., commanding the Dublin district, to be lieutenant general; Brevet Col. P. Robertson-Ross, C.B., from lieutenant colonel, half pay, late brigade depot, to be major general; Major C. J. C. Roberts, 9th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain J. S. Smyth, 17th Foot, to be major.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Lieut. Col. J. P. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. W. H. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. T. N. Baker, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. E. Harnett, 7th Dragoon Guards.

HOME NEWS.

H.M. TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—In consequence of the state of the hull of the *Euphrates* and some few defects which require to be attended to at Portsmouth, the date fixed for the departure of the troopship to Bombay has been deferred until the 8th.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—Instructions have been received at Aldershot from the Horse Guards directing that a draft, consisting of Lieut. A. H. W. Brett and thirty-eight non-commissioned officers and men of C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is to be held in readiness to embark at Portsmouth Dockyard on the 7th inst., in the troopship *Euphrates*, for conveyance to Bombay to join the headquarters of the brigade.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following information is supplied by the Admiralty:—From the East Indies: Letters have been received from the Commander in Chief, in the *Euryalus*, at Trincomalee, up to the 4th inst. Had arrived same day from Rangoon, and would leave for Colombo and Bombay on the 9th inst. Was at Bombay on the 23rd inst. The *Dragon* was at Zanzibar on Oct. 25, and after repair will sail for cruise on East Coast of Africa. The *Dryad* was at Rangoon on Oct. 30, and will probably visit Calcutta in December and proceed thence to Trincomalee. The *Eclipse* was at Rangoon on Oct. 30 and would remain there. The *Ruby* would return to Mozambique from Madagascar by Oct. 21. The *Wild Swan* was at Zanzibar on Nov. 3 and would proceed to sea for a six weeks' cruise, and on return would probably be ordered

to Bombay to be docked. The *Beacon*, the *Ready*, and the *Woodlark* were in the Persian Gulf. The *Philomel* and the *Seagull* were at Aden and in the Red Sea.

A WELCOME HOME.—On Nov. 23, at Streat, Sussex, there were great rejoicings to celebrate the return home of Lieut-Col. Alfred Fitzhugh, 5th Goorkas, from the Afghan war. The gallant officer is the youngest son of the Rev. W. A. Fitzhugh, rector of Streat. The Lewes Artillery and Rifle Volunteers marched from that town, a distance of seven miles, and formed a guard of honour. Two companies, being formed in open order, presented arms as Col. Fitzhugh drove between, the band performing "See, the conquering hero comes." The Earl of Lewes then rode forward and said he had a pleasing duty to perform in presenting an illuminated address to Col. Fitzhugh, to which that gentleman gave the following reply:—He said it was a great pleasure to him to see those around him among whom he had been brought up, and he took the attendance of the volunteers as the highest compliment that could be paid him. They had been so kind as to refer to what he had had the opportunity of doing in Afghanistan. He had done what he believed every Englishman would do—his duty. It was not reward he or others looked for, but the knowledge that they had gained the goodwill of their fellow countrymen was great a satisfaction to them. In alluding to the volunteers, he said it was the proudest of a soldier's duties to fight for hearth and home; and he was sure if ever they were called out, whether it was here or abroad, they would uphold the name and honour of England. He should be glad to see more strong and bearded men in the regular army, and would have liked to have had some he now saw before him by his side in Afghanistan. The troops they had had were first class, but he was afraid the boys going out were not fitted for many hardships. He had had some hardships in Afghanistan, but that only made the pleasures and comforts of England still more appreciated. These remarks were loudly cheered, and the carriage having been unhorsed, ropes were attached, and it was drawn to the rectory by the tenants. On arriving at the house, Col. Fitzhugh was received by his father, who is eighty-eight years of age, amid deafening cheers. All the principal families in the district were represented. The rector entertained all the volunteers and others at dinner, in Streat Place Hall, where the healths of Col. Fitzhugh and the Earl of Lewes were enthusiastically drunk. Bonfires, fireworks, and bunting were displayed in all directions, and there were signs of rejoicing throughout the district, the colonel being very popular in the neighbourhood.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ORONTES."—The *Orontes*, Indian troopship, Capt. Kinahan, which reached Spithead on Thursday morning from Bombay, went into Portsmouth harbour in the afternoon. She brought home over 900 troops, comprised of the 59th Regiment, 700 strong, and details from a number of infantry and cavalry regiments, with Lieut. Col. Lacy in command. She left Bombay on Oct. 31, and consequently has gained several days upon the Imperial troopship *Euphrates*, which preceded her by five days. Her passage was in favourable weather up to Malta, but afterwards she encountered head winds. On Wednesday afternoon, in a heavy fog, she ran within 100 yards of the Saints' Lighthouse, on the French coast, but the catastrophe which appeared imminent was prevented by the stopping of the ship's engines and the starboard of the helm, favoured by the fact that she was under plain sail and the wind was in an assisting quarter. The heavy weather she had met with a day or so previously necessitated her course being in part steered by what is termed "dead reckoning," and powerful cross currents had led to the accidental deviation from her course. The 59th Regiment, which left Kingstown in 1867, have served in Ceylon, Bombay, Bengal Presidency, and in Afghanistan, where several of the officers were wounded in minor engagements with the enemy, and sixty or seventy men succumbed to sickness or injury. The regiment consists of Lieut. Col. Lacy, Major Frampton, Capt. Griffiths, Elias, Gordon, Lawler, Stoyte, Buchanan; Lieuts. Watson, M'Adam, Small, Pile, Lucas, Irwin, Aphthorpe, Morgan, Battye, Lake, Leonard, White, Twyman, Goff, and Quartermasters Rowland; forty-one serjeants, fifteen trumpeters and drummers, 665 rank and file, forty women, and 101 children. It will be quartered at Gosport Barracks, where it will relieve the 24th Foot, which will move to Colchester. The *Orontes* also brought home eighteen invalids, 179 time-expired men, and the following officers:—Major Beauchamp, 7th Foot; Capt. Kinder, 11th Foot; Major Bally, 48th Foot; Major Mosse, 67th Foot; Lieut. Birch, 24th Foot; Lieut. H. W. E. Georges, Madras Staff; Lieut. J. M'Donnell, Royal Horse Artillery; Veterinary Surgeon R. Rowe, R.A.; Lieut. Orred, 5th Foot; Capt. Jervis, 8th Foot; Capt. Richmond, 34th Foot; Lieut. Palmes, 81st Foot; Lieut. Clery, 100th Foot; Lieut. Mansell, 4th Rifle Brigade; Surgeon-Majors G. J. Evatt, and W. Sij, and Surgeon N. M'Greery, of the Army Medical Department; Lieut. Col. J. B. Saunders, and Lieut. D. Chesney, Bengal Staff.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUPHRATES."—The Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Capt. Hand, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday evening from Bombay, after having disembarked the 48th Regiment, consisting of nineteen officers, 687 men, forty-five women, and ninety-five children, at Queenstown, and steamed into harbour on Sunday morning. The following officers, though accepting passages to Portsmouth, were landed at Queenstown:—Capt. Collis, 2nd Foot; Lieut. Gerrard, Bengal Staff; Capt. Groube, 7th

Foot; Lieut. Robinson, 89th Foot; Major Houghton, R.A.; Capt. Eustace, R.A.; and Surgeon Beamish, A.M.D. The *Euphrates* brought to Portsmouth Surgeon Major Kirkwood, A.M.D.; Lieut. Elverson, 2nd Foot; Capt. Bruce and Lieuts. Pully and Lucas, of the Bengal Staff; Major Trotman and Second Lieut. Fortescue, 60th Rifles; Capt. Hayne, 62nd Foot; Capt. Dutton, 85th Foot; Lieut. Hamilton, R.A.; Lieut. Plant, R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon Spooner, R.A.; Capt. Manning and Lieut. Thunder, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot; Quartermaster Evans, 11th Foot; Major Rimmington and Lieut. Richardson, Bombay Staff; Capt. Riddell, 16th Foot; Capt. Cummins, Madras Staff; Lieut. Oakes, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Parry, Capt. Pipon, and Lieuts. Kirwan, Gould-Adams, and Mackenzie, Royal Horse Artillery; Surgeon M'Quaid, Army Medical Department; Lieut. Gardner, 22nd Foot; Lieut. Hutchinson, 25th Foot; Capt. Turnbull and Nugent, 40th Foot; Capt. Forbes, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Capt. Pole Carew, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Kitson, 60th Rifles; and Capt. Dennis, 62nd Foot; 192 time-expired men and fourteen invalids for Netley; twelve time-expired men, Royal Artillery, for Woolwich; four time-expired men, Royal Engineers, for Chatham; thirty-four women and fifty-seven children. Three deaths occurred on board during the passage home—viz., Gunners Dorling and Calls, R.A., and Private Wooley, 48th Regiment.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Sir John Milton, C.B., the late accountant general of the army, which took place Monday morning. The son of the late Mr. Henry Milton, of Heikfield-lodge, Middlesex, he was born in 1820. He was appointed a junior clerk in the now abolished office of the secretary at war in 1840, and was made a first-class clerk in the consolidated War-office in 1856. He became assistant accountant general in 1860. During his service in the War-office he was frequently detached on important special employments, and in the Russian campaign he was on Government service both at Scutari and in the Crimea, and for his work in the East received the Crimean and Turkish war medals. He served as secretary to the royal commissions on recruiting of 1859 and 1866. He was also appointed secretary to Lord Hotham's committee on Indian army amalgamation in 1860, to the Royal Commission under Lord Cranworth on the complaints of Indian officers in 1863, and served in the same capacity with Sir W. James's committee on the supersession of British by Indian officers in 1870, and with the Royal Commission on the same subject, under Lord Cairns, in the early part of 1871. From that year till 1875 Sir John Milton was a commissioner of income duty. In 1874 he received the honour of the Companionship of the Bath. He retired from the War-office on its reorganisation, in 1878, on a pension of £1,200 a year, and was knighted in January, 1879. Sir John Milton was well known, not only in military society, but also in literary circles. He married, in 1850, Blanche, daughter of Mr. Thomas Meyrick Field.—Lieut. Gen. Thomas Beckett Fielding Marriott, colonel commandant Royal Artillery, died suddenly at the end of last week, at his seat, Avonbank, near Pershore, Worcestershire, aged 61. The eldest son of the late Lieutenant General Thomas Marriott, of Avonbank, by his marriage with Anne, third daughter of the late Sir John Beckett, he was born in 1813. He served as colonel on the staff in Ireland from 1866 to 1869. General Marriott was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Worcester. General Marriott's commissions bear date as follows:—Second lieutenant, December 20, 1832; first lieutenant, November 21, 1834; captain, March 30, 1844; lieutenant colonel, January 6, 1855; brevet colonel, January 6, 1858; colonel, June 27, 1863; colonel commanding, August 7, 1879; major general, March 6, 1868; and lieutenant general, October 1, 1877.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—There have been since our last issue several appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. That of Rani Anand Koer and another *v.* the Superintendent of the Court of Wards was an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Lucknow of June 15, 1877, affirming a decree of the local tribunal at Bari-Banki, in the province of Oudh. The object of the suit, which was instituted in 1875 by the Superintendent of the Court of Wards on behalf of Chundra Shekhar, the Talookdar of Sessendi, who is a minor, was to declare invalid the adoption by the appellant, Rani Anand Koer, the widow of Shunker Sahai, of one Radha Kishen. The right of the widow to enjoy for her life the estate which, if the adoption were maintained would devolve on her adopted son at her death, had been established by a decision of their lordships in 1873. The main question now was as to the right of the respondent to maintain the suit by reason of any interest of his in its subject-matter. As to this, he contended that, as Talookdar of Sessendi, within which the widow was a sub-proprietor, he was entitled to inquire into the adoptions and titles of all such proprietors when obnoxious to him, as in the present instance; and, secondly, that he was additionally entitled to take this course by having an alleged reversionary right by Hindu law to succeed to the estate at the widow's death. The Indian courts held that the evidence did not prove the alleged adoption, and that the respondent had a right of suit, though on this latter point they decided on different grounds. The arguments were heard before the long vacation. Their lordships now intimated that they would humbly advise her Majesty to reverse the decisions of both the lower courts, and to dismiss the suits, with costs, in those tribunals. The appellant's costs of that appeal must be paid out of the estate of the minor, Chundra Shekhar.—The case

of Kameswar Pershad *v.* Run Bahadoor Singh was an appeal from a decision of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Calcutta of July 2, 1878, varying a decree of the local tribunal of Gya, in the Bengal Presidency. The appellant, a banker at Gya, sued the Rani Asmedh Konwar (now deceased) to recover the sum of Rs.72,612 as principal and interest due on a bond executed by the Rani on March 1, 1872, and for an order directing the sale by auction of the properties mortgaged to secure the repayment of the loan. The respondent was made a defendant because the Rani had, after the execution of the bond, put him in possession of the whole of the properties to which she had become entitled on the death of her husband, the Raja of Tickaree. The Rani and the respondent contended that the bond was obtained under undue pressure, fraud, and misapprehension; was executed without legal necessity, and was altogether void. The subordinate judge at Gya held that the bond had been executed for legal necessities and without undue influence or fraud, and he gave the appellant a decree for the amount claimed and directed it to be realised by the sale of the mortgaged property. The High Court, on appeal, decided that the Rani's signature to the bond had been obtained without giving her the least intimation of the nature of the instrument and without any legal necessity being proved, and that, therefore, the appellant was only entitled to a decree for the bare amount of the principal and interest, and that, as the debt was a personal one, the property was not liable. Their lordships now confirmed the High Court's decree and dismissed the appeal.—Lukhi Narain Roy *v.* Shoshi Mookhi Debya and others was an appeal from a decree of a Divisional Bench (consisting of Justice Markby and Prinsep) of the Calcutta High Court, of August 14, 1877, affirming a decision of the subordinate judge of Cuttack, in the Bengal Presidency. The appellant sought to recover an estate in the Presidency on the ground that it had been the separate property of the daughter of his deceased brother, and that on her death, in 1863, without issue, he was, by Hindu law, entitled to succeed her as heir. The husband of the deceased lady was, however, living at that time, and the respondents were his two sons by another wife. They contended that the property first of all went to their father, and then, at his death in 1870, devolved on them. Both the courts in India held that the appellant had failed to show any title to the lands in suit. Their lordships affirmed these decisions, and, with costs, dismissed the appeal.

AN APPEAL FROM CEYLON.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Friday judgment was given in the case of Clark *v.* Elphinstone and another. This was an appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon of Jan. 25, 1878, reversing a former decree of that tribunal and of the District Court of Kandy. Mr. Meadows White, Q.C., and Mr. Jeune were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Charles, Q.C., Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., and Mr. F. G. Templer for the respondents. The subject of the suit was a dispute as to the ownership of a wedge-shaped piece of forest land, fifty-four acres in extent, lying between the Wattagoda estate at Ceylon, of which the appellant, Mr. John Clark, was the owner, on the one side, and the Holyrood estate, belonging to Messrs. Elphinstone and Anderson, the respondents, on the other side. These conterminous estates were originally waste and forest lands, and were granted simultaneously by the Government in 1842 to the predecessors in title of the parties, and converted by them into valuable coffee plantations. The district judge at Kandy, before whom the case first came, decided that the land in dispute was included in the grant to the appellant, and the Supreme Court, on appeal, affirmed that decree. Later on, however, the Supreme Court reviewed their former judgment, and held that, although the land was granted to the appellant, the evidence was sufficient to establish that a prescriptive title had been acquired in the property by the respondents. At the conclusion of the arguments their lordships intimated that they would humbly advise her Majesty to reverse the judgment under appeal and to confirm the original decisions of the Supreme and District Courts in favour of the appellant, who was entitled to the costs of that appeal.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs.30,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.28,28,000, at an average of 1s. 7½d.; to Bombay, Rs.55,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and to Madras, Rs.1,17,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7¾d. received about 5½ per cent. As the average on each Presidency was exactly 1s. 7¾d. it follows that the thirty lakhs offered were tendered for practically the same as was shown the previous week.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the offices, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.; Mr. Daniel Thomas Evans presiding. The report stated that the amount at credit of profit and loss for the half-year was £8,758, increased to £8,863 by the balance brought forward. Out of this they had declared an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year, tax free, leaving £463 to be carried forward. The receipts for the half-year were £25,135. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said there was an increase in the gas and meter rental of £189, which was very small, and he knew that some disappointment had been felt by those who in recent years had joined the company. In the June half of 1873 the private consump-

tion was 10,047,200 cubic feet, while in the past half-year it was 12,668,300 cubic feet. In the same period the public lights had about doubled. Various reasons operated against a large increase in the private lights. The white population, for instance, was a mere handful as compared with the black; but they were making considerable way even among the black population. They had also, without doubt, been affected by the bad times through which India had passed. At one time they received Rs. 14 for the private consumption, whereas now the price was reduced to Rs. 6. The coke, tar, and fittings showed a satisfactory increase. They had now Rs. 300,000 on deposit in Bombay, because they could not bring it home advantageously. That was £30,000. They had been most carefully watching the exchanges, and they had brought over £5,000 at 18. 8½d. The money, however, was on deposit at 5 per cent., and they could borrow money here at ½ per cent. above the Bank rate—3 per cent.—so they had the benefit of 2 per cent. by this operation. They were, however, most anxious to bring the money home, and would do so as soon as possible. They had placed £3,500 out of the revenue to the credit of exchange equalisation account to provide for losses on remittances in the current half-year. Their coals during the half-year had cost them 18. 6d. per ton more. They had now 4,200 tons of coal at the works, and 3,000 tons in transit, so, in point of fact, they had provided for a year's supply. They could perfectly well pay a dividend of 10 or 10½ per cent. instead of only 7½ per cent. if only the exchanges were reasonably favourable; but he did not despair of seeing the rupee at par again, and he thought their prospects were reasonably fair for the future. Major Gordon seconded the motion, and, in reply to a suggestion to reduce the price of the gas, it was stated that the last reduction produced a very small increase in the consumption. The report was unanimously adopted.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—The annual general meeting was held on Friday, Nov. 26, at the offices, St. Mary-axe; Mr. James Sydney Stepford, the chairman, presiding. The general revenue account showed a balance, after crediting £2,500 to the reserve fund, of £19,330, out of which they recommended a dividend of 5 per cent., making, with the interim dividend, 9 per cent. for the year. The total receipts for the year were £74,164; gas rental yielding £56,696, and coke, tar, fittings, &c., £17,436. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that since he last addressed them everything in connection with the new contract had been satisfactorily completed, and the new arrangements were started without a drawback on May 1 last. During the year they derived exceptional advantages from the working of the contracts, for up to May 1 they received full rates on the old lamps in addition to the revenue from the new lamps, which were ready and ordered to be lighted before the stipulated date. He mentioned this because the accounts for the current financial year would bear evidence of the liberal concessions mentioned in the report, and the full strain of reduced rates was now being experienced. They, however, felt great gratification that their position was established on a favourable basis for twenty-one years to come, and there was every reasonable ground to hope that their present prosperity would be maintained. Under the provisions of the new contract the corporation had the power to order 500 additional lamps as required, and he had no doubt that the intended order included in the last budget of 100 new lamps would soon be given. The experience of six months' working had proved their ability to meet all the requirements of the new contract without difficulty. The extension of their mains into fresh districts of the town had led to the influx of a large number of new customers. The progress of private lighting during the year was very encouraging. The addition of 19 miles of mains brought up the total length at Calcutta to 152 miles, and so well had the new pipes been laid that the quantity of unaccounted-for gas was 4 per cent. less than that for 1878-79, the loss per mile of mains being reduced 16½ per cent. They would be glad to hear that they were in a safe position as regarded coal. The analyst to the corporation reported their gas was "good in every respect." Their hopes of improvement in the exchanges had not been realised. The loss last year was less than in the previous year, the average rate of the remittances being 18. 8½d. as compared with 18. 7¾d., but the rates had now again relapsed. They left nothing undone to minimise this item by timing their remittances judiciously. The report was unanimously adopted.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday, at the offices, Gresham-street. Mr. J. Farley Leith, Q.C., the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, an abstract of which has appeared in our columns, said it was never so satisfactory for him to address them on the results of the half-year to June, as the receipts were always more favourable in the December half, but no doubt, as investors, they looked at the results of the whole year. The gross earnings for the half-year showed an increase of £6,035, or 3.57 per cent.; the working expenses an increase of £10,893, or 11.83 per cent.; and the net earnings a decrease of £4,508, or 6.32 per cent. The working expenses, however, had been increased by £9,946 by exceptional items, and the ordinary expenditure also showed an increase of £947, which was partly attributable to the carrying of heavy goods of a class which paid less in proportion than other goods. Taking off the exceptional expenditure, the working expenses came out at 50.29 per cent., as against 54.5 per cent. in the corresponding half of 1879, and the net earnings were in this manner increased

from £71,982 to £82,045, or £5,174 more than was required to pay the guaranteed interest. With regard to the traffic, the increase in numbers in the first-class was 429, or 3.65 per cent., with a decrease of £42, or 1.85 per cent.; in the second-class there was an increase of 1,849, or 7.86 per cent., and an increase of £112, or 5.81 per cent.; in the third-class the decrease was 14,435, or 6.88 per cent., and in money a decrease of £897, or 5.47 per cent.; and in the fourth-class there was an increase of 13,851, or 1.76 per cent., with a decrease of £143, or .36 per cent., the numerical increase on the whole being 1,694, or .16 per cent., with a monetary decrease of £970, or 1.32 per cent. The goods traffic showed an increase of 36,478 tons, or 24.8 per cent., and £7,695, or about 9 per cent. They had carried 1,643 tons of tea, as against only 856 tons, receiving £2,155, against £960. This tea came principally from Cachar, but measures were now being taken to tap more effectively the Assam and Darjiling districts, and he believed they might fairly look for an increase in this source of their revenue. Referring to the Northern Bengal State Railway, with which they were connected by a short branch, which they worked, the company's earnings from this source had been £29,852, or an increase of 30 per cent. over what they received in the corresponding period in the previous year. They had now agreed with the Government to work the branch for 60 per cent. of the gross receipts, which their agent anticipated would result favourably for them. With regard to the current half-year to December next their agent informed them that the receipts for the first seventeen weeks up to October 30 were £195,942, or an increase of £34,278 (or 21 per cent.) over the same period of last year; and for the month of September the expenses were only 25 per cent. The agent estimated the surplus profit for the half-year at £108,000, which would be larger than ever before, the highest surplus having been £99,600 in the December half of 1877, that for last December being £66,990. Should his expectation be realised, after deducting £2,600 for their provident fund, their moiety of the surplus would be £52,700, and, taking the exchange at 18. 7¾d., there would remain £47,310, which would be increased by the amount carried forward to £47,813. This would enable them to declare a surplus dividend of £2 2s. on the share capital. After drawing attention to certain satisfactory statements in the agent's report, appended to that of the directors, he referred with regret to the loss of two of their colleagues—Sir Cecil Beadon by death and Mr. Berens through infirm health—and with satisfaction to the appointment of Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Baxendale to succeed them. Colonel George Sim, R.E., seconded the motion, which was at once unanimously adopted, and the retiring auditor was afterwards re-elected.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual report states that the net profits for the year, including £4,308 brought forward from last year, amount to £149,862, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2 per cent., admit of a further dividend of 3 per cent., which the directors now recommend to be paid, a balance of £4,862 being carried over to next year. During the past twelve months the new mail services have been fully organised and carried out with great efficiency. It has been found advantageous, more particularly during the last six or seven months, to run a number of extra voyages, which have brought up the gross mileage performed by the fleet to a higher point than it has reached for many years. Owing to the losses of the *Hindustan* and *Travancore*, which have been announced in previous reports, a charge has to be made against the annual insurance premiums, amounting to £89,396, and the directors regret that, under these circumstances, they are unable to recommend any distribution to the proprietors on account of underwriting profit for the past year. The usual charge to meet current depreciation, namely, 5 per cent. on the original cost of the fleet, has been provided, and the amount, £207,848, has been written off the value of the ships. The directors have thought it advisable further to reduce the book value of the fleet by appropriating for the purpose an additional sum of £33,000 from the general profits of the year. This step is rendered advisable in their opinion to meet the necessity of selling by degrees a certain number of the older vessels, rather than that the company should enter upon the expense of repairing them. The amounts which the company receive as payment for the new mail services are at the rate of £75,000 less per annum than under the previous contracts. The full extent of this diminution does not appear in the present accounts, which commenced in October, 1879, while the new contracts did not commence until February, 1880, but there is still a reduction in the present accounts of £55,000 as compared with the amount formerly received for the conveyance of the mails. The company's general expenditure has augmented during the past year, but this has practically arisen from two unavoidable causes, which are—first, that the greater speed required under the new mail contracts has necessitated a larger consumption of coal; and secondly, that the extra voyages made in the course of the present year have, while increasing the revenue, also added to the general disbursements.

"EDWARD GOODEVE MEMORIAL FUND."

A MEETING of the friends of the late Dr. Edward Goodeve was held in London on Nov. 18 for the purpose of considering a proposal to perpetuate his name, as one of the brightest orna-

ments of the Indian Medical Service, by some memorial in connection with the Medical College of Calcutta. It was unanimously decided that a fund should be raised with this object, and the following gentlemen were nominated as an executive committee to carry the resolution into effect:—Inspector General J. Forsyth, C.B., president; Surgeon General Sir J. Fayrer, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.S.I., Surgeon Major A. Grant, F.R.C.S., J. H. Matthews, Esq., and Deputy Surgeon General S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S., members. Most of Dr. Goodeve's former colleagues in the medical college and many other of his numerous friends have already expressed their willingness to have their names enrolled upon the general committee of the fund and a complete list will shortly be published. It was further resolved at the meeting that a maximum limit of subscription of two guineas should be fixed, as the object of the committee is to obtain numerous subscriptions rather than large individual contributions. Subscriptions to the fund may be paid to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London; Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta; or to Deputy Surgeon General S. B. Partridge, Thicket Lodge, Thicket-road, Anerley, London, S.E., honorary treasurer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 25. Bolton Abbey, Colombo; Clinton (s), Taganrog; Orislamme, Calcutta; Ajax (s), Shanghai; Barcelona (s), Hong Kong; Janet Cowan, Calcutta; Dryad (s), Pomaron; Peshawur (s), Bombay; Sir John Lawrence, Almeida; Flying Venus, Calcutta; Cambrian, Akyab; W. H. Corsar, Madras; Stafford, Akyab; George Watson, Penang; Dolphin, Krageroe.—27. St. Mildred, Calcutta; Constanza, Bassein; Argo, Batavia; Vellore, Calcutta; Thomas Stephens, Rangoon.—28. Dragon, Madras; Kinfauns Castle, Singapore.—29. Bombay, Calcutta; Napier, Rangoon; Viscount, Calcutta.—30. Clara, Bombay; Sierra and Marian, Rangoon; Arab (s), Cape of Good Hope.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 2. Japan (s) and Moray, Hong Kong; Madras (s), Penang; Meinam (s), Point de Galle; Bann, Liverpool.—3. Arabia (s), Singapore; The Bruce, London.—4. Scindia (s), Bombay; British Commodore, Liverpool.—5. Deccan (s), Southampton; Sophia, Port Elizabeth; Lennox Doughty, Bombay; Ben Macdhui, London.—6. Mairi Bhan, London; Charter Oak, Bombay.—7. Malda (s), Bombay; Boadicea (s), Karachi; Candahar, Liverpool; Yarkand, Bombay; Plantagenet, Galle.—8. Sardinia, Batavia; Suttel Razac, Jeddah.—9. Commonwealth, Madras.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 25.—Jomene and Bengal, Liverpool.
BOMBAY.—Nov. 5. Hope, Mauritius; Stranton (s), Sunderland.—6. Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Favouite, Cardiff.—7. Indus (s), Shanghai; Great Victoria, Liverpool; St. Jacques, Mauritius.—8. Siam (s), Melbourne; Britannia (s), Dundee; Esperance, Mozambique.—9. Mongolia (s), Venice; Java (s), Lawrence Margues; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Malabar, Liverpool.—10. Picardy (s), Mauritius.—11. Duchess of Argyll, Cardiff; Tabor, Liverpool.—12. Burmah (s), Bussorah; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 26.—Mars (s), Trieste.
MADRAS.—Nov. 6. Madura (s), Bombay.—7. Hankow (s), Calcutta.—8. Merkara (s), London.—9. Cape Clear, Britton Ferry.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 26.—Natarino (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 25. Gleniffer (s), Singapore; Anglian (s), Cape; Matthew Curtis, Karachi; Melrose Abbey, Demerara.—27. Agnes (s), Pomaron; Clan Fraser (s), Bombay; Sarpedon (s), Penang.—28. Star of Bengal, Calcutta.—29. Czar (s) and Linhope (s), Bombay; Menzies, Karachi; City of Manchester, Calcutta.—30. Ash (s), Singapore.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 2. Canon Harrison.—3. Ethiopia (s), Sir John Lawrence (s), Reliance (s), Sir Henry Lawrence, Chalmette, and Hindostan.—4. Hankow (s), Northbrook, British Consul, Eurydice, Knight of the Thistle, and St. Magnus.—6. Purulia (s), Byculla (s), Dharwar, and City of Madras.—7. Comilla (s), Inventor (s), and Portia.—8. Roslin Castle, Neva, and Hindustan.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 6. Puttialla (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Orthes, Calcutta; Bangalore (s), Venice, &c.—8. H.M.S. Jumna, England; Bell Flower, Cochin.—9. Chilka (s), Rangoon; Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—10. Compta, Calcutta; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—11. Queen of the Age, Chittagong; Gipsy Queen, Ballasore; Winfred, Mauritius; Arrow (s), Coast and Kutch; Chinsura (s), Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.—Nov. 5. Duke of Devonshire (s) and Crowder (s), Calcutta Roderick Dhu, Calcutta.—7. Madura (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Nov. 21.—From Bombay: Mr. J. Douglas, Capt. Waller, Dr. W. Kay, Major Handcock, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Haig, Major Cook, Lieut. Buston, Mr. Fuller, and Major Smith. At Venice: Capt. and Mrs. Seton, Mrs. Collins and child, Mr. W. Low, Surg. Major Cookson, Mr. Wateley, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Parfitt. From Aden: Col. Hill. From Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Versli.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Assam*, Nov. 22.—From Penang: Mr. G. Wharrier. From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. O'Kinealy, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. and Miss Halksworth, and Mr. J. Eagle. From Madras: Major and Mrs. Blenkinsop and children and Mr. R. Rice. For Malta: Mr. F. Griffiths and Mrs. Rooke and children. From Gibraltar: Mr.

C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. F. Thomson, Mr. Moir, and Rev. Mr. Comorin.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, Nov. 9.—From Southampton: Major and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. L. Tucker and infant, Miss Laurie, Major Englede, Miss Proctor, Capt. H. Goldie, Miss Grimshaw, Capt. R. Gordon, Surg. Major Parsons, Mr. J. d'Atkins, Miss A. Reid, Mr. R. Shaw, Mr. Nettlehip, Mr. W. Phipps, Lieut. Col. Bolton, Second Lieut. M'Laren, Second Lieut. Bacon, Second Lieut. Atherton, Mrs. England, Mr. and Mrs. Batrey and child, Col. D. S. Green, C.B., Miss M. Griffin, Sergt. Tobin, Mrs. L. Dickens, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Benthall, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, infant, and child, and Mr. E. G. Atkinson. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Branson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Logan and infant, Mrs. and Miss Orr and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Miss Apcar, Mrs. Hopson, Mr. E. Powell, Mr. H. Trafford, Mrs. Vincent, Mr. W. Glemy, Mr. W. Bennet, Mr. Leibnitz, Mrs. Keegan, Mr. Cordewell, Mr. Buagalat, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lyall, Miss Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton and child, Major and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. C. P. Clark, and Mr. Scott. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. J. Delgeries, Mr. G. Ivans, Mr. Macleod, Mr. MacKillican, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Col. and Mr. J. Innes, Major Hancock, Col. Mayne, Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood, Mr. A. Lawson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Gowanlock, Major Farrer, Dr. Wamston, Mr. P. White, Mr. Karpeles, Mrs. Laird, Mr. J. Kingley, Mr. C. D. Field, Mr. Knox Hill, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Bomanjer. From Suez: Mons. Crado and Samsideen Effendi. From Aden: Capt. Alexandra, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Burjorjee.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bangalore*, Nov. 28.—From Bombay: Surg. H. M. M'Kay, Major M. Gerard, Major Campbell, Col. L. R. Minno, Comte M. Valery and secretary, Rev. J. M. Adams, Capt. Gaslee, and Mr. R. Martin. From Alexandria: Capt. Darrell, Dixon, and Berwick.

AT VENICE.—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 1.—From Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. Mayhew, Mr. J. B. Wane, Capt. Hammond, and Admiral and Mrs. Bythesa. From Alexandria: Mr. M. Proda, Mr. P. Leversage, and Mr. W. Moses. From Melbourne: Mrs. Kerr and two Miss Murphy.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Ravenna*, Nov. 17.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. E. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Channing and children, Mr. and Miss Richardson, Miss Boyd, Miss Winter, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillie, Lord Abercromby, Mrs. Arbutnot, Major and Mrs. W. G. Smith, Mr. T. Robyns, Major M'iver, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Knock, Mr. Saunders, Mrs. M'Clellan, Mr. C. Barnes, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. Bailey, Miss Hood, Mr. Ingram, Mr. C. Blight, Mrs. Quin, Mr. Huggett, Mr. Muntz, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. Ashworth, Mrs. Knox Hill, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Mooney, Capt. Lee, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Grant. For Suez: Mr. Fitzgerald. For Yokohama via Bombay: Mr. J. and Miss Jeffrey and Mr. Melland. For Malta: Hon. Mrs. Byng and daughter, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Hill and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wills, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Young-husband, Mr. R. J. Hood, Mr. White, Col. and Mrs. Evelyn, Capt. F. Urquhart, and Mr. J. Richardson. For Gibraltar: Mr. P. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Crabb, Mr. Wood, Capt. Nelson, Mr. Marzetti, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Howard, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Woolsey, Mr. Moore, Mr. Acres, and Mr. Abrines. For Sydney via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. King and three daughters. For Aden: Mrs. Wihers. For Port Said: Miss Marshall, Miss Bromley, Miss Newton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Murray, Mr. Bickerston, and Mr. Brown.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Sumatra*, Nov. 26.—For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. C. A. M'Mahon, Miss D'rling, Miss Brodhurst, Rev. and Mrs. Midwinter, Mr. Shard, Mr. Wilson, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Glover, Mr. Klopp, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Coward. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lehrer, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Mr. Durst, Mr. Bötger, Mrs. Thomas and child, Miss Stephenson, Miss Farrar, Mr. Foster, Mr. Meili, Mrs. M'Donald, Mr. G. Lambert, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Hill, Mr. R. V. Hearne, Mr. Moore, Right Hon. W. P. Adam and son, and Dr. Kie-nander. For Alexandria: Mr. W. Blinkhorn and party, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and party, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackenzie, Miss Harewood, Mr. and Mrs. Keep and Mr. Soares. From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Baring and children, Mr. Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Orion*, Nov. 23.—For Calcutta: Mrs. A. W. and Miss Cochran, Mrs. Comrie, Mr. G. F. Flamstead, M.S. G. Robertson Glasgow, baby, and nurse, Miss Jackson, Mr. Henry Ward Kilburn, Mr. N. M. and Mrs. Macdonald, infant, and ayah, Mr. C. Maries, Mrs. Maheew and child, Mr. J. M. G. Propitt, and Miss Robertson. For Suez: Mr. H. D. Dickie. For Colombo: Mr. Henry Corbett, Mr. H. W. and Miss L. B. Hornby, Dr. C. F. Jewesbury, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, child, and ayah, Mr. J. H. Renton, and Miss Yates.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Agra*, Nov. 25.—For Algiers: Lieut. Col. Hon. W. and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. T. J. Simmons, Miss Coffin, Mr. E. Hill, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Murphy. For Karachi: Mr. G. Cooper, Mrs. Boulger, Mr. Lynes, and Mrs. J. R. Deane and infant. For Bushire: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Fincham, and Mr. Narth.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Indus*, Nov. 13.—For Brindisi: Rev. A. O. Hardy, Surg. H. A. M'Kay, Major W. Campbell, Mr. T. Bissett, Lieut. Col. L. R. Nimmo, Major M. Gerard, and Le Comte M. Valerie and secretary. For Southampton: Major J. Lamb, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. W. Woollam, Col. M. Boyd, Mr. J. E. Tyers, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and child, Mr. P. Ballard, Lieut. and Mrs. Charter and infant, Mrs. Swinhoe and three children, Mr. William Gale, Mr. N. N. Parakh, Mrs. A. O. Hardy and two children and three infants, Mr. W. C. Rennie, and Mr. A. D. Fox. For Venice: Capt. A. G. Hammond, Major Gen. C. C. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Mayhew, Mr. J. B. Wane, and Mr. W. G. Inglis. For Aden: Rev. A. W. Bayaham and Mr. H. N. Austin.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	106½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	725
Bank of Bengal	500	745xd.
Bank of Madras	500	620xd.
Agra	500	133
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	104
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	750ex pth
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	300xPTB
Port Canning	1,400	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,110
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1130
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	402
Bellary	1,000	510xd.
Benar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	350	157½
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	72
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	850
Chollera Ginning	300	220
East India	1,000	1,085
Fort	8,500	2,700
French	500	440
Sind	750	500
Mofussil	400	320
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1,200
Sassoon	500	450
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	105
Alfred Manufacturing	500	585 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,400
Blownugur Mills	2,000	650
Bombay United	1,000	1,010
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	790
Central India S. W. and M.	500	750
Coorla Mills	1,000	850
D. Spinning	2,000	540
Hindustan	1,000	1,125
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	800
Khandeish	1,000	1,005
Madras	1,250	570
Manchester United	1,000	1,530
Manchester Spinning	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	220
National Spinning	1,000	1050
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,155
Oriental	625	735
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	350
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2,000	840
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,050
Victoria Mills	1,000	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-30	310
Do. New 40 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 45 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	140 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	450
Teacher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	110

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 0 to 98 4
4½ of 1870 (1885)	101 8 to 102 0
4½ of 1871 (1887)	98 0 to 98 4
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	106 14 to 107 2
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	106 14 to 107 2
5 Debentures of 1867	101 8 to 102 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 8 to 106 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1871 (1891)	108 8 to 109 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	104 4 to 105 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	500	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to 126
Allahabad	100	172 to 173
Alliance of India	100	104 to 105
Bank of Bengal	500	74½ to 745
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to 126
Delhi and London	500	180 to 182
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to 101
National of India	100	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to 501
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	110 to 111
Barnagore Jute	100	70 to 71
Bengal Coal	1,000	175 to 176
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballighatta Jute	100	20 to 21
Bengal Mills	1,100	1275 to 1280
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to 271
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	57 to 58
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	86 to 87
Burrakur Coal	100	124 to 125
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to 171
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	6 to 7
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	114 to 115
Darjiling Steam Tramway	37	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway	520	— to —
East Indian Railway	520	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	215 to 216
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	41 to 42
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	240 to 241
Gouripore	100	81 to 82
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to 166
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	81 to 82
India General Steam Navigation	1,000	1410 to 1411
Kamerhatta Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	110 to 111
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	405 to 406
Nanthore Indigo	30	3 to 4
New Beerboom Coal	100	100 to 101
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to 4
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	500	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	99 to 100
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press	90	102 to 104
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	520	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	59 to 60
Strand Bank Press	100	114 to 115
Watson's Patent Press	100	113 to 114

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpor Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Amuluckie	100	55 to 56
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to 101
Assam	500	550 to 551
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Do. contributory	80	23 to 24
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	210 to 211
Do. contributory	100	103 to 104
Borelli (Assam)	500	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	60 to 61
Central Cachar	200	80 to 81
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to 301
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to 61
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Outlecheria (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	380 to 385
Dedring Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to 41
Delra Doon	100	75 to 76
Dessal and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to 56
Durrung (Assam)	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	25 to 26
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to 211
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to 66
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolongrie (Assam)	100	40 to 41
Indian Terai	500	500 to 501
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	200 to 201
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to 91
Kalscheria (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to 21
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to 66
Do. contributory	200	45 to 46
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kutal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Syhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	50	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	50	120 to 121
Majagram (Cachar)	100	25 to 30
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory	90	35 to 36
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Do. contributory	90	70 to 71
Mungledye (Assam)	50	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to 101
Do. contributory	125	50 to 51
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
New Gholah Ghat (Assam)	50	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to 101
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Syhet)	100	40 to 41
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to 66
Singel (Darjiling)	100	64 to 65
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	88 to 89
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	50	30 to 31

MADRAS.—Nov. 11.

Four per cent.	1½ to 2 % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	6½ to 7 pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	6½ to 6½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1893)	2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	1 to 1 dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	28 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY. 7½d.	CALCUTTA. 7½d.	MADRAS. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7½-3ad.	—	1s. 8-1-1
Do. 4 do.	1s. 9-3-3ad.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7-27-3ad.	1s. 7½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8-3-3ad.	1s. 8-1-1ad.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7-3-3ad.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8-1-1ad.	1s. 8-5-1ad.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Nov. 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1880	105 to 105½
4	India Encased Paper	80½ to 81½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	88 to 88½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12)	25 to 30pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	25 to 30pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	103 to 105
4½	Do.	106 to 108
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½	Do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99 to 101

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	129 to 131
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	142 to 144
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1½)	—	23½ to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4½	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	129 to 131
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	111 to 113
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	2 to 4pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	119 to 122

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10 to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	105 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
Indo-European	25	25 to 26

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to	11½
Delhi and London	25	— to	—
Chartered of India, A., and C. ..	20	22 to	23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C. ..	25	21 to	22
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	38 to	40
Land Mortgage of India	2¾	1¾ to	1½ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	10 to	20½

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Adams, R. W. P., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police, 24 mos., May 19, 1880.
Allen, F. W., Indian Marine, 12 months, May 23, '80.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Anderson, C. F., Centra Prov. Police, 12 mos., June 5, '80.
Anley, A., Assam Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 20 mos., Aug. 21, '78.
Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mos., July 27, '79.
Bamber, H. W. J., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and General, 12 mos. Apl. 9, '80.
Barrett, E. C., Survey Department.
Bartlett, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 12 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 15 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
Barwick, F. M., Indian Marine, 12 mos., July 30, '80.
Batten, G. H. M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust., 10 mos., Mr. 3, '80.
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 1, '80.
Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 10, '80.
Bell, H., P.W.D., India, 16 mos., July 10, 1880.
Bellett, G. Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Beynon, R. C., Rev. Survey, 24 mo., Feb. 17, 1880.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fin. L. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 20 mos., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 18 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Bodee, A., Bengal Marine, 20 mos., July 13, '79.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 10 mos., Mar. 28, '79.
Bradbury, J. F. (Bo. Cov.), B. R. and G., 24 mo., Mr. 8, '79.
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., Jan. 10, '80.
Brooke, W. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., April 5, 1880.
Brooke, R. I., Pol. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bryant, A. J., Mil. Accs. Dept., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buck, E. C., B.C. Agri. & C., N.W.P., 15 mo., May 18, '80.
Burgess, J. G., Archaeological, on duty.
Burne, K. G., Burma Com., 15 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 21 mo., April 30, '79.
Burnell, A. C., C. I. E., M. Cov. Mad. Jud., 24 mo., July 11, '80.
Burrows, L. K. (M. Cov.), M. Municipality, 16 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Burroughs, C. W., Madras Educational, 12 mo., July 8, '80.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dept., 19 mos., May 3, 1881.
Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mo., Feb. 8, '80.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 8 mo., April 9, '80.
Capper, W. C. (Bengal Cov.), Oudh, 8½ mo., Mar. 17, '80.
Channing, F. C. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., Apl. 10, '80.
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Chase, H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judcl., 12 m., May 1, '80.
Chichester, F. A. B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Christie, A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., Sept. 25, '80.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 18 mo., May 7, '80.
Cline, G. W., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '80.
Coghlan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 5 m., May 20, '80.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 15 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Cooke, T., L.L.D., Bombay Educ., 12 mos., Aug. 13, '80.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 12 months, May 22, '80.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 24 mo., Aug. 7, '78.
Cookey, W. K., Bengal Irrigation, 15 mo., June 1, 1880.
Connell, C. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mo., July 24, '80.
Cordery, J. G. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 8 m., May 1, '80.
Cornwall, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., Mar. 27, '80.
Coudrey, H., Bo. Mint, 18 mos., May 19, '80.
Court, F. W., N.W.P. Police, 8 mos., Mar. 1, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 1, 1880.
Crawley-Bovey, A. W. C. (Bo. Cov.), Settl., 16 mo., Feb. 28, '80.
Dashwood, F. A., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., Sept. 14, '80.
Davy, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 12 mo., June 19, 1880.
Dawson, H., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 months, Sept. 25, '80.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 42 mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 23, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 21 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Durant, A. H., Transport Dept., 12 mos., April 23, 1880.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Apl. 24, '80.
Edwards, G. L., Railway Department, 8 months.
Elliott, C. A. C. S. I. (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty.
Elliott, J., Central Prov. Educ., 12 months, Oct. 1, '80.
Ellis, H. W. W., Ben. Marine 15 mos., Feb. 19, '80.
Ellison, T. E. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 9 m., May 29, '80.
Elsmie, G. R. (Bl. Cov.), Punj. Com. 22 m., Feb. 10, '79.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mo., April 21, '79.
Ewing, K., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Medical, 15 mos., June 19, 1880.
Fiddlan, W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos., May 21, '80.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., 24 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 18 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 24, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 18 mos., April 4, 1880.
Foxton, W., Sind Judicial, 24 mos., July 31, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, 1879.
Fullerton, J. G., Madras Police, 18 mo., June 27, 1880.
Fulton, E. M. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21 mos., May 5, '79.
Furnival, J. G., State Railways, 22 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Gael, J. D. (Ben. Cov.).
Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rv. and Gn., 20 m., Mr. 20, '79.
Garrett, C. B. (B. Cov.), Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educatl., 21 mo., June 27, 1880.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '80.
Gilbert-Cooper, B. G., Sind Settl., 14 mos., Nov. 20, '79.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 22 mo., June 6, '79.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. R. and G., 19 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
Goodrich, H. St. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 21 mo., Apl. 25, '79.
Goldingham, J. D. (Madras Cov.), 9 mos., April 5, 1880.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 18 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon Lewis, Central Prov. Com., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '80.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., July 1, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., May 1, '80.
Graves, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., April 25, '79.

Griffin, Lepel, C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), S. G. Pun., 4m., Oct. 9, '80.
Guerin, J. A., Borebay Revenue, 24 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kitterdore Dockyard, 20 mos.
Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 15 mo., Oct. 17, '79.
Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12 mo., July 10, '79.
Hamilton, R. C. A., N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., 15 dys., Mar. 1, '79.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Department, 18 months.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov., Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 14, '79.
Heard, C. Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80.
Hearn, R. V., 80. Legal, 12 mos., May 15, '80.
Heineky, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18, '79.
Henderson, E. P. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 17 mo., Apl. 7, '80.
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 23 mo., July 12, '80.
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 17 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Holland, W. J., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 27, 1880.
Hope, T. C. C. S. I. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., April 14, '80.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 29, '80.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Howe, W. A. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 8, '80.
Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., May 3, '79.
Hurst, B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 24 mos., April 21, '79.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 4 mos., Dec. 4, '79.
Ivins, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 13, '80.
Ivins, F. J., State Railways, 5½ months.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 21, '79.
Jevey, E., Survey Department, 12 mo., June 26, 1880.
Johnston, W. M., State Railways, 15 mo., June 5, 1880.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, H. L., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Sept. 15, '80.
Jones, T. B., Judicial, 13 mo., May 15, '78.
Jones, J., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., April 1, 1880.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 3, '80.
Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 14m., May 10, '80.
Kellner, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 12, '79.
Kellner, E. W., Financial Dept., 9 mos., May 9, '80.
Kirkham, T. B., Bo. Educational, 15 mos., May 6, '80.
Keyser, A. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Laing, J. H.
Lamborn, H. E., Indian Marine, 3 months, May 21, 1880.
Larmine, W. R. (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 22 mo., May 7, '79.
Larmore, A. D., Bl. Gals., 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 24 mo., Mar. 23, '79.
Lawson, T., State Railways, 6 mos., July 24, 1880.
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., 7 days, April 5, '79.
Leach, E. A., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., May 6, '80.
Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 31 mo., Sept. 6, '78.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gn., 18 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leeds, H., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Leopold, J. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 12 months, May 2, '80.
Lloyd, J. F.
Lloyd, H. J., Opium Dept., 17 mos., June 29, 1880.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Lloyd, J., State Railways, 12 months, Oct. 2, '80.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept. Bengal, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Lucks, E. H., State Railways, 6 months, June 26, 1880.
Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Macgregor, J., Indian Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
MacKay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Maclean, L. F., Punjab Irrigation, 12 months.
MacLeod, D. C., Burma Judicial, 12 mos., July 27, 1880.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 15 mo., Sept. 24, '79.
Mac caine, C. F., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macnab, D. C. (Bl. Cov.), P. Com., 24 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 14 mo., Jan. 6, '80.
McCrindle, J. W., Bengal Educatl., 6 mo., June 23, 1880.
McLeod, G. E., Assam Comms., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Maltby, T. J. (Mad. Cov.), April 22, '80.
Man, E. H., Andamans Com., 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Mangles, R. L., C. C. (Ben. Cov.), B. R. & G., 17 mo., Sep. 19, '79.
Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mo., Dec. 7, '79.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 24 mo., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Mathews, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), 14 months, Oct. 2, '80.
Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Mearns, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Meiklejohn, D. O. (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Prvs., 19 mo., Apl. 1, '80.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 14 mos., April 3, 1880.
Mendham, C. E., Opium Dept., 10 mos., April 18, '80.
Miller, A. G., Indian Marine, 15 mos., Nov. 3, 1879.
Moir, E. M. H., Punjab Forests, 19 months, April 18, '79.
Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 11, '79.
Moities, W., 6 mos.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 6 mo., Aug. 8, '79.
Monteath, A. M., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Post-office, 21 mos.
Moore, L. M., Com., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 15 mo., Sept. 26, '79.
Moore, J. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 14 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 18 mos., Apl. 17, '80.
Moore, F. S., N.W.P. Irrigation, 18 mos., May 13, '80.
Moore, E. J., State Railways, 12 mos., July 10, '80.
Moore, E., Burma Educational, 12 mos., July 30, 1880.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 24 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Moscaldi, E. H. (Bo. Cov.), 6 mos., Aug. 5, '80.
Murray, F. C., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., April 9, 1880.
Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 24 mos., August, 1880.
Neale, W. E. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Settl., 18 m., May 1, '80.
Neill, L. (Ben. Cov.), Cen. Prov., 12 m., April 10, '80.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 8 mos., April 11, '80.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Nicholls, G. J. (Ben. Cov.), Cen. Prov. Com., 6 m., Oct. 9, '80.
Noble, G. J., C. P. Police, 18 mos., March 31, '80.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Feb. 7, '80.
Norman, M. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 8 mos., July 16, 1880.
O'Callaghan, J., State Railways, 12 mos., Mar. 27, 1880.
Odling, C. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Judl., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
O'Kinealy, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 6 mos., Oct. 11, '80.
Omanney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 24 mos., from July 23, '79.
Parker, W. H., P.W.D., India, 12 mos., May 21, 1880.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Partridge, Dr. T. D. O.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 15 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peet, A. W., Madras Forests, 24 mos., April 21, '80.
Pierce, E., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 7, '80.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bombay Administration, on duty.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Phillips, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879.

Pilcher, R. H. (Bn. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Porteous, W. (B. C.), Bo. R. and G., 21 m., 20 d., April 7, '79.
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pritchard, C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 24 mo., May 26, '79.
Proper, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 15 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Punnett, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 9 mos., May 8, '80.
Purchase, E. B., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., March 11, '80.
Quinton, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Jhansi Com., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '80.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T. R. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. & G., 19 mo., April 1, 1880.
Reid, H. J., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Reid, L. A. W., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., July 18, 1880.
Reynolds, F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., April 10, 1880.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 3½ mo., March 25, 1878.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robinson, A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rv. and Gn., 17 mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Roberts, S. C., Bengal Irrigation, 12 m., July 8, '80.
Roe, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 9, 1880.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 7, '79.
Rowe, F. J., Educ. Dept., Bengal, 17 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Russell, A. S., P.W.D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos.
Sandwith, W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 15 mos., March 6, '80.
Savi, W. B., Assam Police, 12 months, June 5, '80.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 20 mos., Apl. 9, '80.
Search, F., State Railways, 12 mos., June 4, 1880.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '79.
Sewell, R. M., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 21 mo., April 22, '79.
Seymour, L. W., Sind Settlement, 12 months, May 7, 1880.
Sharpe, G., Bombay P.W.D., 18 mos., June 1, '79.
Shaw, A. R., Inland Customs, 7 mos., April 20, '80.
Single, J. G. P.W.D., Bo., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '79.
Sivewright, R., P.W.D., Bombay, 6 mos., May 3, 1880.
Simpson, M., Te. e. Dept., 9 mo. 6 days, July 10, 1880.
Skirne, F. H. B. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 5 mo., April 8, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
Smith, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Smith, J., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 mos., April 15, 1880.
Smythe, G. C., N. W. P. Police, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Smyth, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab 10 mos., April 10, 1880.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 15 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Somerlatt, T. C. W., Sind Political, 15 mos., Aug. 16, '80.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from June 7, '79.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 13 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spring, F. J. E. (P.W.D.), Bombay, 24 mo., April 9, 1880.
Stanbrough, H., Coroner of Madras, 6 mos., June 11, '80.
Stenhouse, W., P.W.D., Burma 12 mos., May 10, '80.
Stoddard, A. A., Mysore P.W.D., 24 m., July 13, '80.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 21 m., Mar. 26, '80.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 20 mos., Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '80.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Stuart, A. J. (Mad. Cov.), Jud. Dep., 6 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symonds, W. P. Bo. Cov., Bo. R. & Gen., 15 mo., June 29, 1880.
Thomas, T. E., Madras Police, 19 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomas, J. R., M. Educational, 12 mo., Feb. 18, 1880.
Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
Thomas, W. P., Cent. Prov., Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 m., April 10, 1880.
Thomson, J. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 21, '80.
Thornburn, S. S. (B. Cov.), Pnt. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mo., April 1, '79.
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 18 mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thornton, T. H., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24 m., Nov. 1, 1879.
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 21 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Tucker, H. S. G. H. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 mos., April 23, '79.
Turner, G. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 18 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tweedie, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 17 mos., from July 25, '79.
Tyndal, A. H., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '79.
Vincent, R. H., 12 mos., Bom. Police, Feb. 2, 1880.
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., Jan. 27, '80.
Ward, W. E. (Bengal Gov.), Assam, 12 mo.
Ward, W., Punjab Police, 18 mos., July 17, 1880.
Warden, W., Bengal Customs, 12 mo., June 6, 1880.
Watt, G., Ben. Ed., 18 mo., July 24, '79.
Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 12 mos., June 5, '80.
Wood, T., State Railways, 12 months, Mar. 17, '80.
Watts, C. W. P. (Ben. C. v.), N.W.P., 15 mos., April 27, '80.
Waterfield, W. (Ben. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '80.
Webb, W., Bomb. y Educational, 7½ mos., Sept. 4, 1880.
Weidemann, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Bur. Com., 18 m., Oct. 15, '80.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 11, '80.
Weld, M. R. (Mad. Cov.) M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., Nov. 30, '79.
Wels, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 18 mos., March 31, 1880.
Wells, J. R., Pilot Service, 24 mos., August 5, 1880.
Whiteway, R. S. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Settl., 19 mo., April 7, '79.
White, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ajmere, 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
White, J., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 1, 1880.
Winter, H. E. (Bom. Cov.), 12 months, Oct. 23, '80.
Williams, G. M., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 1, '79.
Williams, H. C. (Bl. C.), Assam Com., 18 m., May 7, '80.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 5, '80.
Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 12 mo., June 5, 1880.
Woodward, H. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
Woodward, W. (Bo. Cov.), 14 mos., April 17, 1880.
Wood, W. C., Oudh Com., 21 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Wool, R., Bombay Dockyard, 12 mos., Feb. 17, '80.
Wordsworth, W. Bo. Educational, 12 mos., May 1, 1880.
Wyatt, J. C., P.W.D. Military Works, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPIAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bell, Rev. C. B. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (d. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
Bromhead, Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.
English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.
Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Horsburgh, Rev. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Jarbo, Rev. P. J. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14 mo., Sept. 19, '79.
Jones, R. W., 20 months, April 10, 1880.
Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.), 24 mos., Feb. 11, 1878.
Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.

Pen ny, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 12 mo., June 11, 1880.
 Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R. (B. E.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.
 Ramsey, Rev. A.
 Scoobell, Rev. J. F. (Bl.).
 Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
 Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 20, '79.
 Walford, Rev. C. (Bo.), 20 mos., April 1, 1880.
 Walker, Rev. A. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
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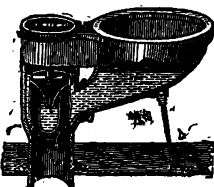
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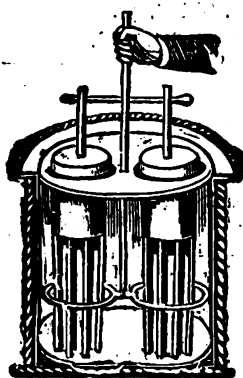
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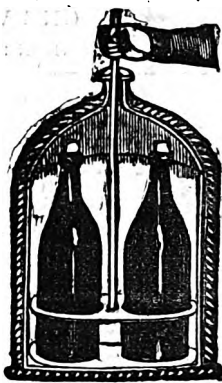
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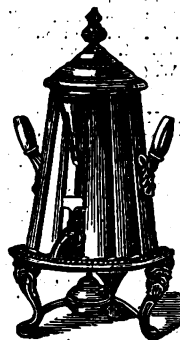
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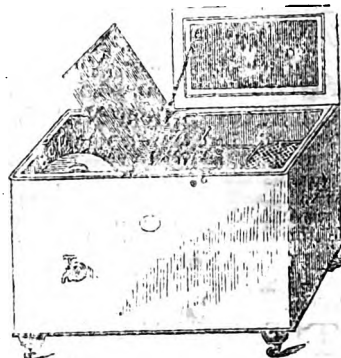
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VOL. XXXVIII.
No. 1,467.

LONDON, DEC. 8, 1880.

[PRICE 6D.]

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Notice is hereby given, that the Books for the Registration of Transfers will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, until FRIDAY, the 31st day of December instant, both days inclusive, in order that the Warrants may be prepared for the distribution of the Interest on the 31st instant.

By Order of the Board.

E. H. SMITH, Secretary.

44, Gresham-street, London, E.C., Dec. 6, 1880.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, an Address will be delivered on the EFFECT OF WESTERN EDUCATION on the NATIVES of INDIA, by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., in the Hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Strand. (By kind permission of the Council.) Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., Q.C., will take the Chair at eight o'clock.

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"The Retention of Candahar and the Defence of the North West Frontier" is the subject of a Paper to be read by Lieut. Colonel JAMES BROWNE, R.E., C.S.I., at the next Meeting of the East India Association, to be held on WEDNESDAY, December 16, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The Chair will be taken at 2.30 p.m. by General Sir ALEXANDER TAYLOR, R.E., K.C.B.

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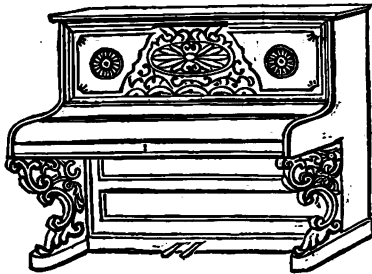
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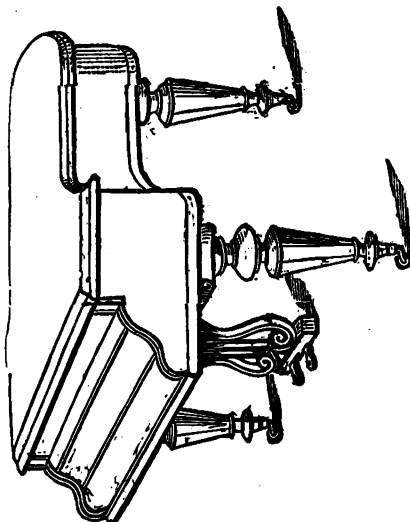
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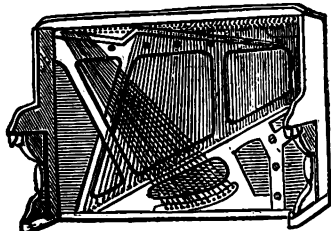
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SHORT GRAND PIANOS,
SIX FEET LONG, IN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD
OR WALNUT CASES,



Are considered by all who have heard them to combine a
greater amount and resonance of tone, consistent with
adaptability of size, shape, and elegance of appearance than
those of any other manufacturer.

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It being considered by some competent judges that the
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with great advantage, Messrs. Kirkman and Son are now
manufacturing both Grand and Cottage Pianos on this
principle, the latter having the plain Sticker Action, which
is not the case with Pianos of this class manufactured by
other makers; in fact, the extreme simplicity of the action
used by Messrs. Kirkman and Son in all their Pianos
render them eminently suitable for exportation to the
Colonies, where skilled workmen are few and far between.
All useless checks and complications are carefully avoided,
thus enabling any tuner, with however superficial a know-
ledge of the business, to regulate them or repair any damage
they may sustain.

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Have a reputation extending over nearly a Century and a
Half.

There are now in the possession of the house Harpsi-
chords and Virginals dated 1758 and 1778, manufactured by
Jacobus and Abraham Kirkman.

The present members of the firm beg to call the attention
of shippers and exporters to the fact that in ordering of
this house they are dealing with a firm who manufacture on
principles derived from experience of this almost unprece-
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Have at present a Fine Selection at their Extensive Show
Rooms in Soho-square.

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA

of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.
The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly
digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,
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Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all
palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the
strength of Cocoa THICKENED YET WEAKENED with Arrow-
root, Starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such
Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to
a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible
cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer
Chocolate is prohibited.

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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 18:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were
also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be
supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some
quinine and Cocker's Pills, the latter a most invaluable
medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of
Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact,
the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of
an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines,
when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,
who passed through the same district many months after-
wards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had
not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a
theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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THE OLDEST
PATENT MEDICINE.

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confidently recommended as a simple but
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are
with justice called the "Natural Strength-
ener of the Human Stomach." Act as a
powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are
mild in their operation and safe under any
circumstances.

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borne testimony to by thousands who have
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"NORTON'S PILLS" and do not be per-
suaded to purchase an imitation

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THESE FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,
act soothingly on the LIVER and STOMACH,
giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOUR to these
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. Are wonder-
fully efficacious in all ailments incidental to
FEMALES, and in cases of WEAKNESS and
DEBILITY, a powerful invigorator of the system,

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 20; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 18; Calcutta, Nov. 17.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Nov. 9 state that in Madras there was general rain; the harvest is in progress, with an average yield; prospects are satisfactory. In Bombay there was slight rain in Hyderabad, Karwar, and Kaladgi, but none elsewhere. The kharif crops are being out and spring crops are doing well. Very little rain fell in Bengal during the week; prospects throughout the Lower Provinces remain very favourable, except in Sarun and Chumparun where rice on high lands is suffering from want of rain. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been clear, and rain, as before, is wanted in the Rae Bareilly, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapur, and part of the Jhansi districts. In the two first of these districts there is still some distress; but it has not yet been necessary to open public relief works in Rae Bareilly. The kharif outturn in that district and in Partabgarh, Jhansi, and Aligarh is below average. In Cawnpore and Sitapur it has been poor. Elsewhere the spring crops which were sown have germinated well and prospects are fair. In the Punjab there was no rain, and it is now required in several districts to enable the spring crops to be sown. In the Central Provinces there was slight rain only in Raipur and Sambalpur; prospects continue good. In Burma also little rain has fallen; the condition of the crops remains satisfactory, but more rain would do much good. In Assam and the other provinces and States agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory. Prospects throughout the Empire are on the whole good, except in parts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh. In Northern India much depends on the usual winter rain.

THE health reports for the same week are as follow :—
Bombay: Fever generally prevalent in Karaohi and part of Hyderabad (Sind), also in Baroda and Rajkot; decreasing in Ahmedabad. Bengal: Fever prevalent in Purneah, 24-Pergunnahs, and Burdwan; disappearing in Rungpore. North West Provinces and Oudh: Excepting slight cholera at Fyzabad, general health good. Punjab: Slight fever prevalent in Rawul Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan; health of province generally good. Central Provinces: Fever prevalent in Raipur, abated in Jubbulpur. British Burma: Cholera somewhat prevalent in Pegu, small-pox in Bassein town, public health otherwise good. Assam: Healthy. Mysor and Coorg: Health good. Central India States: Fever prevalent in Manipur. Rajputana: Health good.

THE official weather and crop reports for the week ending Nov. 30 describe the prospects throughout the Empire as, on the whole, good. The grounds for anxiety at one time felt in regard to certain parts of the North West Provinces and Oudh are for the present removed. No rain fell during the week in those provinces, but the winter sowing is being pushed on and the prospects are fairly favourable. Food is plentiful and cheap. The markets are well supplied. In Rae Bareilly, the worst district, the sowings will go on for another fortnight. The timely rain of Nov. 20, the large advances for wells and seeds, and the co-operation of the landlords have had a marked effect in securing sowing and checking the distress. Labour is still in demand, but the prices are rising slightly. No relief works, however, will be necessary, at all events before the end of the month. Throughout Lower Bengal the harvest will probably be considerably above the average.

KANDAHAR telegrams state that, although Ayub's position

at Herat is becoming desperate, he has been invited to march on Cabul, and make the Ameer captive. The authority of the latter does not extend south of Ghuzni. The *Times* telegram says :—

"All the news from Herat points to a strong and growing combination against Ayub Khan and the Barakzais generally on the part of the powerful tribes north and east of the city, supported by two, at least, of the Durani clans, the Alikozais and Ishakzais. It will be remembered that when he left Herat for Kandahar he placed the city in charge of the Jamshidi chief, Zalantush Khan, whose sister he has married, and whose father, Khan Agha, had been in confinement at Cabul for some years. This duty Zalantush faithfully performed, and repulsed an attack by the Alikozais in August; but Ayub Khan's disastrous defeat, added to the oppression exercised in his name since his return, has alienated the tribes from him, and Zalantush Khan and the other chiefs have now left Herat and retired to their mountains. Khan Agha came down from Cabul with General Roberts and went on to Herat about six weeks ago, but, instead of joining his son-in-law, Ayub stopped short at Taiwara, ordered his son to leave Herat, and sent into Kandahar to say that he found Ayub's tyranny had made him so unpopular that it was impossible to avoid joining the party against him. It now seems likely that Ayub may at any moment be forced to seek an asylum in Persia for a second time. Who may replace him it is difficult to say, but it is not likely to be a Barakzai, by whose misrule Herat has been reduced so low. All is quiet here. General Hume arrived on the 29th ult., and the next day General Phayre left for Quetta, where he remains for the present in charge of the line of communications. The health of the troops is very good, with the exception of the 11th Foot, which has furnished nearly half the hospital patients. The Sirdar Shere Ali Khan leaves about the 15th inst., taking with him his four wives and numerous offspring."

THE *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Allahabad stating that the Viceroy arrived there yesterday on his way to Calcutta, suffering from fever, due to over exertion in Bombay. He is in a weak state and is likely to be detained for several days.

THE special of the *Times of India* writes that :—

"Everyone who comes in contact with the Viceroy is full of praise as to his unaffected manners, his geniality and kindness of heart. There is no rigidity at his Court, or pompous assertion of superiority, but a sterling happy look, as much as to say, with Mark Tapley, there is no credit in being jolly here. Every member of his staff is quite at ease, and he has a joke for the most subordinate member of his staff, and, I believe, is beloved by all of them."

A good deal has been said about the Maharaja of Kashmir having fallen out of the procession on the Governor General's entry to Lahore, although set down in the programme as a part of it. The simple explanation as given by the *Pioneer* is that his Highness demurred to being placed in the rear of the cavalry escort, which was to follow immediately behind the Viceroy, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Commander in Chief, and to herd with the smaller chiefs; and as there was no precedent to guide a decision, and no time to discuss it, Kashmir was allowed to take to his carriage.

THE Indian journals mention that reports have been received that the tribes about Gilgit are in revolt. Major Biddulph, with some 700 troops belonging to the Kashmir Maharaja, is checking their advance. Should he have to retire it is feared the rising will become general. The object of the rebels is to throw off allegiance to Kashmir. The *Times of India* had not received confirmation of these reports up to the time of going to press.

MR. T. C. HOPE, who is now in England on leave, has been appointed a provisional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

It is probable that Col. Bradford, C.S.I., will succeed Sir R. Meade as Resident at Hyderabad, and Mr. J. B. Lyall, financial commissioner in the Punjab, be appointed Resident at Baroda when Mr. Melvill retires in March next.

LIEUT. H. O. WEARE, 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, who was severely injured by a fall from his horse at Lahore Races, died on Nov. 16.

A GENERAL court-martial has been ordered to assemble at

Aden for the trial of an officer on charges in connection with the accounts of his battery.

ON Dec. 1 the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Louis Stewart Jackson, Esq., C.I.E., late a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal.

It has been notified that the defeat of Ayub Khan by Sir F. Roberts on Sept. 1 will henceforth be officially described as the Battle of Kandahar. The *Gazette* containing the Afghan war honours is expected about Christmas.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY was to leave Simla yesterday and travel by easy stages to Bombay, whence he sails for England on Christmas day.

COL. CHESNEY, the newly appointed military secretary, arrived at Bombay on Wednesday, and at once assumed his office. His predecessor, Col. Allan Johnson, leaves India on Dec. 18.

THE Government of India have requested the Indian chambers of commerce to furnish their opinions as to the inauguration of the telephone system in India. This request is based on the application of the Bell Telephone Company, London, for permission to work the Edison and Bell system in India.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State for India has been published acknowledging the report of the Law Commission. After praising their zeal and ability the despatch proceeds to express the decision of the Secretary of State with regard to the practical measures recommended. These are the laws relating, respectively, to negotiable instruments, to the subject dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill, to trusts, to alluvion, to easements, and to master and servant:—

"I am of opinion that in the case of the bills relating to negotiable instruments, transfer of property, and alluvion which have already been introduced into the Legislative Council and referred to select committees, the report of the Law Commissioners should be communicated to the several committees, which might then proceed to report upon the measures in the usual course. As to the remainder of the drafts, which have not yet been introduced into the Legislature, I shall not object, if you so decide, to their introduction, in order that the select committees, to which they will in ordinary course be referred, may, with the commissioners' report before them, proceed to report upon the bills. I also request that all the bills referred to in this despatch, as settled by the committees, may be retranslated and recirculated in India, and be submitted to me with the reports of the committees before any further steps are taken regarding them.—I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis, your lordship's most obedient humble servant."

THE deaths are announced of two well-known natives of Western India—Mr. Nundram Sunderjee Naik, contractor, of Puna, and Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, a wealthy millowner of Bombay.

THE Kandahar correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* states that, with reference to the relief of the three Bombay regiments there by three from Bengal, it may be as well to state that the reason lies, not in the supposed inefficiency of the former, but because the Bombay commander in chief, anxious at the number of regiments absent from the Presidency, had requested that as many of them as might be possible should be relieved.

THE Rampa Field Force will soon be a thing of the past, for the edict has gone forth that as soon as the force dwindles down to one regiment of Native Infantry Brigadier General Buck is to revert to his regiment, the 20th N.I. As active steps are being taken to relieve all military by police, it will not be long ere the protection of the Rampa district is solely left to the charge of Mr. Sweet's "belted knights."

THE tenders for £3,500,000 India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock were opened yesterday at the Bank of England. The applications amounted to about £14,500,000 at prices varying from £98, the minimum, to £104 5s. per cent. Tenders at £103 12s. per cent. will receive about 71 per

cent. of the amount applied for; those above that price in full. This is an instructive comment on the "Bankrupt India" school of pamphleteers.

THE returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the first six months of the financial year show the value of merchandise imported at Rs.24,43,23,254, of merchandise exported at Rs.34,56,75,733. These figures, for the corresponding period last year, were respectively Rs.17,93,28,398, and Rs.30,53,10,662. The gross amount of import duty was Rs.2,11,74,802, as against Rs.2,01,25,418, and of export duty Rs.28,86,613, as against Rs.25,17,804.

DURING September the value of coin and bullion received in the Indian mints was as follows:—Calcutta, Rs.25,39,640; Bombay, Rs.36,59,891, making a total of Rs.61,99,531. During the half-year the mints received:—Calcutta, Rs.78,63,513; Bombay, Rs.2,17,70,547. The total for both mints was Rs.2,96,34,060. During September the Calcutta mint coined Rs.23,14,441; and the Bombay mint Rs.38,99,370; or a total for the month of Rs.62,13,811. This was below the demand, as the introduction of the Indian rupee into Goa has been postponed in consequence of the Bombay mint not having met the demands upon it. During the six months the total coinage at Calcutta was Rs.75,97,793; and of Bombay Rs.2,35,96,000. The total for both mints was, therefore, Rs.3,11,93,793; the monthly average being Rs.51,98,998.

THE value of gold imported into India since the year 1846-47 is upwards of one hundred millions sterling, while the exports have not been more than nine millions. What has become of the difference? It cannot all have been made up into ornaments.

CALCUTTA absorbs 44.04 per cent. of the whole trade of India; Bombay, 37.22; Rangoon, 5.76; Madras, 4.55; Karachi, 1.42. The trade at any one of the other Indian ports does not reach 1 per cent. of the total trade of the country.

FURTHER proofs of the present healthy state of the trade and navigation of India are afforded by the accounts for September, compiled by the Statistical Branch of the Financial Department and published by order of the Governor General in Council. Improvement is shown under most heads, but the greatest increase has been in the foreign import trade, the value of the merchandise, exclusive of Government stores, having risen from Rs.2,54,67,158 in the corresponding month of 1878 to Rs.4,48,46,033. Including Government stores and private treasure the total imports for the month amount to upwards of five crores sixty-six lakhs, against four crores fifty-eight lakhs in September, 1879, and three crores one lakh in September, 1878. The figures relating to the export trade are somewhat lower than those for September, 1879, but in the six months—April to September—there is a marked increase. Among the imports of the month were 691 horses from Australia; 2,500lb. of common gunpowder (excluding Government supplies); 7,045lb. of sporting powder; fourteen thousand and some odd pounds of real corals from Italy and five pounds from other countries; 1,182lb. of beads and false pearls; 20,040lb. of unmanufactured ivory; and five lakhs Rs.42,000 worth of jewellery, principally consisting of precious stones and pearls unset. Turning to the exports we find that only 9,465 living animals—what they are is not specified—were shipped from India, as against 14,002 in September of the previous year. Under the heading of unmanufactured tobacco there is also a satisfactory increase. The quantity of that article exported to the United Kingdom, Austria, Italy, and other countries during the month was 1,780,419lb., against 351,268lb. in September, 1878.

THE amount collected on account of inland salt customs from April 1 to Oct. 15, 1880, was Rs.77,62,350, being 8 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1879-80.

A COMMISSION is to assemble at Calcutta during the cold-weather season to devise a scheme for simplifying the work of the Commissariat Department.

THE total number of visitors to the Indian Museum for the month of November was 7,318; the highest weekly number being 1,908, and the lowest 1,337. Since the opening on May 15, 120,982 persons have visited the collections.

IN an able pamphlet on the opium question Deputy Surgeon General Moore asserts that opium is injurious when taken in excess, but not more injurious than alcohol similarly used, and not injurious at all when taken in moderation. Revenue from opium is exactly as wrong as revenue from alcohol.

DURING the week ending Nov. 6 there were 260 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 31.15 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras during the same week there were 271 deaths, a death-rate of 36.5 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending Nov. 9 there were 392 deaths, the death-rate being 27.05 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Lieut. H. O. Weare, 9th Regiment; Mr. J. C. Winscom; Lieut. F. Mardak, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Mr. Nundram Sunderjee Naik; Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee; Mr. E. F. D. Dalrymple-Clerk; Mr. W. H. Jones, of the firm of R. Campbell and Co.

PROPOSED NEW ENACTMENTS.

THE Indian Trusts Bill and the Indian Easements Bill, which, it is proposed shall come into force on March 1, 1882, are published in the *Gazette of India*, together with the customary statements of objects and reasons. The latter bill is intended to form part of the Indian Civil Code, and, as Mr. Whitley Stokes explains, attempts to state, clearly and compactly, the rules relating to easements—that is to say, the rights which a man sometimes has over one piece of immovable property by reason of the ownership of another. The present statutory law is said to be defective, and three of the most experienced judges—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice (now Sir Louis) Jackson, and Mr. Justice Innes—have expressed their opinion that it is desirable to codify the law on the subject, which is now declared by the Chief Justice of Bombay “for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the mofussil and to the subordinate judges.”

THE Presidency Banks a few years ago were ordered not to cut and break any counterfeit or worn coin under the Indian Coinage Act, except that received by them on behalf of Government. On reconsideration, the President in Council, *i.e.*, Sir John Strachey, authorises the secretary and treasurer of each of the Presidency banks and the agent in charge of any of their branches, “to cut and break all counterfeit and light weight rupees and half rupees received by them in the course of business, and not only those received on behalf of Government.” His Honour in Council also authorises the secretary, manager, or other principal officer of the Agra Bank, (Limited), the Chartered Mercantile Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), the National Bank of India (Limited), the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Alliance Bank of Simla (Limited), the Simla Bank Corporation (Limited), the chairman, vice-chairman, or secretary of the Calcutta Port Improvement Commissioners, the Bombay Port Trustees, and the Rangoon Port Commissioners, and the chairman, vice-chairman president, vice-president, or secretary of the Presidency Municipalities to act under sec. 16 of the Indian Coinage Act 1870. Local Governments and Administrations may authorise any officer of any other municipality to whom it may be desirable to extend the power so to act.

GALLANTRY OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

A Calcutta telegram states that the *Gazette of India* contains a list of the native officers and men admitted to the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in General Roberts's action near Kandahar. Amongst them are Duffadar Burkut Ally, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, for charging, during the pursuit of the enemy, three Ghazis, armed with rifles and bayonets, who were attacking Lance Duffadar Maibooob Ally Kan, of the same regiment, killing one of them and saving the lance duffadar's life; Sepoy Chatar Sing, 23rd Pioneers, for leaping across a wet ditch in face of some forty of the enemy and bayoneting one of them; Naick Thurm Sing and Naick Soobah Sing, 24th Bengal Infantry, during the advance on the enemy's position, two mules carrying reserve ammunition having been shot down, these non-commissioned officers with great coolness, under a heavy artillery and musketry fire, unloaded the mules that were carrying the entrenching tools, transferred the ammunition to them, and

distributed the entrenching tools on other mules; Sepoy Maroof Sing, of the same regiment, for descending from the dandi in which, being wounded, he was being conveyed from the field and killing two out of four Ghazis who had rushed upon him and upon the kakars who were carrying him; Rifleman Mungal Joysee, 2nd Goorkhas, for attacking, with two other men of his regiment, a number of Ghazis who had taken up a position in a courtyard in the village of Sahibdad, killing some and driving the rest out, himself receiving two wounds in the encounter; Rifleman Bisram Thappa, 2nd Goorkhas, for singly attacking a number of Ghazis posted in a courtyard in a village, on which occasion he received a very severe wound; Jemadar Ala Sing 2nd Sikhs, for leading a charge on a band of Ghazis who had made a stand, cutting down one of them and showing a splendid example to the men.

A GALLANT PICQUET.

ON the night of Dec. 11 the picquet on the Sherderwaza ridge was attacked with such desperate fierceness that for a time we trembled for its fate. The hillside was lighted up as if fireflies were flitting across it, and the rude sungar our men had built as a defence against great odds was, in the darkness, a circle of fire, with little jets of flame spitting out perpetually, or a broader sheet as a volley was fired. I watched the hill from Sherpur till midnight, and still the sounds of rapid firing reached me. The little band of men had to bear the brunt of an attack which was made with unusual determination, the Afghans taunting the “Kafirs” that they would be served as Cavagnari had been. The only reply was a steadier aim and a quicker fire; by a lucky mistake there had been sufficient reserve Martini ammunition taken up to give each man 500 or 600 rounds. No help could possibly be sent; a small force would have been cut to pieces before the hill had been half climbed; a large force could not be spared, for General Baker's brigade was still twenty or thirty miles away up the Chardeh Valley, Sherpur was weakly guarded, and Macpherson was guarding the Cabul gorge with a small brigade. So all through the night and till daylight the picquet held its own, but the trial had been a trying one even to men accustomed to danger, and that night will be remembered by all who lived through it as one of keen anxiety. If the enemy had captured the Sherderwaza hill they could have cut Macpherson off from all communication with Sherpur, for with their numbers the other hills on the north of the Cabul gorge could have been held in strength. But it was not to be; the ridge remained in our hands when morning broke, and we owed its retention to the quiet self-possession and gallantry of the picquet which had held it so nobly.—*Pioneer*.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the above company was held yesterday at the offices, Coleman-street, E.C., under the presidency of the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, to consider the terms offered by the Secretary of State for India in Council for purchasing the company's undertaking. The Chairman explained the cause which had led up to the offer being made. On his appointment as chairman of the company, about a year ago, his opinion that the position of the company was unsatisfactory was confirmed by facts. He then referred to the origin of the undertaking and to the great anticipations which were at first held as to the prosperity which the company would enjoy. Those anticipations, however, had never been realised, and, so far as one could judge, they never would be by the company, placed as it was. They had very great obligations, which he particularised, and the guarantee under which the stockholders received 5 per cent. per annum was not permanent—in fact the Government could buy them up in eight years. Under all the circumstances of their position he urged them, on the part of his colleagues and himself, to accept the offer made, and, in conclusion, moved a resolution accepting the terms, which provided, *inter alia*, that, on the transfer being completed, the Secretary of State would for each £100 of the capital stock of the company pay £106, continuing up to the date of payment of the £106, but no longer; to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on each £100 of the company's stock; and in the redemption of the mortgage debenture debt due by the company would pay £75 for each £100 of principal of the mortgage debentures, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on each £75 from the 1st ult. until such amount of principal was paid. The £75 thus paid or to be received by the holders of the mortgage debt (on their giving up their securities) as in full discharge of all claims whatsoever by them against the company, and in full discharge of all claims (if any) against the Secretary of State. Mr. Hall seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS are the best.—*Argus*.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE IRRIGATION WORKS OF INDIA.*

THE want of such a work as Mr. Buckley has completed must have been often felt by those who were desirous of forming or correcting opinions on the much-debated question of the results attained by the irrigation works on which so much capital has been expended in India. To search through the long succession of reports and intricate tables of returns, or to collate the various and often contradictory statements made before parliamentary committees, has been the only resource of those who wanted to know the plain facts of the history of the various projects and works which have been undertaken as safeguards against the drought to which some parts of India particularly, and others periodically, are subject. Mr. Buckley has succeeded in producing a handy volume, neither bristling with a huge array of statistics nor wasting space on the never-ending controversies as to the relative merits of railways and canals, in which the respective opponents stand little chance of effecting any mutual result either of persuasion or conciliation. He has divided the irrigation works of India according to their provincial status and summarised the history and progress of each. Thus we can turn for information to the respective headings and learn all that is generally required to be known, whether in Madras, Bombay, Sind, Bengal, the North West Provinces, or the Punjab. Minor tank works, such as are found in Mysor, Rajputana, and British Burma, he omits. His main object is to assist his readers in arriving at a fair and unbiassed estimate of the financial results. Of the accuracy and concise completeness of his information we were able to give a proof in our article on the Madras Irrigation Company. All the details of construction which are of interest to the engineer are given in their due course and place. The origin and vicissitudes of the East Indian Irrigation, better known as the Orissa, Company, is given as fully as that of the sister company, which now, after so many more years of failure, is about to be transferred, after the example of the former, to the possession of the Indian Government. The Orissa canals are described as being restricted as to their distributaries until the Government see signs of increased demands for water on the part of the cultivators. The chapter on the eight reproductive works of the Presidency of Madras, which return $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their outlay to the Government, and are a lasting memorial of the skill and energy of the engineers who designed them, affords a bright contrast to the narratives of disappointment and unproductive enterprises. Mr. Buckley, after passing under comprehensive review the irrigation works in Bengal, sums up the results at present to be that the Orissa canals, the Midnapore canals, the Sone canals, and the Sarun and Hooghly schemes, which are nearly complete, with the exception of minor channels, command 1,503,000 acres, an area which would be rather more than doubled by the extensions proposed by Colonel Haig with the object of giving Bengal immunity from any repetition of the scarcity of 1873-74. Very interesting and precise details are given in succession of the irrigation works of the North West Provinces, which, Mr. Buckley says, protect from fear of famine one half the area, or 25,500 square miles, although they are not entirely and completely irrigated; and of the Punjab canals, which only protect 17,500 square miles out of 56,000. We could have wished that Mr. Buckley had found it consistent with his plan of treatment to include some information on the "reh," and the deleterious influences that the canal water is asserted to exert upon tea plantations, as we read not long ago in the correspondence of an Indian journal. But we presume that this would have trenchanted upon the agricultural interest too much, and have lain outside the engineering purview. The financial returns are dealt with in the same plain and simple method as that adopted with regard to the details. Mr. Buckley has industriously studied the statements and arguments, and no small amount of labour must have been undergone to enable him to present the reader with the brief and lucid statements contained in the last chapter, and he will carry with him those who have carefully followed him through his facts and figures, when he concludes thus—"That the time when the irrigation works will be no longer a charge on the revenues of India has been already reached is shown by the statement on page 186, for, taken together, the Indian irrigation works are actually bringing to the pocket of the Indian Government about 5 per cent. on their cost, that is about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than the Government pay for the capital they have borrowed to construct them. That great value may be attached to these works, viewed as insurances against famine, as means of bringing contentment, steady prosperity, and happiness to the people, is hardly a matter in which there can be any doubt." We have only to add that not the least useful portion of the work is a hydrographic map, with side lists of the rivers, their catchment basins and courses, and the irrigation canals, with their respective cost attached.

* "The Irrigation Works of India." By ROBERT B. BUCKLEY, Asst. M. Inst. C. E. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

DOROTHY COMPTON.*

THE preface to this novelette admits that the epoch of the '15 is well worn, and it might be added that now-a-days it were the work of a rival to the Wizard of the North to really awaken sympathetic interest in the mad efforts at rebellion which the adherents of the Stuarts from time to time repeated. In "Dorothy Compton" we have a great deal of history of a sort, and rather too many historical personages are introduced, although they have little or nothing to do with the plot. That is in itself simple. The heroine is a Yorkshire "White Rose," and has a lover, whom, of course, she converts to the Jacobite faith and sends forth to fight "pro rege." She has also a cousin lover who proves a traitor both to his cause and to his family, for whom his revenge works out a most tragical calamity. We are introduced to the last Earl of Derwentwater and his countess, and have a fairly graphic and spirited account of the defeat at Preston. The volume will do very well for a Christmas present.

* "Dorothy Compton." [By J. R. HENSLOWE. Kerby and Endean.

FAIRY TALES.*

MAJOR SECCOMBE narrates, in verse, that more than faintly recalls the Ingoldsby Legends, the adventures of Prince Hildebrand of Bangalore, and of the Princess Ida, the daughter of King Crusty Gruff. As a book telling in verse what others attempt to describe in prose, this volume should attain a popularity among young readers, who will not fail to find the numerous illustrations from the author's pencil of the greatest assistance in following Prince Hildebrand's fortunes in Fairy Land and in the service of Princess Ida's father. Major Seccombe has produced a book which answers all the requirements of juvenile readers, at the same time that it represents a handsome and attractive gift for this season of the year.

In her tasty volume Miss de Morgan goes far towards repeating the success of her previous composition "On a Pincushion," and Mr. Crane's graceful sketches contribute to the making this one of the most elegant Christmas giftbooks we have seen. The story of the marvellous necklace, which certainly is original, and to be original in the making of a fairy tale is fully as difficult as in more ambitious undertakings, will create great excitement among a youthful audience, although we cannot say that the other tales reach the same standard of excellence. The interest centres in the beautiful and wicked Princess Fiorimonde, and it is fortunate that its merit is sufficiently great to alone sustain the reputation of the whole volume. Walter Crane's drawings are, as usual, most excellent.

* "The Story of Prince Hildebrand and the Princess Ida." By Major T. S. SECCOMBE (illustrations). T. De La Rue and Co., London. "The Necklace of the Princess Fiorimonde, and other Stories." By MARY DE MORGAN; illustrated by WALTER CRANE. Macmillan and Co., London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICIAL ASSURANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Indian officials have frequently, of late years, proclaimed the expediency and justice of preparing the people of India to take a larger share in the administration of their country; and the Indian Legislative Councils and municipalities have been represented as steps successfully taken towards the introduction of self-government. Lord Northbrook, when addressing the students of Cooper's Hill College last summer, is reported to have said—"I am one of those who believe that the mission of England in India is to educate the people of India to enable them to govern themselves." Such assurances are treasured by our India fellow-subjects as tokens of our good will towards them; but what must be their feelings when they eventually find that these professions are not followed by any attempt on the part of those who make them to carry out the good intentions they proclaim; and that, on the contrary, measures are persistently taken, from time to time, to vitiate the character and nullify the apparent intention of the few institutions which have thus far been conceded to the people of India in the direction of self-government. Twenty years ago Parliament, when it passed the India Councils Act, admitting non-official members in the Legislative Councils, obviously intended to afford to the people the means of expressing through such members their feelings and opinions regarding the measures considered in those councils. The intention, however, was frustrated in the selection of the non-official members, some of whom were rulers of neighbouring States, and others, although British subjects and men possessed of wealth, were, in the majority of cases, by no means entitled to be considered as representatives of the people. The removal of the Legislative Council to Simla during the summer has also been availed of for the enactment of laws in the deliberation of which non-official members were not allowed to participate. Not content with these damaging restrictions, the Governor of Bombay has recently made

an appointment which has called forth the following pertinent remarks from a native paper :—"With very few honourable exceptions, nominations to the Legislative Council have hitherto been governed by the nominee's opulence alone. That was bad enough. But the present appointment shows that a worse principle of nomination is coming into vogue, viz., a mode of recognition by Government of the services of their officers."—(*Native Opinion*, Aug. 22.) The person appointed is a native official named Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, and the Governor, alluding to this nomination, said, in his opening address to the council—"I regard this council as affording a valuable opportunity for the unofficial members to represent the feelings of the people out of doors, and they have been selected, as far as possible, with a view to their representative character." These public utterances may mislead the people of England and create in this country a comforting belief that our Indian administration is based upon the highest principles; but can scarcely satisfy the people of India, whose hopes are thus periodically raised by generous expressions, only to be dashed to the ground soon afterwards by official action entirely inconsistent with official assurances. I will leave it to your readers to judge how far such a course is consistent with prudence and with national dignity.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Nov. 30.

J. DACOSTA.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

INDIAN ARMY PENSION RULES.

WE wish to-day to consider the subject of the pension rules for the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoy who make up what we commonly call our Native Army. Avoiding all technicalities, we shall briefly and plainly lay before our readers the facts of the case—and the facts are such that comment is well-nigh superfluous. A sepoy is enlisted for a period of thirty-two years, and unless he is broken down by sickness, or disabled by wounds, he cannot leave the army before this period has expired, unless he petitions Government for his discharge, in which event he forfeits all claim to pension. Now let us see the result of such rules. A sepoy has served for twenty-two or twenty-three years, let us suppose. He is still a strong, hearty man, with ten years' more work in him. But he wants to leave the service for one of the many reasons that influence men of his class. He may be the only survivor of his family, on whom the care of the few acres of land and the old homestead has thus devolved. Some one else has laid claims to this land, and a law suit is threatened. All who are conversant with the routine of life in a native regiment know how common such cases are, and what a deep and painful impression is produced on the mind of a sepoy as he contemplates the chance of the fields that have belonged to his family for generations passing into the possession of a stranger. Before this business cropped up he may have been a smart, intelligent man, clean and neat in appearance, and proud of his profession. Now everything is changed for him. The thought of his land absorbs all other ideas. He applies for furlough, but—as he knew before—none is due to him, and his request is refused. He perhaps asks for his discharge, but his commanding officer refuses to hear of such a thing, pointing out that this entails forfeiture of pension. But very likely the value of the few acres or bigas of land the sepoy is so anxious about is merely nominal, and he clings to them solely from that feeling of love of the land so strongly implanted in the peasantry of every nation in the world. If he returns to his village without a pension, of what avail has it been that he has served the Sirkar faithfully for more than twenty years! No, he can't go without his pension; but how is he to obtain it? He knows that if he were ill he would receive the coveted boon, and so he determines to feign sickness. He accordingly goes to the hospital, to the astonishment of the doctor, who very likely hardly knows him by sight. Being asked what ails him, he probably says rheumatism; and after he has been kept under observation for a day or two he is discharged as having nothing the matter with him. He is not to be thus easily put off, however. He goes to hospital again and again; and the doctor knowing him to be a man of good character, and respected in the regiment, begins to think he must have some mysterious disease. He loses flesh rapidly, partly because his mind is ill at ease about his land, but principally because he deliberately half-starves himself. When out of hospital he is slovenly in dress and careless on parade; when in hospital he is a perfect nuisance to the doctor. Everyone gets tired of him; and the end of it is that he is invalided out of the service, and gains by trickery and malingering the pension that should have been his by the right of long and faithful service. Let us be just in the matter, and say plainly that Government forces sepoy to lie and cheat in this way, and the latter must not be blamed for the sins of the former. Nor let us rush hastily to the conclusion that malingering is confined to the Indian Army, and that it may be safely attributed to some trickery supposed innate in the native character. Sir William Napier, the illustrious

historian of the Peninsular War, shows that under certain conditions British soldiers are more determined malingerers than their dusky comrades. Everyone knows how brief is the period that the British soldier of to-day has to serve with the colours, and that, at the end of that period, he passes, under certain conditions, into the reserve. But it is far different with his native comrade. His contract with Government is, practically speaking, for life. He can only get out of it, as we have seen, in a manner that not only degrades himself, but throws discredit on the Government he serves. And that Government is a great loser by its folly. Under the existing rules a sepoy pensioned is a sepoy lost to the State. Instead of forming able-bodied pensioners into a reserve they are allowed to draw their pensions in idleness and uselessness (so far as the State is concerned) for ten, twenty, and even thirty years. When there is a drain upon the Bombay Army we have to call upon Madras to lend us a few regiments for garrison duty, instead of calling out our own reserves. If forming reserves were a measure involving great practical difficulties, and necessitating the immediate expenditure of a vast sum of money, one can imagine the authorities shrinking from its introduction. But it is no such thing. The pension rates for sepoy at present are Rs. 4 a month if they are invalided before attaining thirty-two years' service; on the completion of thirty-two years with the colours they can claim seven rupees a month. What we would propose in the place of these rules, which are mere inducements to men to malingering, is that every able-bodied sepoy should on the completion of twenty years be drafted into a reserve for ten years on a pension of five rupees per mensem; sickly men and men unfit for the army should receive, as heretofore, a pension of four rupees a month, and their services dispensed with for good. When men had been ten years with the reserve they might be finally pensioned on six rupees a month, and no longer liable to be called upon to serve. We put forth this scheme in the merest outline, without the slightest pretension to completeness. We must have a reserve, and competent authorities can work out the details. If those authorities choose to persevere in a system of pensions which is unsatisfactory to the State, unsatisfactory to the pensioner, and burdensome to the taxpayer, they grievously fail in their duty to the interests committed to their charge.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE SILENCE BEYOND THE PASSES.

WE note that, even as far as the Press Commissioner's communications are concerned, communication would appear to have altogether ceased between Cabul and India. On the surface, this may not mean much, and the optimists may even go so far as to say that for Cabul to cease from troubling is a gain rather than otherwise. But if the question is regarded somewhat more thoughtfully it will at once occur to the mind that this singular cessation of intelligence must be due to one of two things. If Abdur Rahman has realised, as Mr. Griffin declared he had realised, the necessity of being friendly with the Power that placed him on the throne, he would, beyond question, keep himself in steady and regular communication with the Viceroy. It would not be, for instance, that popular opinion at Cabul was so strongly set against India as to compel him, out of deference to the popular wishes, to abstain from acts of friendliness, for his Government must be held responsible for the conduct of the population at Cabul, and to make such a confession as that would be only another way of declaring that he himself was forced into a semi-hostile position, because of the undisguised hostility of those over whom he is supposed to rule. It must be admitted that the Government of India could by no means pass over such an admission by the Ameer. It could not accept the professions of the prince as compensating for the open and admitted enmity of the people, and it would have to stand prepared to act at any moment as the enmity of the Cabulis might compel it. We see, therefore, that whilst prudence and policy dictated to the Ameer an open and regular communication with India, he has, for some reason, avoided pursuing the very course which, it is evident, Mr. Griffin expected him to follow. We may, therefore, accept it as a fact that the personal feelings of Ameer Abdur Rahman towards the Government of India are not of that friendly description which the Government has been led to anticipate. We also see that he could not place his own shortcomings upon the pressure placed upon him by his subjects. We have, therefore, to go further to find out a reason for the really remarkable silence he has exhibited. It has been reported that the followers of Mahomed Jan flocked into Cabul. These men are pledged to Ayub Khan, or Musa Jan, and it is just possible that the position of the Ameer is similar to the position of Shere Ali just after the death of Dost Mahomed, and that the party of Abdur Rahman himself, and the party, we will say, of Ayub Khan, are gathering up their strength for a conflict; and, after the Afghan manner, taking stock of the strength to be brought into the field on either side. No great political event can take place in Afghanistan without a very large amount of what we may call introductory intrigue and preliminary treachery. Men will shift backward and forward many times before making their choice as to which side they will fight for. Soldiers will

do the same, and this will go on until the shifting of men and chiefs has practically sifted out the antagonists, and also sifted out the districts which may support each side. When it is plain that Ghuzni represents one faction, and Cabul another; when Kohistan is on one side, and Logar on the other; when the men of Zurmat are arrayed against the men of Arghandeh—then the conflict will commence openly, and the parties come to blows. It may be, therefore, that at Cabul just now there is a sort of quiet underhand struggle, and a sifting out of parties, which may, at any moment, ripen into a repetition of that fatal civil war, which Sir John Lawrence had so often the opportunity of preventing, and which he just as often managed to perpetuate. But, then, if this be so, how is it that Abdur Rahman does not seek to strengthen his position by keeping the Government of India informed of his difficulties? He is quite able to comprehend that he has a claim of honour upon it, and if he has fallen into difficulties, and if he be threatened by the party which shut up General Roberts at Cabul, and General Primrose at Kandahar, it would seem that interest, policy, honour, friendship, and necessity all pointed in one direction, and that the direction by following which the Ameer would renew with the Government of India the alliance which Dost Mahomed found so profitable, and Shere Ali, at the end of the civil war, so useful. Against so many powerful reasons for keeping up a living connection with India, there can be only one reason of any active force to hold the Ameer back. But, then, that one reason is sufficient in itself to account for his conduct, and to even more than account for it. Our readers will remember, and it is important that they should remember these things, that Abdur Rahman deliberately twisted the meaning of Mr. Lepel Griffin's first letter to him in such a way as to convert it into an appeal to the pride and vanity of Afghans of all parties. They will also remember that he followed this up by an ostentatious coolness towards the English, that he would not attend Sir D. Stewart's durbar, would not enter the English camp, and would not allow the English officers to enter his own camp. He deferred to what may be called the more hostile feeling of the Afghans; in other words, he, from the outset, put himself forward as the exponent of the widest Afghan claims, and as the most effective head for Afghan purposes the Afghan State could secure. It is possible, and we think, indeed, very probable, that he has continued this policy, and that his coolness towards the Government of India is used as a proof to the Afghans of his thorough determination to win back the whole of the Afghan principality as it was under Dost Mahomed. This being so, his silence becomes a grave political matter, for, as he cannot stand without support, he can only withdraw himself from the countenance of the Government of India by seeking aid and counsel from the only other Power capable of rendering either one or the other.—*Indian Daily News*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.—The Behar Landholders' Association held an influential meeting on Nov. at 5 Bannipore. Delegates from all districts were present, and the Maharaja of Durbhunga presided. The following resolutions were carried:—First, that the provisions of the draft rent law prepared by the members of the rent commission vitally affect the proprietary interests of zemindars as guaranteed to them by the permanent settlement. Second, that the provisions of the bill do not fall within the original scope of the amendment which had been proposed to be made in the law of landlord and tenant, nor do they fall well within the power reserved to the Governor General, at the time of the permanent settlement, to enact laws for the protection and welfare of dependent talukdars and ryots; that while the advantages offered by the bill to the ryots are substantial and new, the advantages offered to the landlords are *nil*; that by no means can one be said to be equivalent to the other; that the bill, in fact, proposes a redistribution of property between landlord and tenant without compensating landlords for what is taken away from the sum of their rights. Third, under the present circumstances of the country, when tenants are daily awakening to a consciousness of their rights, and zemindars do not look with disfavour on the assertion of such rights as are vested in them by the present law, when there are manifest signs all round that the condition of the peasantry is daily improving in Behar as in Bengal, the zemindars of Behar justly look with apprehension to an unsettlement of present laws, and with it the destruction of customary tenures which have prevailed for generations in Behar. They are also apprehensive that special provisions for Behar are calculated to affect seriously the interests of agriculture. Fourth, that holding these views, the meeting unanimously resolves on the adoption of a memorial by the association to the Lieutenant Governor, as they think the draft bill open to criticisms made in a note prepared by the committee of the association, showing how the provisions of the bill are detrimental alike to the interests of landlord and tenant. They unanimously resolve to adopt the said note as part of the memorial. Fifth, that a committee, with power to add to their number, be appointed for each district in Behar, for obtaining signatures to the memorial,

which, when signed, should be sent to Government through the Behar Landholders' Association. Sixth, that the zemindars of Behar beg most respectfully to offer their hearty thanks to the president of the association, the Maharaja of Durbhunga.—*Pioneer*.

BREWERIES.—There are five breweries now working in the North Western Provinces, which during 1879 brewed something approaching in round numbers to half a million of gallons of beer and porter. This beer and porter has yielded no revenue to the Government, in fact the brewers themselves pay no fee for brewing the beer. Practically the whole of this liquor is consumed by Europeans, and as they are as a class able to pay a tax on luxury the local Government has before it a proposal to tax the beer and porter brewed in these provinces. The matter did on a previous occasion come up before Government, but that was when the industry was in its infancy, and when, therefore, some little protection was defensible. But these breweries have now passed out of that stage, and, as English beer pays a customs duty of one anna a gallon, *prima facie* there would seem no reason why beer brewed in the North West Provinces should not pay at least the same as an excise duty. It is not unlikely that we shall shortly hear of special legislation being applied for to carry out the orders of Government. Had this small gallon duty been collected last year some Rs.27,900 would have been added to our provincial excise funds, exclusive of license fees.—*Indian Herald*.

DESCRIPTIONS OF DESERTERS.—Deserters from the army, whether European or native, will in future find their chances of escape considerably curtailed. The Commander in Chief has just directed that telegraphic information of the desertion of any soldier or sepoy should at once be made by the commanding officers of the regiments to which the deserters belong to the police authorities on the various lines of railway. These reports should give full particulars necessary for identification of the deserter, and should be sent to the police officers at Lahore, Bombay, Howrah, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Ghazeeabad, Toondla, and Jeypore.—*Ibid*.

NEW COMMANDERS OF BRIGADES.—Col. R. Blair, at present commanding the 3rd Native Infantry at Khilat, and Col. C. H. Palliser, C.B., commanding the 10th Bengal Lancers at Kohat, are to be appointed to the command of brigades in Bengal. Col. Blair entered the service in 1855 and was posted to the late 32nd M.N.I. May 7. His war services are as follow:—Sontha campaign, 1856; Mutiny, 1857-9, including Bundelkhand campaign, under Brigadier Wheeler (medal). Col. C. H. Palliser entered the army in June, 1847, and the record of his war services is still longer. It says:—“Was wounded in an engagement with Sheoranees on Derajat Frontier (Punjab) March 14, 1853; mentioned in despatch (medal); served Mutiny campaign of 1857-58; with advance column under Major Renaud from Allahabad towards Cawnpore (wounded July 2); commanded Irregular Cavalry in action of Futtehpore, July 12; with Barrow's Volunteer Cavalry (in command of right troop) in actions of Munglewar, Alumbagh, and first relief of Lucknow, Sept. 25 (wounded—horses shot); defence of Lucknow till second relief by Sir Colin Campbell; with Sir James Outram's Division at Alumbagh from November, 1857, to March, 1858, including actions of Gahalee, &c.; capture of Lucknow; with Hodson's Horse at reoccupation of Fyzabad; crossing of Goomtee at Sultanpore under Sir James Hope Grant; commanded 1st Regt. H.H. at Danodpore, and in repulse and pursuit of rebels at Khandoo Nuddee (dangerously wounded), Oct. 26, 1858; mentioned in despatches (medal and two clasps); brevet of major; a year's service for defence of Lucknow; commanded 10th Bengal Cavalry Lancers (2nd Hodson's Horse) in Abyssinian expedition; mentioned in despatches (medal); brevet of lieutenant colonel.—*Englishman*.

THE DERA DUN RAILWAY.—We hear from Masuri that, at a meeting of the provisional committee of the Dera Dun Railway, held there Nov. 1, and presided over, in the absence of Mr. Ross, the chairman, by Mr. H. Dear, it was announced that the total of the subscription list had reached Rs.2,66,000. As the total of subscriptions towards the Bareilly and Kumaon Railway, as announced at the last meeting of its promoters, is only Rs.2,09,000, it is difficult to see why the launching of the Dun Railway scheme should not also soon come off. In the prospectus of the former scheme we find the total net profit on the twenty-four lakhs required estimated at Rs.1,73,000, or 7 1/2 per cent. In the prospectus of the Dun scheme Rs.2,52,133 are given as the net profit on thirty-five lakhs, which also is 7 1/2 per cent., but the two estimates are made up very differently. The Kumaon promoters include in their income an annual subsidy of Rs.40,000 from Government. Were a similar sum added to the Dun Railway net receipts this would amount to Rs.2,92,133, and the rate of profit would be 8 3/4 per cent. Again, the working expenses of the Kumaon line are put at not exceeding Rs.1,00,000, which is 32 2/3 per cent. on the net income, less the Rs.40,000 subsidy. This is as low a rate as the East Indian Railway has yet attained to, and that is, we believe, the lowest in the world. The explanation is simple, being that “the cost of working the line bears a low percentage to the income owing to the necessarily high fares and rates sanctioned, the subsidies, and the low cost of fuel.” The working expenses of the Dun Railway, on the other hand, are taken at 60 per cent. of the gross receipts, excluding the Rs.40,000 subsidy, which has been as yet asked for only conditionally on there being a deficiency below 5 per cent. of net returns, but if they were taken

at only 32·2 per cent. the remaining profit would be 12·18 per cent. on thirty-five lakhs.—*Ibid.*

THE INLAND TRADE OF BRITISH BURMA.—The total value of the inland trade of Burma for the year 1879-80 shows a falling off from that of the previous year of £198,334, the totals for the two years being, for 1878-79, £4,061,740, and for 1879-80, £3,863,406. The falling off in the trade is thus officially explained:—"The decrease in the imports and exports by the Irrawaddy was caused in the one case, mainly, by the diminished yield of grain and pulse in Upper Burma, where unusually high rises of the river destroyed the crops, and, in the other, by the bountiful rice harvests there, owing to which there was less demand than in previous seasons for supplies of grain from our territory. The unsatisfactory state of our relations with the Mandalay Government had also an injurious effect on trade. For a time, so great was the sense of insecurity and distrust that shipments to Mandalay all but entirely ceased. This feeling gradually subsided, and towards the close of the year an active trade sprang up. On the Sittang the imports fell off by one-third of the value of those in the previous year. The decrease occurs chiefly under the heads of 'cattle' and 'timber.' Prices for both in our territory were unremunerative. The value of timber was affected by the large importations of the previous year. At the same time there is little doubt that supplies are diminishing, owing to excessive exploitation of the forests in past years. The value of the export trade has gone steadily down for the past three years. No special remark is needed in regard to the Arakan land trade, which is carried on in the Kyoub-phyoo district. It is not very large, but seems to be increasing, and is probably little subject to disturbing influences. Various reasons are put forward for the decline in the Pegu land trade, such as the disturbed state of the county, the prevalence of smallpox, and the increased obstructiveness and dishonesty of the King's officials, who appear to have interfered actively with travellers. On the Tenasserim land routes there is a general increase in the value of goods imported, while, except in the case of Tavoy, exports have fallen away everywhere—notably in Salween. Attempts are made to account for the falling off, but no satisfactory explanation has been furnished. Cattle were brought in *via* Kaw-ka-rake from Siam to twice the value of the stock imported in 1878-79. The discovery of sapphire mines in Siam led to large importations of precious stones into the Tavoy district, in the general import trade of which, on the other hand, there was a decrease." The article of import which is, perhaps, of most interest to us in Calcutta is the well-known Burma pony. The number of these imported largely increased during the year, the shan dealers having brought down 1,954 ponies, valued at £11,003, as compared with 638 valued at £6,656 in the previous year. The average price paid for these at Rangoon is from ten to fifteen pounds, but they command a much higher price in Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

THE TEA CULTIVATION.—The Bengal Government has appointed a committee to consider the vexed question of the importation of labour for the tea cultivation in Assam. The committee consists of Mr. Mackenzie, Civil Service, president; Messrs Macaulay, Civil Service, Browne, Inglis, and Wilson, merchants, and Mr. Aitchison, tea planter, members; with Mr. Hare, secretary to the Assam Government, as secretary. The syndicate established in Calcutta some months ago for the purpose of introducing Indian teas to the Australian markets have received a highly favourable report from their agent at Melbourne. The first consignment of Assam and Darjiling teas fetched good prices, and hopes are entertained that a new and profitable outlet for the tea industry may be opened in the Australian colonies.—*Times Telegram.*

THE MIGRATION FROM SIMLA.—The Government offices, which were closed at Simla three weeks ago, were reopened at Calcutta on Monday last, and all the officials are now there except the President of the Council and the Foreign and Military Secretaries.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 25,000 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closes steady at £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for rice or wheat, £2 15s. for jute, £3 2s. 6d. for hides, £3 5s. to £3 10s. for tea, &c. For London *via* Cape: Rice or wheat at £2 3s. 9d. and £2 6s. 3d., linseed at £2 15s., jute at £2 12s. 6d., poppy at £3. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Rice or wheat, £3 nominal; oils and measurement, £3 5s. to £3 10s. nominal. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Wheat, £2 10s.; oil, £3; linseed, £2 15s.; and jute, £2 10s. For Dundee *via* Suez Canal: There is no demand.—*Englishman.*

LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—At the meeting on behalf of the Patriotic Fund held at Lahore, under the presidency of Sir R. Egerton, a letter was read from Sir Donald Stewart stating that donations to the amount of over Rs.3,22,000 have already been placed at the disposal of the Central Committee, and it was believed that subscriptions amounting to nearly a third of this sum had been raised independently in the Bombay Presidency. Sir R. Egerton said since that letter was sent he had received intimation from the rulers of the following native States of their desire to contribute the following sums:—H.H. the Maharaja of Puttiala, Rs.1,00,000; H.H. the Raja of Jhind, Rs.50,000; H.H. the Raja of Nubha, Rs.50,000. A further sum of ten

thousand rupees was collected before the meeting separated.—*Times of India.*

A NEW C.S.I.—The dignity of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was conferred upon Maharaja Partab Sing, one of the numerous brothers and at the same time the nominal Prime Minister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, or Marwar, by the political agent for the Western States of Rajputana on the evening of the 10th ult., in big durbar, convened in honour of the occasion, on the lawn of the Jodhpur Residency. He attended Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission from the late Viceroy, the rebuff administered to which, under orders issued by Shere Ali Khan at Ali Musjid, precipitated the first of our two recent Afghan wars.—*Times of India.*

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.—On Nov. 3 there was a large gathering of European and native gentlemen in the Town-hall, Benares, to witness the unveiling of the portrait of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.; H.H. the Maharaja of Benares was in the chair. Dr. Lazarus, the hon. secretary to the Vizianagram Memorial Fund, mentioned that the operations of that evening were the result of a public meeting held in the Town-hall on July 11, 1879, when it was resolved "that, with a view to perpetuate the memory of the deceased Maharaja, subscriptions be raised to cover the expense of a life-size portrait of his Highness to be placed in the Town-hall, Benares, which Town-hall was the gift of his Highness to the city." He further added that, in accordance with the above resolutions, subscriptions were invited, and resulted in the collection of \$3,140-2-3, which sum was spent on the portrait. Other speeches followed, in which the excellent qualities of the late Maharaja were extolled; and, as a finale to the proceedings, the Maharaja of Benares pulled a string, the muslin covering the portrait fell away, and the portrait of his Highness the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., was disclosed. The portrait is life-size, and a very good representation of the defunct Prince. It is the work of Mr. William White of Calcutta. Among the subscribers were several native chiefs, Lord Napier of Magdala, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Ormonde, Sir Frederick Haines, and Sir Neville Chamberlain.—*Times of India.*

THE RANGOON COMMISSARIAT PROSECUTIONS.—The special court gave its decision in the Vya Poory Moodliar case on the 12th. This is the last of the commissariat prosecutions, and the judges differing in opinion the case has been referred to the High Court of Calcutta. Mr. Allen, additional recorder, resumes his post as Government Advocate.—*Times of India.*

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Cawnpore, Oct. 17, Driver James Donnelly, O Battery 5th Brigade R.A., and Private W. Shaw, 2-6th, were convicted of insubordination with violence, and sentenced to 730 days imprisonment with hard labour. At Morar Driver W. Cheetham, C-C R.H.A., was convicted, on Oct. 23, of insubordination and violence, and sentenced to 672 days' imprisonment. At Lucknow, on Oct. 13, Private Leary, 33rd Regiment, was convicted of drunkenness and an assault on a colour sergeant, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—*Pioneer.*

NAINI TAL.—The full report of the committee recommends numerous measures of precaution. Garden and cultivated terraces are to be absolutely prohibited, as also all building and excavations on the southern slope of the Sher-ka-dunda hill. No buildings, drains, or walls are to be constructed without official permission. The construction of walls, channels, and the other precautionary measures will, it is believed, be sufficient to save the station from further damage; but to ensure success they must be carried out promptly, carefully, and completely: and the committee would lay special stress on the necessity for commencing work at once, so that the more urgently needed portion may be completed by next rains. The cost of these works will be heavy, but they must either be carried out or the value of property in the settlement will be seriously depreciated. At present it is difficult to estimate the cost with accuracy, but it will be at least two lakhs of rupees. The municipality are quite unable to find this amount, and it will be necessary for them to apply to Government for assistance. The capital sunk in the station in buildings alone, exclusive of bazaars, is upwards of twenty-five lakhs, of which four lakhs are in Government property. The whole of this large sum will be depreciated, and much of it entirely lost, unless Government steps in to aid in saving the station from destruction. The committee do not feel called upon to discuss the form which the assistance from Government should take; but would suggest that the amount be lent by Government to the municipality at 4½ per cent.—*Pioneer.*

RANGOON NEWS.—The King of Burma has sent the second of his steamers down the river and no further tidings of disturbance have reached us. The thirty Burmese refugees in Rangoon itself, supported by the British Government, are subjects for local grievance, as they receive pensions ranging from 150 rupees to ten rupees a month each, charged of course to the province. The Limbia Prince receives 150 rupees per mensem, and some of the Burmese ladies Rs.50 to Rs.80 a month. Nyoun Yan, as you doubtless know, receives Rs.1,200 a month, and Nyoun Oke previous to his last exploit, was in receipt of the same sum.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MYSOR.—Mr. Gordon, the Chief Commissioner of Mysor, has arrived in Calcutta with the object of discussing with the Viceroy various questions connected with the handing over the Government of that State to the Maharaja on his attaining his majority next March.—*Times Telegram*.

THE GOVERNOR.—The Duke of Buckingham and the Ladies Grenville were entertained at a farewell dinner on Monday week by the leading members of the Mahomedan community of Madras. Muzool Dowlah Bahadoor, son-in-law of the Prince of Arcot, was in the chair. The Duke, replying to the toast of his health, said he hoped soon to hear that the Mahomedans had qualified themselves for taking a large share in the administration of the country.—*Times Telegram*.

THE MADRAS FAIR.—The Madras fair is not to be dropped this year. Capt. J. H. Taylor, the master attendant, invites all gentlemen who are interested in making arrangements for a fair during the coming Christmas season to attend a meeting to be held at seven a.m. on Monday, the 15th inst., at the house of Mr. A. M. Saunders. We have no doubt that Capt. Taylor's invite will be largely responded to, as the feeling is very widely prevalent that it would be well to make the fair a regular institution; and the names of Capt. Taylor and Mr. Saunders are a sufficient guarantee that the next fair, if taken in hand by them, will be a great success.—*Madras Mail*.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—It is rumoured that a camp of exercise will be held next month at Arconum, in which the Madras volunteers will take part.—*Times of India*.

THE LATE MR. J. C. WINSOM.—We regret to learn of the sudden death at Calicut, on the morning of the 8th inst., of Mr. J. C. Winsom, the deputy collector of Malabar. He was for some years in the Bank of Madras, and represented that institution in the capacity of agent at Cochín until he was offered a more remunerative appointment as agent at Mauritius of the Royal Bank of India. He proceeded to Port Louis and returned to India on the collapse of the Royal. Shortly afterwards he was admitted in 1869 into the Uncovenanted Civil Service, as deputy collector, and was posted to Coimbatore, whence he was transferred to Calicut in 1877.—*Madras Mail*.

ANOTHER SHARE MANIA.—Speculation in gold shares is raging in Madras, and prices are up fully 50 per cent. in some cases, and even more than that in others. Of course, sales are brisk, and the brokers are having a good time of it. But there is as yet no proof, so far as we are aware, that there is any real ground for believing that the "mines" must all prove extremely remunerative. However, those who have a little superfluous cash to spare, and are inclined for a little mild excitement, are probably wise to invest in the lottery. They may draw a blank, or if they retain their shares they may gain nothing, but they may obtain good returns if they be wise enough to sell while the "fever" is at its height. It is a good many years ago since Madras was bitten with a speculative mania, and now that one has broken out we do not see why it should not be in connection with gold shares just as well as with bank shares.—*Ibid*.

THE DEFENCE OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.—The vexed question of the armament of Fort Saint George is about to be solved. For a long time past it has attracted the attention of the highest military authorities, and many adverse opinions as to the capabilities of the fort standing a bombardment from the bay have been offered and accepted as just. A glance at the walls and bastions will clearly prove how little suited the fort is to undergo a siege from a fleet carrying guns of a calibre which the Great Powers are now employing for all purposes of naval warfare. The importance of a speedy decision of the question has been felt by the Government of India, and, in consequence, a committee was nominated to arrange for the better armament of the fort. The committee, after a long and careful consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that the fort, owing to the age of its walls and the many buildings situated therein, is incapable of carrying heavy guns on its sea face for the purposes of defence in case of an attack from the sea. It would appear from the report of the defence committee that a succession of batteries along the seaboard of Madras would be of great utility. A few batteries carrying guns of a calibre such as the two batteries now placed opposite the light house and the south of the promenade are calculated to effectively answer the guns of any fleet that may threaten the shores of Madras. Sir Neville Chamberlain quite concurs with the opinion of the committee, and the Government of Madras have been asked to state what guns are requisite. It will not therefore be long ere our fort is put into a thorough state of defence.—*Madras Times*.

LAND STATISTICS.—The percentage of agriculturists on the total population in this Presidency is 23.3. The average number of persons dependent on each male agriculturist above twelve years of age is 4.2. The average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist above twelve years of age is 4.5. The average payment to Government (including all charges for water) per acre of the revenue-paying area is Rs.1.4; the average incidence of local rates and cess is .2. The total amount of local rates and cesses paid in land throughout the Presidency is Rs.48,86,953. The assessment, including additional second crop assessment and water-

tax on 2,999,312 acres of wet cultivation in this Presidency amounts to Rs.1,67,40,369, or an average of Rs.5-9-3 per acre. The assessment on 13,552,733 acres of land under dry cultivation is Rs.1,44,39,480, or an average of Rs.1-1 per acre. These figures exclude Malabar.—*Ibid*.

CINCHONA CULTIVATION.—Mr. J. Ferguson, deputy conservator in charge of the Nellumbore teak plantations, has, for the second time, been awarded the gold medal of the Scottish Arboricultural Society for the best essay of the year. In 1879 he received the gold medal for his essay on the teak forests of Southern India. This year his subject was cinchona cultivation, and his object is to show that, in the long run, it would be better to treat cinchona as a forest tree. The plantation to be thinned over by degrees, and the best trees allowed to grow to maturity rather than on the principle of orcharding at present pursued.—*Times of India*.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN COORG.—The Chief Commissioner's review of the annual report on the administration of police in Coorg for last year is as follows:—On comparing the crime reported during the year under review with that of the previous one, a decrease of seven cases will be seen, and the number of cases struck off is forty-six less than in the past year. In all eighty-five cases resulted in conviction, or 29 per cent. of cases reported, as against forty in the previous year. The decrease is nearly one-half; this result is not satisfactory at all, when it is considered that there were only a few cases for investigation. The superintendent reports that most of the prosecutions failed under the offence of housebreaking and theft, but this explanation is not satisfactory. These meagre results cannot but be attributed to the inefficiency of the police, who are for the most part ignorant jamma ryots. The total number of persons arrested was 443, or twelve more than last year. The number convicted was 177 as against 199, showing a decrease of 8 per cent. The results are very unfavourable, and are accounted for as usual by the police making hasty arrests in cases reported to them which were more of a civil than criminal nature. No action has been taken by the police in regard to bad characters. In a fluctuating population like that of Coorg it is difficult rigidly to carry out the provisions of chapter 38 of Criminal Procedure Code. Both the value of property stolen and recovered is less. The percentage of property recovered is 20.52 as against 72.28, or a decrease of 52 per cent. in the year under report. Five inspectors on Rs.30 per mensem were temporarily employed, and they were utilised in patrolling the roads in order to enforce the provisions of the new Coffee Stealing Prevention Act and check the growing offence of coffee stealing. The other details in the police remain much the same. The near approach of the rendition of Mysor to native rule has raised the question of the future administration of Coorg, and until that be settled it is inexpedient to make any radical changes in the constitution of its police or to take steps towards the organisation of a regular rural force. The contemplated changes in that direction have, therefore, not been set on foot during the past year.—*Madras Times*.

THE HARBOUR.—The Madras boatmen have memorialised the Madras Government for compensation for loss they are likely to sustain by the construction of the harbour. The harbour is already being frequently utilised by steam vessels.—*Englishman*.

THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.—From the administration report of the Currency Department of the Madras Government for the past year it appears that the note circulation of that Presidency was lower than in any one of the previous four years. The fact is accounted for evidently on just grounds by the great expansion of circulation which arose in past years from the distribution of the famine fund to the distressed districts, and we accordingly find that although a decrease for the year under review is noted, yet the circulation was higher than in any year previous to 1876. There need therefore, apparently, be no fear that the fact of a temporary and exceptional falling off is a warning that the limit of circulation of Government currency notes is being reached. Their normal circulation in the Madras Presidency is estimated at one and a-half crores, a circulation three and a-half times as large as in their first year of introduction. The profit realised by the department exceeded three lakhs, mainly derived, of course, from the interest on Government securities held by it. The expenses of the department came to Rs.44,836, of which sum Rs.11,292 represents the cost of note forms. Such are the main facts and figures disclosed by the report. Several interesting and instructive details are perhaps not less valuable. It appears that the department has suffered much from forgeries. It is feared that the whole of the notes of the series J—9, representing 40,000 notes, of a value of four lakhs of rupees, have been forged. It may be of value to many to learn that the whole of the forged notes are signed by Mr. Probyn, of the Department, whereas of the genuine notes only those from 25,001 to 43,000 of the series bear that gentleman's signature. As a further precaution, we are told that there is the absence of the figures in "water-mark" below the place where the signature is impressed on the note, also "that the water-mark and green medallions have been well imitated, but are not quite so distinct as those of the genuine note, and the printing in the body of the note is in a different style from that in the genuine note." It is remarked that more hundred rupee notes are used by the Madras public than notes of any other denomination. The encashment of "foreign" notes,

it is pointed out, is steadily increasing. By "foreign" notes are meant those of Bengal and Bombay. The value of such notes cashed in Madras in the year under review amounted to over 121 lakhs, as against 117 lakhs in the previous year. Of these 83 lakhs were Bombay notes. There will naturally arise the reflection whether the continuance of "circles" in these days of the opening out of communications all over India is not becoming an obstructive precaution.—*Ibid.*

THE RAMPA REBELS.—Chedala Ramareddi, of Nedalur, has been captured in the Nizam's territory. For the capture of this rebel Government offered a reward of Rs.500, and the prize, we believe, falls to the lot of the Nizam's detectives, who have been on the *qui vive* ever since it became known that the rebels were making for His Highness's country. The above-named rebel leader was not captured alone, as one of his principal followers was also taken prisoner. As the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has left Rajahmundry for Bolarun, a party of the 36th Regiment M.N.I had to replace them. This detachment had to be sent to Wudigudiem as a support to the police at Mulenagerri, as it was believed that Yezuri Juggiah is in the Rekapelle Taluk, where he could hardly effect his escape; the place was being well guarded by the police, and the reason why the detachment was sent was to prevent a rupture in case the inhabitants were disposed to befriend him. Veereya Dora appears to be one of the few who are still at large, but as he has been deserted by almost all his followers there is every prospect of his being speedily captured, as the muttadars round and about the hill tracks of Golconda are bent on following him up, tempted partly by the reward of Rs.1,000 that was sanctioned by Government six months ago for his capture. The sessions court in the Godavari District appears to have had its hands full of business in disposing of the cases connected with the insurrection in Mulcongiri, for we learn that ten prisoners who waged war against the Queen have been sentenced by the court to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, while thirty other prisoners whose crimes were not so grave were sentenced to transportation and different other terms of imprisonment according to the nature of their offences.—*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS ARMY.—According to the last distribution of the Madras army issued by the Quartermaster General, Brigadier General H. H. O'Connell, there are sixty-seven officers on the Staff, of which number there are fifteen on the Army Headquarters Staff; seven officers are doing general duty. The British officers in the Artillery number 111. The Sappers and Miners are officered to the extent of twenty-four, while the two regiments of British cavalry, the 12th Lancers, and 14th Hussars, have forty officers between them. The officers of the British infantry, nine regiments of the line, number 215, all told. In the four regiments of native cavalry there are altogether thirty-five officers to 299 in foot regiments. The strength of the several branches of the service stood as follow on Sept. 30 last:—Royal Artillery, 2,555 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,311 horses; British Cavalry, 874 non-commissioned officers and men, 837 horses; British Infantry, 7,145 non-commissioned officers and men; Native Cavalry, 1,498 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,237 horses; Native Infantry, 27,665 non-commissioned officers and men; Sappers and Miners, 1,273 non-commissioned officers and men; total, 41,010 non-commissioned officers and men, and 3,379 horses.—*Ibid.*

MARINE ADMINISTRATION.—The report of the master attendant on the administration of the department for the year 1879-80 shows that the net port fund balance, which stood on March 31, 1879, at Rs.5,14,657, increased to Rs.6,03,565 on the corresponding date in 1880, while the charges, as compared with the preceding year, fell by Rs.15,189. Proposals are now before the Government of India for making port funds bear all but exceptional demands, and the balance of Rs.6,03,565 will be greatly reduced. Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty six vessels entered the ports during the year, with a tonnage of 4,717,553, against 38,836 vessels and 4,410,083 tonnage in 1878-79. Although the number of vessels was less by 180 the tonnage increased by 3,07,470, chiefly under the head of "native vessels." The port dues amounted to Rs.1,94,708, and exceeded the amount realised in 1878-79 by Rs.2,535. British vessels paid Rs.1,59,439, foreign vessels Rs.10,988, and native vessels Rs.24,281 against Rs.1,51,323, Rs.10,866, and Rs.29,984 respectively in the preceding year. The number of vessels (2,143) which passed through the Pauben Channel during the year was larger by 525 than in 1878-79 (1,618). The Government dues from the pilotage were likewise larger by Rs.5,224. Bad weather was experienced in the months of May and November, 1879. In May the great damage was done to the shipping on the Western Coast. Fifty-six casualties occurred to vessels during 1879-80 against twenty-four in 1878-79. Forty-two vessels were stranded, six collided, four foundered, and four miscellaneous. Two courts of inquiry were held—one in the case of the British barque *Pathay Allam*, and the other in the case of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Hindustan*. The passenger traffic from Negapatam to Ceylon the Straits, Burma, &c., shows an increase both in arrivals and departures, compared with 1878-79, of 2,002 and 1,575 respectively. From Tuticorin 22,465 passengers proceeded to Ceylon and 36,140 returned. The number of officers (twenty-three) and subordinates (379) employed in the Marine Department was the same as in last year, and the charge was Rs.1,41,289 as against Rs.1,43,657.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

DR. JACOBI.—Oriental scholars will be interested to learn that Dr. Hermann Jacobi, the well-known Sanscritist, is to succeed Dr. Buhler. He is, we believe, a native of Cologne. He studied Sanscrit and Comparative Philology at the Universities of Berlin and Bonn, taking his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the latter. He then went for a year in London, to which he was attracted by the splendid collection of Sanscrit manuscripts in the India-office library; and, finally, to complete his education in the most practical manner, he started for India, and spent some time in travelling through Rajputana in the company of Dr. Buhler. On returning to Europe he settled down as private docent for Sanscrit at Bonn; and in 1876 he was appointed Professor Extraordinarius of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the Academy of Munster. Dr. Jacobi has, we hear, made the study of Jainism the chief object of his literary life, and he is coming to Western India with the express intention of devoting himself to investigations into the literature and history of the Jains. He is chiefly known in Jainism by his edition of the Kalpasutra of Bhadraban; his editions and translations of two celebrated Jainashttras in the "Indische Studien," Vol. xiv.; and he is now engaged in translating some Jain Sutras for Max Muller's Sacred Books of the East. Altogether the authorities are to be congratulated on the happy choice they have made, for Dr. Buhler's work of examining and collecting rare manuscripts will scarcely be entrusted to more experienced or more enthusiastic hands. But in addition to his speciality Dr. Jacobi is a good mathematical scholar and a naturalist.—*Times of India.*

DUTIES ON INDIAN SILVERWORK.—A correspondent writes on this topic as follows:—"I have often wondered why the Chambers of Commerce and other influential bodies do not press resolutely for one measure which could not but tend, in some degree, to counteract the depreciation of silver. I mean the removal of all duties and other restrictions on the manufacture and coinage of the metal. Of course this would not be a remedy, but it would be a slight palliative, one benefit of it being special to Englishmen in India and the other being more generally felt. There are many of us in this country who would like to throw a portion of our small savings into the form of beautiful native silver ware, and take it to England, either to give to friends or to adorn the homes for our old age. I can imagine no better investment of a few hundred rupees. But all men of small means are deterred by the cruel import duty which is exacted from them in England, as if the loss by exchange was not already a sufficiently heavy burden on a man's little hoard of hardly-saved money. I know of one old Indian who landed at Southampton with a few articles of Kutch work for his family, and, finding the duty charged was more than he could well afford, had the things broken up and passed as *mere* bullion. The duty has become glaringly indefensible since the exemption of English cotton wares from a corresponding impost in this country. What is sauce for the Manchester spinner is sauce for the Indian soni. But it is very likely that absolute free trade in silver would have far wider results. Owing to the spread of truer ideas of art there are now many people who would prefer a few bits of genuine silver in their houses to the staring shams of electro-plate if they could only get the former at prices at all within their reach. Then, again, any decrease in the price of electro-plate is sure to meet with a response in increased consumption by the comfortable classes generally. On Indian manufactures the effect would probably be far more marked. Their undeniable beauty, the efforts that are now being made to improve them and to call public attention to them, and the accessibility to home markets which modern communications secure, would, I am persuaded, create a large trade in these works if Government would only take away its repressive hand. I do not see why it should not reach such a bulk as appreciably to affect the price of the metal."—*Bombay Gazette.*

FACTORY REFORM.—The Bombay mill hands have forwarded to us a copy of a second petition to the Viceroy regarding their working hours. They have noticed that their former representations have received attention, but only in part, and that the proposed bill in its revised form does not discuss sufficiently matters of detail. Accordingly they submit the following four clauses for reconsideration by the Government:—Definition of children and adults; the former to comprise boys and girls from eight to fourteen years, and the latter upwards. Distinction between these two classes as regards hours of employment, by which children are to work for seven hours and adults for nine hours, including one hour's rest for meals and recreation. Necessity for sanitary precautions, as pointed out by Dr. Lumsdaine. Granting also to adults and children one day of rest during the week and holidays in the year, according to their respective religious beliefs.—*Englishman.*

The "Rohri Canal Division" is by an order in Council in future to be designated "Hyderabad Canal Division."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has accepted the office of a patron of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Rev. Samuel Stead has assumed charge of his office as archdeacon and commissary from the Rev. F. L. Sharpin.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.—The death, at the advanced age of eighty-four, is announced of Mr. Nundram Sunderjee Naik, whose career appears to have been somewhat remarkable. He was born, a

Puna paper tells us, "of humble parents, he was a bricklayer by profession, and, shortly after Puna was taken by the British, he took large contracts in making new roads and gutters, and carried out the works very satisfactorily. In this way he made an immense fortune, and was brought to public notice by Mr. Bell, the then collector and district magistrate. The late Mr. Nundram Naik was not a genius, but he was a most thoughtful man and most successful in all his works. He was remarkable for his kind and generous disposition, and his charity to the poor and needy was very great. His great work in the city of Puna was the restoration of the Toolsee Bagh Temple, at an enormous outlay, and since his death a considerable sum of money has been distributed in charity."

Times of India.

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS.—The *Gazette of India* notifies that Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service, is deputed on special duty in connection with the customs arrangements which it is proposed to negotiate with certain native States in the Bombay Presidency. The *Ultramar* states that Mr. Crawford arrived at Goa on Nov. 6 to inquire into the robbery of a large quantity of salt from the English salt depot at Maina. Thirty-five persons, who are supposed to be implicated in the robbery, have been handed over to the judicial authorities. On Nov. 7 Mr. Crawford dined with the Governor General and a select company.

Ibid.

FREEMASONRY.—The *Masonic Record of Western India* publishes a list of subscriptions received on behalf of the Bombay Masonic Association for educating, clothing, and maintaining the children of indigent or deceased freemasons. Only Rs. 3,210 are said to be required to make up a sufficient sum with which to start work.—*Ibid.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The 3rd Bengal N.I., under Colonel R. Blair, arrived in Kandahar on the 10th inst. and were quartered in the citadel. Details of H 1 R.A. and 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Bombay N.I. also marched in. The 2-15th Foot were to leave for India on Monday, November 8, and the 5th N.L.I. for Shorawak in relief of the 4th Bengal N.I. on the 10th.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY SAPPERS.—It is pleasant to notice that the good service done by No. 2 Company of Bombay Sappers and Miners has been handsomely acknowledged in a divisional order by General Phayre. The company has been in Afghanistan for two years, and after doing hard work on the Jacobabad and Dadur road, in the Bolan Pass, and on the new railway, they fought with great gallantry at Maiwand and in the unlucky sortie of August 16. Lieut. Henn died nobly, defending the guns at Maiwand and the Sappers on both occasions fought with rare coolness and courage under command of Lieut. Jones, R.E. They are now returning to their Presidency, sadly reduced in number, but covered with honour.—*Pioneer.*

BARODA.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, financial commissioner in the Punjab, is talked of as likely to succeed Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., as resident at Baroda, when that officer leaves in March next. Mr. Lyall is a very popular man with natives, and in all respects would be likely to do well at Baroda.—*Pioneer.*

THE "SERAPIS."—The following is the list of officers whose names were not published in our last issue:—For England: Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Hornby and three children, 12th Lancers; Capt. J. Dawson, 2-8th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Prendergast and child, 29th Foot; Lieut. H. Gillon, 2-13th Foot; Lieut. M. Walker, 2-6th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. M. Owen; Capt. H. J. Jackson, 67th Foot; 2nd Lieut. W. L. Forbes, 2-7th Foot. For Aden: Major H. Latham, R.A.; Lieut. C. De Jersey, R.A.; Capt. the Hon. C. Rowley, R.A.; Lieut. F. H. Crompton, R.A.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES

THE future prospects of the rabi crop in the North West Provinces now depend entirely upon the Christmas rains. If these are good and general, the cultivators, except in certain districts, may yet pull through; but if these fail, there must, undoubtedly, be widespread distress. With the view of preparing to meet this, if it should come upon us, the local Government is already expanding, in every possible way, the operations of the Provincial Public Works Department, and is pushing forward the construction of as many useful and desirable works as can be provided for on the basis of present sanctioned expenditure. For instance, instructions have been given, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, to push on as vigorously as possible all sanctioned masonry and earthwork on the various main and distributory channels of the Lower Ganges Canal. By this means the Government will hasten the completion of irrigation works protecting a large additional area of the North West Provinces, and afford employment to labourers seeking work, thus keeping the labouring classes in good heart. In Rae Bareilly, at the commissioner's request, Government has sanctioned the commencement of a relief work as soon as it may be found necessary; but this period has not been considered by the commissioner to have come yet. In the meantime the most anxious and careful thought is being given to the selection of the best and most useful works for relief should a failure of the cold weather rains render necessary their establishment elsewhere also.—*Pioneer.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1880.

THE SITUATION AT KANDAHAR.

THE announcement that Shere Ali Khan, the late Wali of Kandahar, has determined to leave his city and to take up his future residence in India, shows that not much faith is reposed on the spot in the rumoured intention of the Indian Government to retain possession of the old Durani capital. The importance of this decision on the part of the man who must be considered the nominal ruler of Kandahar is made the clearer when the plain fact is recognised that his remaining on the spot constituted an impediment in the way of the early solution of the question. By his own act he is about to remove that obstacle, thus absolving the Indian authorities from the arrangements concluded in the spring of the present year. The problem has therefore been simplified by the elimination of one doubtful factor, but it would require a very sanguine nature to suppose that those who are sanctioning the complete abandonment of the Khyber will do anything but strenuously oppose a continual occupation of Kandahar. Unless the course of events should prove irresistibly strong they will not rest satisfied with anything short of the full repudiation of the policy recently pursued beyond the passes. We have this declaration in forcible language from the lips of the Viceroy, and an anonymous writer, under the initials "D. B.," places what is little more than a feeble echo of Lord Ripon's speech at the Lahore durbar in the form of a pamphlet before the English public. In both instances an appeal is made to the judgment of the late Lord Lawrence, who was certainly the most consistent opponent of every proposal to actively interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan, but who, if living now, would probably recommend great caution before the belief was encouraged among the Afghans and Pathans of the frontier that our retreat was produced by our necessities. And that such a belief must be encouraged and spread abroad by a precipitate abandonment of Kandahar we cannot imagine that anyone ventures to dispute. The writer of the pamphlet already mentioned reviews the whole question of Afghan policy, and, by the help of sundry assumptions, makes out

a case which to his own mind at least is convincing that it would be folly to retain Kandahar, and that the only hope for the preservation of India is to revert to the lines of the policy of the late Lord Lawrence. One of these assumptions, which lie at the root of much of "D. B.'s" argument, is that Russia's possessions in Turkestan are an element of weakness to her. In this statement there is a strange perversion of fact. True it is that the Khanates are a burden to Russian finance, and that they bring no addition to her military strength, but on the other hand they represent a base for active operations in the direction of Afghanistan and of India that is of the very highest value. Indeed, it is because they can only be valuable for this reason that it is legitimate to most strongly suspect the intentions of the Russian Government. Had Russia thought only of what was likely to prove remunerative to her in the immediate future she would never have crossed such clearly marked frontier lines as the Kirghiz steppes and the Caspian Sea. Russia also shows no disposition to remain stationary. She has in hand an enterprise against the Turcomans, which, if successfully carried out, will add a large tract of barren and ostensibly useless territory to her domain, and already her word is practically the law on the banks of the Oxus. Russia has, apparently, resolved to continue her advance, and it must be in the direction of our frontier. She will do it at times by the slow process of the last few years, but when the occasion offers she will revert to the rapid strides of that period, when a few short campaigns saw the three great Khanates humbled and at her feet. It only remains for us to say for our part where the Empires are to meet. The question is one that cannot be shirked. Are we really content that it shall be on the Suleiman, and are the devotees of "masterly inactivity" so convinced of the virtues of that policy that they are content to subject it to the rude test of the sepoy meeting the Cossack and his Afghan allies at Jamrud or in the Sind desert, or on some of the lofty highways of Kashmir? We do not believe it. There are many differences of opinion among us, but there can be no question among military men that, when the Russians march on India, if they ever do, we shall have to assume the offensive, whether we go out to the encounter in good time years before they approach, or whether we do so precipitately and with little preparation the day before their arrival. On the subject of the retention of Kandahar this writer is particularly emphatic, and he devotes much of his space to the denunciation of the arguments put forward in favour of its permanent occupation. But when we consider the inaccuracies of his premises we are encouraged to believe that his conclusions may be equally false. It is a fact which cannot be disputed that the force at present in garrison at Kandahar does not exceed 10,000 men, of whom about one-third are Europeans, but "D. B." closes his eyes to this circumstance, and calmly assumes that Kandahar will require "the services of not less than 20,000 men, of whom we may assume 10,000 to be European troops." This assumption is made the still more extraordinary by the view taken on the following page, that, in face of a great danger from Russia and her Afghan allies, the native troops "would probably all be disarmed, as, on the whole, the best and simplest method of dealing with them." It is difficult to argue with a writer who makes such statements as these, but, of course, if these assumptions were correct, if one-sixth of the whole European force in India has to be set apart for duty at

Kandahar, and if our native regiments have to be disarmed in face of a great danger, these would be valid reasons for objecting to the retention of this city. Those who argue in this way must surely have forgotten Nott's "beautiful regiments," and they can hardly have taken to heart the lesson of the feat of arms performed by Roberts's well-led army. When they assert that "ten thousand European soldiers" are required at Kandahar they appeal to some unknown authority, for were such a force concentrated at any one spot, as there now has been in Afghanistan, at any time, or in India for the matter of that, with the one exception of Lucknow, we imagine that the consequences would be of a kind to astonish those who are so loud in talking about the difficulties of campaigning in Afghanistan. It is hardly by such misrepresentations as these—and "D. B.'s" pamphlet bristles with them—that a good case is to be made out for the abandonment of Kandahar. The question may be left in the hands of the military authorities, and if an impartial decision is arrived at, without appealing to the prejudices created by political views and party warfare, and simply on the merits of the case, there can be little doubt as to which way it will be decided. When the evidence in our hands is considered sufficient there should also be no unnecessary delay in passing judgment and in carrying the decision, whatever it may be, into execution.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 13.)

- DIXON, Mr. J., assistant district superintendent of police in British Burma, to be district superintendent of police, 5th grade.
- M'DERMOTT, Mr. B. K. S., is confirmed in the appointment of assistant district superintendent of police.
- HAWKES, Mr. R. B., assistant district superintendent of police in British Burma, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade.
- HARRIS, Mr. C., inspector of police, to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police.
- HEINIG, Mr. R. L., to officiate as sub assistant conservator of forests, from Oct. 23, and is posted to Bengal.
- PEARS, Lieut. T. C., wing officer and adjutant of the 1st Panjab Infantry, to officiate as senior attaché in the Foreign Department, from Oct. 1.
- Reversions in the Graded List of the Political Department :—
- MILES—REYNOLDS—Lieut. Col. S. B. Miles, officiating resident, 2nd class, to officiate as political resident, 1st class, from Sept. 29, and is posted as political agent at Muscat; Major E. S. Reynolds, officiating political agent, 1st class, to officiate as political agent, 2nd class, from Sept. 29.
- Promotions in the Graded List of the Political Department :—
- HEWSON—NEWELL—Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., officiating political assistant, 2nd class, to be political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tempore; Capt. J. H. Newell, political assistant, 2nd class, to be political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tempore.
- RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., to be political assistant, 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, and posted as assistant to the agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
- BURNE, Capt. J., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, to be political assistant, 2nd class, substantive pro tempore.
- CHIODETTI, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the P.N.S.R. Pindi junction, Peshawur section, to the Kandahar State Railway, Upper section.
- CURRY, Mr. T. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Pindi-Kohat to the Pindi junction, Peshawur section, of the P.N.S. Railway.
- SHADBOLT—The services of Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India for employment on the Bhopal Railway.
- FOX—CORRIGAN—Messrs. F. G. Fox and S. A. L. Corrigan, assistant engineers, 1st grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal

of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah for service on the Provincial Establishment.

BEGGIE, Capt. A. G., R.E., is appointed examiner of accounts, P.N.S. Railway.

BISCOE, Capt. J. S., to officiate as examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore.

PALMER, Major R. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, to officiate as superintending engineer. While so officiating Major Palmer will have the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class.

UPCOTT—BARRON—WAY—DUNCAN—SULLIVAN—MACKENZIE—To fill vacancies in the Railway Branch the undermentioned promotions are made:—Mr. F. R. Upcott, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. Barron, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. R. A. Way, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. P. Duncan, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. A. Sullivan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. P. Mackenzie, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

WITHER—MACIVOR—MACKINNON—M'CUDDEN—DUMAYNE—KER—WOLLY-DOD.—To fill vacancies in the Railway Branch, the undermentioned promotions are made, with effect from Nov. 8:—Capt. A. C. B. Wither, executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. C. V. MacIvor, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. E. J. G. M'Cudden executive engineer, 4th grade temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. T. J. Dumayne, assistant engineer, 1st grade, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. T. Ker, assistant engineer, 1st grade, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. F. Wolly-Dod, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., deputy examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to officiate as deputy examiner of accounts, Tirhoot State Railway.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. F. J., engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permanently promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class, and posted to British Burma.

STODDARD, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, Mysor, is transferred to British Burma.

WILSON, Mr. F. J., Royal Indian Engineering College, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to Madras.

PERKINS, Lieut. Col., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily attached to the office of the Inspector General of Military Works.

MANDERSON, Major T. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Rawul Pindi command, Military Works.

CRICHTON, Major H. M'V., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and officiating superintending engineer, Rawul Pindi command, Military Works, is transferred to the Meerut command, Military Works.

CATHER, Lieut. T. P., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Rawul Pindi command, Military Works.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Lieuts. K. S. Dunsterville, R.A.; F. H. J. Birch, R.A.; H. L. Dawson, 2-2nd Foot, on probation 9th Bengal Cavalry; W. L. Brereton, 2-8th Foot; F. P. Hutchinson, 1-12th Foot; C. G. Adye, 14th Foot, aide de camp to General C. Cureton, C.B., commanding Oudh Division; A. P. Williamson, 1-18th Foot, on probation 11th N.I.; F. H. Probyn, 40th Foot, on probation 17th Bengal Cavalry; C. G. R. Thackwell, 51st Foot; the Hon. C. S. G. Canning, 4-6th Foot; J. M. Carpendale, 1-12th Foot, on probation 12th Bengal Cavalry; Second Lieuts. A. F. Hogg, 1-14th Foot, on probation 7th N.I.; P. M. Carpendale, 2-17th Foot, on probation 21st N.I.; Sergeant A. Anderson, Unattached List, Thomason College; Private D. Meagher, 81st Foot.

MILITARY.

STRACHEY, Second Lieut. J., 51st Foot, to be aide de camp on the personal staff of the Hon. the President in Council.

MACRAE, Surg. Major W., M.B. (Madras), is confirmed in the appointment of examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras, from Oct. 15.

BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., to be captain commandant, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Promotions in the S.C.:—

GRAY—THOMSON—HILDEBRAND—To be captain—Lieut. M. A. Gray, Nov. 7. To be colonels—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. M. Thomson, Bengal Infantry; and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry.

M'GREGOR—HUTCHESON—JOHNSON—To be surgeons majors—Surgeons J. M'Gregor, G. Hutcheson, M.D., and E. R. Johnson, Oct. 1.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Brigadier General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., S.C., commanding Allahabad Division, medical certificate, for ninety-one days; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Fitz Hugh, S.C., commandant, 5th Goorkhas, medical certificate, for one year; Capt. H. A. Abbott, S.C., wing officer, 15th (the Loodianah) N.I., private affairs, for two years; Capt. E. Bruce, S.C., squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for one year and 182 days; Capt. A. J. Garrett, S.C., wing officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, medical certificate, for one year 182 days; Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, private affairs, for one year; Surg. A. S. Reid, M.B., 8th N.I., private affairs, for two years; Second Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, 1-17th Foot, officiating wing officer, on probation, 30th N.I., to Calcutta, from Nov. 13, 1880, to April 30, 1881, to study the native languages; Capt. F. H. Hinde, 22nd N.I., to Murree, from Sept. 12, 1880, to Jan. 12, 1881, on medical certificate; Lieut. E. A. Banahaw, (C Battery 4th Brigade R.A.), Vet. Surg. R.

Rowe (doing duty with 13th Hussars), and Capt. G. L. T. Dennies (62nd Foot), to England for six months; Lieut. C. B. Mayne, R.E., Lieut. F. E. C. B. Gordon-Cumming, 2-22nd Foot, Capt. J. V. Nugent, 51st Foot, and Capt. R. Hayne, 62nd Foot, to England for twelve months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 6.)

HODGSON—4th Goorkhas—Lieut. G. B. Hodgson, 2-22nd Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

Orders confirmed:—

NUGENT—Khyber Line Force O., August 7, appointing Capt. J. V. Nugent, 51st L.I., to be deputy assistant quartermaster general to the force.

RIND—Mari Field Force O., Oct. 11, appointing Capt. A. T. S. A. Rind, executive commissariat officer, to the charge of the field treasure chest, attached to the Mari Field Force.

BECHER—Rohilkund District O., Oct. 2, appointing Major A. W. R. Becher, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, Rohilkund District, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general of the district.

BOWHILL—Gwalior District O., Oct. 19, appointing Capt. J. H. Bowhill, 62nd Foot, to act as deputy judge advocate at a general court-martial to be assembled at Morar.

HILL—Jhansi Station O., Oct. 5, appointing Capt. R. Hill, 39th Foot, station staff officer, as a temporary measure.

SPANKIE—Dharmasala Station O., Sept. 21, appointing Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, 1st Goorkhas, station staff officer.

CONSTABLE—Jullundur Station O., Oct. 17, directing Major F. R. A. Brown-Constable, B.S.C., to assume command of the station.

HALKETT—32nd Pioneers R.O., Oct. 1, appointing Capt. H. C. Halkett, wing officer and quartermaster and officiating wing commander, to officiate as commandant.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 8.)

LUGARD, Capt. H. T., R.A., to proceed from Kohat to Peshawur, for duty with G Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.

THOMAS, Lieut. Sir G. V., Bart., R.A., to proceed from Ferozepore to England, and join the depot battery B Brigade, R.H.A.

CROMBIE, Surgeon A., M.D., in joint medical charge at Simla, to the medical charge of the headquarters staff and establishments remaining at the station.

Orders confirmed:—

WEMYSS—Khyber Brigade O., Oct. 19, appointing Capt. B. Wemyss, 41st N.I., provost marshal at Lundi Kotal.

M'MULLEN—Kuram Force O., Feb. 17, appointing Lieut. W. H. F. M'Mullen, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to act as deputy judge advocate at a general court-martial to be assembled at Thull.

BEDDY—Dated August 9, appointing Major E. Benny, 29th N.I., to act as deputy judge advocate at three general courts-martial to be assembled at Kuram.

WARD—WORTHAM—GRIMWOOD—4th Battalion 60th Rifles—Battalion O., Oct. 14, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under Capt. H. A. H. Ward, president; Capt. C. Wortham and Lieut. G. G. Grimwood, members.

MACBEAN—72nd Foot R.O., Oct. 15, appointing Lieut. F. Macbean, officiating interpreter.

M'KENZIE—GARSTIN—R.O., 9th Bengal Cavalry, Oct. 14, making the following appointments:—Lieut. H. M. M'Kenzie, adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. G. L. Garstin, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

TWEDDELL—LYDIARD—31st N.I. O., making the following appointments:—Major F. Tweddell, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

GIBBS, Lieut. M. I., wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 10.)

TOYNBEE, Mr. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the district of Tipperah.

MAGRATH, Mr. C. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Mymensin.

COLLINS, Mr. A. H., assistant magistrate and collector, of Rajshahye, is transferred to Hazaribagh, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee Division of the Durbhanga District.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore, Hooghly, to have charge of Diamond Harbour Division of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Cuttack, to have charge of the police of the Gurjhat Mehals.

KNYVETT, Lieut. Col. W. L., district superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Cuttack.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Cuttack, temporarily to have charge of the police of Gurjhat.

WILCOX, Mr. F., district superintendent of police, Midnapore, to be district superintendent of police, Hazaribagh.

PRATT, Mr. W. D., district superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Midnapore.

HAVELOCK, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent of police, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to the district of Patna.

SMITH, Mr. W. F., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Shahabad.

BARTELSSEN, Mr. V. W., assistant superintendent of police, to act as district superintendent of police, Backergunge.

RITCHIE, Mr. D. W., district superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Nakholly.

RABAN, Mr. C., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to act as inspector of schools, Benar Circle. Mr. Grierson will act in the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service.

DOWNIE—The services of Surg. K. M. Downie, officiating civil surgeon of Bhagulpore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

MURRAY, Dr. W. F., officiating civil surgeon of Burdwan, to act as civil surgeon of Bhagulpore.

HUMFRESS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is placed at the disposal of the Road Cess Committee of Gya for employment as district engineer.

MILLS, Mr. C. A., district engineer, Gya, is permitted to return to the P.W. Department in his present permanent rank of assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and is posted to the Central Circle.

KING, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed executive engineer of the Patna Division.

MASON, Mr. A. H., assistant engineer, irrigation, 2nd grade, is posted to the Buxar Division.

ROGERS, Mr. A. C. C., assistant engineer, irrigation, 1st grade, is posted to the Eastern Sone Division.

FURLONGS.—Lieut. W. H. White, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from field service, granted three months' privilege leave; privilege for three months is granted to Mr. J. Douglas, deputy examiner of accounts, Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties; Mr. C. A. Samuells, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec. 21, Chap. 4 of the Civil Leave Code, from Dec. 1; Mr. J. Masters, district superintendent of police, Midnapore, for three months; Mr. G. R. K. Meares, district superintendent, Backergunge, for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 13.)

WALLERSTEIN, Capt. P. H., 24th Punjab N.I., to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Bareilly.

BIROH, Mr. F. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Aligarh, as a temporary arrangement.

EVANS, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is posted to the Cawnpore District.

STEINBELT, Mr. J. M. C., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is posted to the Fatehpur District.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Fyzabad to Gonda.

MAGLEOD, Mr. R. H. assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Benares to Basti.

LANG, Mr. R. D. M. assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Cawnpore Farukhabad Railway to the Bareilly-Fillbhit, railway survey.

WILLCOCKS, Mr. W. temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, to take charge of the Naini Tall drainage and protective works.

GARTIN, Mr. W. E. executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary), is posted temporarily to the office of the superintendent engineer, 1st circle, irrigation works.

TICKELL, Capt. R. P., R.E., executive engineer, placed on special duty in the office of the superintendent engineer, 1st circle, irrigation works.

FURLONGS.—Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., junior member of the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., twelve months on private affairs; Mr. J. E. Braham, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Muttra Ashneyra Railway, three months' privilege leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 13.)

FINCH, Mr. R. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, Pachmarhi, to the charge of the meteorological observatory at that station.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

JENKINS, Col. C. V., deputy commissioner, Kangra, is placed on special duty in connection with the Viceregal Durbar.

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., officiating deputy commissioner, Gurdaspur, is placed on special duty in connection with the Viceregal Durbar.

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, is attached temporarily to the Lahore District, on special duty in connection with the Viceregal Durbar.

DANE, Mr. R. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to the Lahore District.

ROBERDS, the Rev. F. W., senior chaplain, is appointed chaplain of Sabathu.

WEALE, Surgeon Major T. S., 19th N.I., is appointed civil surgeon of Sialkot.

MUNRO—The services of Col. A. A. Munro, B.S.C., commissioner and superintendent, Derajat Division, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

ROBINSON, Mr. H. C. T., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of the Yusufzai sub division of the Peshawur District on Oct. 26.

TREMLETT, Mr. J. D., deputy commissioner, to officiate as additional commissioner of the Jullundur, Umballa, and Amritsar Divisions, and additional sessions judge of the Jullundur Division.

BIRCH, Lieut. Col. F. M., deputy commissioner, is transferred to Meerut to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of that division.

OMMANNEY, Major E. L., deputy commissioner, is transferred to Dera

Ismail Khan to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Derajat Division.

STONE, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Peshawur to Gurgaon.

Order confirmed:—

MANSEL—Edwardesabad Station O., Oct. 19, directing Capt. C. G. Mansell, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to receive charge of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry Depot.

M'CONNEL, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is posted to the 2nd circle, Public Works Department, Punjab.

PARKES, Mr. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the 1st circle, Punjab.

COLEBROOK, Mr. H. W. V., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Hansi Division, to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

MILLER, Capt. J. F. J., S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is re-posted to the Swat River Canal Division.

FURLONGS.—Mr. J. A. E. Miller, secretary to financial commissioner, Punjab, to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. Col. A. FitzHugh, B.S.C., to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. C. F. Gambier, 5th Regt., Punjab Cavalry, to Europe, on medical certificate.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 13.)

HARE—The services of Mr. L. Hare, C.S., assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

LAMB, Col. T., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, is posted to the Nowgong District.

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, Sylhet, to have charge of the Karimganj subdivision of that district.

BLACK, Mr. W. G., extra assistant commissioner, to act as sadr sub registrar.

HENDERSON, Lieut. P. E., joined his appointment as supernumerary assistant commissioner, Naga Hills, on Sept. 22.

FURLONG.—Mr. A. E. Heath, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, for six months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 16.)

SULLIVAN, Mr. H. E., first member, board of revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Coimbatore.

THORBURN, Mr. W. M., acting head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Coimbatore, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Bellary.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, deputy collector, general duty, Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months; Mr. R. Schiffmayer, assistant superintendent, Government farms, for three months on medical certificate.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—Second Lieut. A. H. Dobbs, H.M.'s 43rd Foot, probationer, S.C., and Surgeon N. Chatterjee, I.M.D. Passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. E. B. Anderson, R.A.; Second Lieut. W. S. Watson, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Surgeon A. C. J. R. Lundy, A.M.D.; Privates Walter Campbell, H.M.'s 44th Foot; C. Hawkins, H.M.'s 44th Foot; and J. Mott, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Surgeons A. G. Callington, I.M.D., and F. R. Divecha, I.M.D.

MEDICAL.

REAN, Surg. Major W. H., M.D., from officiating as deputy surgeon general, Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments, to Native Infantry Depot and European Artillery Veteran Company, Pallavaram.

FERRAND, Surg. E., from Wing, 35th Regiment, N.I., Nowgong, to headquarters and wing, 35th Regiment N.I., Banda.

WORTABET, Surg. H. G. L., from attached to headquarters and wing, 35th Regt. N.I., Banda, to left wing, 35th Regt. N.I., Nowgong.

POPE—The services of Surg. T. H. Pope, M.B., C.M., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

BROWNE—The services of Surg. W. R. Browne, M.D., in medical charge, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

MILITARY.

LECKEY, Capt. G., M.S.C., to be major from Nov. 12.

RICHARDSON—GRIFFITH—Order by the officer commanding Malabar and Canara, confirmed:—Nov. 6—Directing Lieut. B. du P. Richardson-Griffiths, 2-16th Regiment, to take charge of the commissariat office at Cannanore.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieut. Col. H. T. O'Reilly, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Major A. F. Laughton, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; and Major H. C. Wright, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. Col. R. Q. Mainwaring, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. Col. G. S. B. Hewetson, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, and Major E. A. Bruce, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Surgeon Major A. H. Beaman, I.M.D.,

in medical charge 37th Grenadiers, medical certificate, for two years; Capt. J. T. Cummins, S.C., squadron officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Europe, on medical certificate, for fifteen months; Lieut. R. D. M'Donnell, S.C., medical certificate, for one year; Major H. R. Hope, C.G.L., deputy assistant adjutant general, Ceded Districts, to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., engineer, 4th grade, private affairs]

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Nov. 5.)

HOPE, Major H. R., deputy assistant adjutant general, from Northern District, to Ceded Districts.

YULE, Capt. W. A., to continue officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, Ceded Districts.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Nov. 8.)

CHERRY, Capt. (Brevet Lieut. Col.) F. S., squadron commander, 4th (F.W.O.) L.C., to officiating second in command, 2nd L.C.

STEVENS, Capt. (Brevet Major) H. C., squadron commander 3rd Light Cavalry, from officiating second in command, 2nd Light Cavalry, to officiating second in command, 3rd Light Cavalry.

CRACROFT, Major H., 3rd Light Cavalry, from officiating squadron commander, 3rd Light Cavalry, to officiating squadron commander, 2nd Light Cavalry.

MORANT, Capt. C. M. A., 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, from officiating squadron commander, 2nd Light Cavalry, to officiating squadron commander, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry.

WILMOT, Lieut. H. E., from wing officer, 38th Regt. N.I., to officiating squadron officer, 3rd Light Cavalry.

MARTEN, Lieut. E. T. C. N., from wing officer, 2nd Regt. N.I., to officiating squadron officer, 2nd L.C.

LEDGATT, Col. E. O., from commandant, 1st Regt. N.I., to commandant, 22nd Regt. N.I.

HANDYSIDE, Col. R. V., from commandant, 22nd Regt. N.I., to commandant, 1st Regt. N.I.

CONINGHAM, Major W., S.C., from general duty, Bangalore, to officiating wing commandant, 4th Regt. N.I.

HOBY, Surgeon J., from Berhampore, placed at the disposal of Surgeon General her Majesty's Forces, Madras.

WOOD, Capt. W., 44th Foot, is appointed deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 3rd District.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 18.)

CRAWFORD, Mr. A. T., of the B.C.S., is deputed on special duty in connection with customs arrangements which it is proposed to negotiate with certain Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

GOLDSMID, Mr. F. L. to act as district superintendent of police in the Kolaba District.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in the Ahmehabad district.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G., to act as district superintendent of police in the Broach District.

EVEZARD, Mr. H. A., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in the Karachi District.

JACOB, Mr. G., assistant collector in the district of Satara, to be magistrate of the second class in the Satara District.

JENKINS, Mr. J. L., assistant collector in charge Bulsar Division of the Surat District, to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Surat.

COOK—KNAPP—Surg. Major H. Cook delivered over charge of the duties of professor of anatomy and curator of the museum, in the Grant Medical College, to Surg. Major W. Knapp, on Nov. 4.

BETHAM, Mr. G. K., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade, from Sept. 1.

LOCH, Mr. W. W., to be substantive pro tem. first assistant collector, Thana.

FROST, Mr. C. E., to be assistant collector, Nasik.

HOPE, Mr. T. C., C.S.I., a member of the B.C.S., has been appointed provisional member of council at this Presidency.

Permanent promotions, in succession to Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., who has been nominated chairman of the Board of Trustees of the port of Bombay:—Mr J. E. Whiting to be executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. J. A. Coghlan, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. C. T. Burke to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. F. B. Maclaren to be executive engineer, 4th grade; and Mr. F. A. Dashwood to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

YOUNG—Lieut. C. L., R.E., is confirmed in the appointment of deputy consulting engineer for railways.

PILKINGTON—Lieut. H., R.E., is appointed to act as deputy consulting engineer for railways during the absence of Capt. Clarke, R.E.

SULLIVAN, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway.

GIBBONS, Mr. W. C., assistant locomotive superintendent H. and S.N. State Railways, to officiate as locomotive superintendent.

ENGLEDUE—HALLUM—Major W. J., R.E., took over charge of the duties of manager, D. and M. and Berar State Railways from Mr. E. H. Hallum.

TODD—CANDY—Mr. J. H. Todd delivered over charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Kanara, to Mr. R. E. Candy.

WADDINGTON—FLEET—Mr. G. Waddington delivered over charge of

the office of collector and district magistrate, Belgaum, to Mr. J. F. Fleet.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the required examination in Hindustani lower standard:—Lieut. W. Elliott, R.A.; Sergeant A. Scott, 2nd Battalion 4th Foot; Capt. R. H. Tyacke and Lieut. J. Reeves, 98th Foot; Lieut. A. C. Powell, R.M., attached to 25th N.L.I. Surgs. C. F. Willis, H. P. Dunmock, and C. B. Mailand, I.M.D. Lieut. A. Phayre, 2-11th Foot.

MEDICAL.

Medical officers to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s troopship *Serapis*:—

GERAUD—M'DOWELL—MARTIN—PRENDERGAST—SKUES—BOYD—Surgeon Majors B. T. Geraud and E. G. M'Dowell, Surgeons J. Martin and J. Prendergast (from Aden), Surgeon W. M. Skues and Surgeon T. Boyd to Aden.

MACKENZIE, Assistant Surgeon F., has been temporarily appointed to discharge the civil medical duties at Kotri.

SHORT, Surgeon Major F. J., A.M.D., is transferred from Aden to Bombay on general duty.

DEVICHA, Surgeon F., is temporarily appointed civil surgeon, Rajkot.

MILITARY.

MERCER, Lieut. J. W., 6 h N.I., will take over the duties of officiating executive commissariat officer from Lieut. Col. E. G. Jenkins, 1st Bombay Lancers.

WALCOTT—BOYD—FULLER—LUCAS—REILLY—ORR—Promotions in the Commissariat Department:—Major E. S. Walcott, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting deputy commissary general, Kandahar Field Force; Lieut. Col. J. M. Boyd, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, acting sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. H. O. E. Lucas, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class (on furlough) to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, continuing to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. W. J. Orr to be sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, to fill present vacancy and to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. General Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., to Europe, from Nov. 28; Lieut. J. R. C. Domville, 1st Regt. Sind Horse, to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major J. Davies, I.M.D., civil surgeon, Karwar, to Europe for two years, on medical certificate; Surgeon J. H. Earle, I.M.D., to Europe, on medical certificate; Surgeon T. E. Worgan, I.M.D., to Europe, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major A. C. Gaye, A.M.D., to England for six months, unfit for duty with troops; Lieut. F. J. Fox, R.A., 5-11th, to England for fifteen months on urgent private affairs; Lieut. H. H. Higginson, 98th Foot, to remain in England from 16th October to 24th December, on medical certificate; Surg. E. W. Kelsall, A.M.D., six months to England, medical certificate; Capt. J. W. Anderson, S.C., squadron officer, Puna Horse (officiating brigadier major, Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force), to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Lieut. H. P. Young, S.C., squadron officer, Puna Horse, to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Major C. B. Euen Smith, C.S.I., M.I., officiating political agent, 2nd class, to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R. (Bengal) E., to Europe on medical certificate; Col. J. Clements, S.C., commandant, 3rd Regt., N.I., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Lieut. A. M. Monteath, S.C., squadron officer, 3rd Sind Horse, to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Surgeon Major E. Morton, I.M.D., in medical charge 29th Regt. N.I., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Conductor G. Brew, Ordnance Department, to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 12.)

SEWWRIGHT, 3rd N.L.I., Lieut. C. F., 49th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

WIDDICOMBE, 10th N.L.I., Lieut. W. S., wing officer (officiating adjutant and quartermaster) to be adjutant on probation.

ABUD, 11th N.I., Lieut. H. M., R.M. (L.I.), a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on promotion.

CARTER, 17th N.I., Lieut. R.L.B., 14th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

DUBERLY, 20th N.I., Lieut. G., 107th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

BAILLIE, Lieut. R., R.M. (L.I.), a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

LEGH—26th N.I.—Lieut. P. R. Legh, 32nd Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

BURRIDGE, Capt. J. F., E 2, is appointed adjutant to the R.A., Puna Division.

LEWIS—WEBB—SMITH—Surgeons Lewis and Webb will proceed to Bengal, and Surgeon Smith to the Madras Presidency.

GRAY, Sub Lieut. C. M., 54th Foot, a probationer for the S.C., is attached to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

SKUES, Surgeon Major W. K., A.M.D., is transferred from Mhow to Presidency Circle, to proceed to Aden.

ROWLANDSON, Capt. J., 4th Foot, to proceed to England, en route to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment in the West Indies.

ROGERS—BICKFORD—WYNARD—WINGATE—Postings and transfers of R.A. officers:—Lieut. H. H. Rogers, 10-9th, to 3-8th R.A.; Lieut. E. Bickford, 3-8th, to 10-9th R.A.; Lieut. R. Wynard, from N 1-76th to 17-8th R.A.; Lieut. F. R. Wingate, from 7-8th to 14th 9th R.A.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE Viceroy arrived at Bombay on the 27th ult. and spent the greater part of last week in that city. On Monday he held a review of about 1,300 troops, and the same evening attended a dinner given by the Governor and the Commander in Chief to the survivors of the 66th Regiment. His Excellency, addressing the men, told them that the great feat of arms performed by their comrades, who had died to the last man in the defence of the colours, would long live in the memory of Englishmen and of the world; but they must remember that to have been the comrades of those who died so gallantly threw a great responsibility of the regiment because they would have to maintain the fame thus won for them. He heartily wished them Godspeed, and was confident that if called upon they would know how to defend the colours which the Queen would soon entrust to them. Colonel Hogge having replied, the men gave three cheers for the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief, and a soldier called for a cheer for General Burrows, which was heartily given. During his stay in Bombay the Viceroy visited the various institutions and places of interest, and received and answered addresses of the several public bodies. The most important of the addresses was that of the Chamber of Commerce, which was devoted in a great part to a representation of the disadvantages arising from the break of the gauge on the Western Rajputana State Railway. Lord Ripon gave a guarded reply, promising a careful reconsideration of that and other points brought to his attention. Another important deputation, which, however, was received, not by the Viceroy, but by Mr. Gibbs, a member of the Council, had for its object to protest against the recent refusal of the Government to permit the establishment by a private company of a system of telephonic exchanges in the great cities of India. Mr. Gibbs, in answering this deputation, pointed out the necessity of maintaining the existing Government monopoly of telegraphs; but, in view of the fresh arguments adduced on the subject of the telephone exchange, he promised a reconsideration of the question. On Wednesday Lady Ripon and Lord de Grey arrived from England, and on Thursday the entire Viceregal party visited Puna, returning to Bombay the following day. Unfortunately, his Excellency got an attack of fever at Puna, which prevented his starting for Calcutta as arranged. But he was able to leave on the 5th. His Excellency met with an enthusiastic and cordial reception at Puna, and, in reply to an address presented to him upon the occasion of his recent visit to Puna, declared it to be the intention of the Government to base their educational policy upon the despatch of 1854, which he characterised as the charter of Indian education, adding that in dealing with this question due regard would be shown for the changed conditions due to the progress of the age. He further expressed the hope that more would be done for the education of the masses. Referring to the native States, his Excellency announced the intention of the Government to adhere to the proclamation issued on Nov. 1, 1858, by Lord Canning, proclaiming the Queen's supremacy throughout India, and the powers defined and granted under it would continue to be recognised. The Viceroy proceeded to point out that it was to the advantage, not only of the native princes, but also of Great Britain, that native States should continue to exist. His Excellency, in conclusion, affirmed that India wants peace and rest in order to devote herself to the improvement of her agriculture and commerce. The Indian papers contain columns of the full reports of the speeches delivered by H.E. Lord Ripon in reply to various loyal addresses presented by the municipalities, the native Christians of the Punjab, the Anjuman-i-Punjab, and the senate of the Punjab University College. Besides these H.E. addressed H.E. the Commander in Chief after the review and the assembled rajahs and chiefs at the durbar. Replying to the university college address, which was read by the registrar, Dr. Leitner, H.E. expressed his appreciation of the great liberality with which the princes and chiefs of the Punjab had come forward to promote the establishment of the university college, as he understood, with the firm expectation that it would grow into a perfect university. He expressed his conviction that it was desirable to promote the cultivation of Oriental languages and literature, and he did not see why Oriental languages and studies should not have a pre-eminence in Lahore just as a special English education had elsewhere. The Viceroy concluded his address to the Commander in Chief as follows:—"There is one other circumstance to which I should desire to advert on this occasion, and one which I at all events am deeply proud of. I have heard on all hands, especially from General Stewart, of the admirable discipline which has been maintained by the British army when occupying a foreign country. They have given during the term of occupation the greatest proof they can give of the true character of Englishmen, and I believe by that discipline, moderation, and justice towards the people of those countries in which they were stationed they have done as much for the fame, reputation, and honour

of England, in a political point of view, as they have in a military by the victories they gained. It would be too long on this occasion to recount the acts of individual regiments, but I venture to say this, that a finer force of her Majesty's troops has seldom if ever been brought together upon the plains of India. That artillery whose name is known in all lands, whose motto shows they are ready to do their duty in every part of the world; those magnificent cavalry regiments which I have seen on this occasion; that splendid line of unbroken infantry—I venture to think, sir, you would not fear to lead against any army in the world. Sir Frederick Haines, I have on this occasion a duty of a singularly pleasing nature to perform. It is known to her Majesty that this review was about to take place to-day, and last night I received a telegram from the Secretary of State desiring me to inform the troops assembled here that her Majesty had great pleasure, in addition to the medal which has already been granted for the Afghan campaign, to attach to that decoration clasps for six different actions, Ali Musjid, the Peiwar Kotal, Charasiab, Cabul, Ahmed Kheyl, and Kandahar; and yet more, Sir, in accordance with your recommendation the grant of a special decoration to those who took part in the march of General Roberts's force to Kandahar in the form of a bronze star. I am confident you and the troops under your command will recognise this concession on the part of the Queen-Empress as another proof of her Majesty's regard and affection for the army which forms the foundations of her country's greatness and power; and as an incentive to deeds such as you and your troops have performed so loyally and well, and for which, in the name of her Majesty, I now thank you from the bottom of my heart."

The Durbar at Lahore followed the investiture of Generals Maude and Stewart with the insignia of G.C.B. and K.C.B. respectively. There was a very great assembly, among the brilliant crowd of chiefs and officers being the Rajas of Kashmir and Puttiala, the Nawab of Bhawalpore, the Rajas of Jheend, Nabha, Kapurthulla, and Mundia, the Nawab of Malaer Kotla, the Rajas of Fureedcote, Chumba, Suket, and Kulsia, the Nawabs. Laharoo and Dozana, besides about 600 chiefs and nobles, including the Afghan Sirdar. In the course of his address to the chiefs the Viceroy said:—"All that I have seen appears to me to indicate the steady growth of reciprocal relations of friendship and confidence between the chiefs and the Supreme Government, and to show forth the attachment and devotion of the chiefs to our Queen-Empress, and the complete trust which the Government can place in them for all the services which they are so well qualified to render. No better proof of this can be found than their readiness to aid in the late war and the excellent spirit shown by their sirdars and officers as well as by their troops. The local co-operation of the chiefs and the conduct of their contingents have, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, been recognised in various ways by decorations and titular distinctions. The Government of India are also fully prepared to mark by substantial and public tokens of approval the services of other sirdars and native gentlemen who have accompanied our troops and our officers, or have in other ways given signal marks of their ability and their devotion in the performance of the several duties assigned to them. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has commanded me to convey to the chiefs of India her warm interest in their welfare, and not in their personal welfare alone, but in the success of their administration and in the well-being of the people of their States, for it is well known, and should be everywhere understood, that the British Government always entertains not only a desire for the honour and advantage of the chiefs, but also a deep solicitude for their subjects, and that we measure the greatness of a State and the degree of its prosperity not so much by the brilliancy of its Court or even by the power and perfection of its army, as by the happiness and contentment of the people of every class. It is my earnest hope that the chiefs now assembled around me will remember this, and that they will continue to administer their hereditary dominions, the possession of which is secured to them under her Majesty's Empire, with justice and moderation, be careful to retain the affection of their people, and even to introduce necessary reforms with moderation, for when disorders arise the British Government will judge that evils have crept in which require remedy. Maharajas, rajahs, chiefs, and gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to have this opportunity of addressing you in public durbar. I believe that no such durbar has been held in Lahore by the Viceroy since 1864, when Lord Lawrence spoke to the chiefs assembled around him in their own language. Unhappily, I am unable to follow his example in that respect. Neither can I present myself to you, as he did, as an old friend and trusted guide; but having enjoyed the friendship of that great man for many years, and being animated by sentiments of the heartiest admiration for him, it will be my constant endeavour, during my administration of Indian affairs, to walk in his footsteps and to apply his principles; and I know well that I could not give you here in the Punjab a better assurance than by this my declaration of my earnest desire to promote your prosperity and advance your welfare to the utmost."

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—DEC. 3.

14th Foot—Lieut. Gen. A. T. Heyland, C.B., to be colonel, vice General Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B., appointed colonel commandant Rifle Brigade.

Rifle Brigade—General Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B., from the 14th Foot, to be colonel commandant, vice Field Marshal Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B., deceased.

DEC. 7.

14th Hussars—Supernumerary Lieut. A. J. English to be lieutenant. 3rd Foot—Lieut. H. J. Middleton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

11th Foot—Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

22nd Foot—Lieut. G. B. Hodgson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

27th Foot—Lieut. H. S. Tunnard to be captain, vice D. M. Taylor, promoted.

51st Foot—Lieut. J. E. Preston has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

81st Foot—Second Lieut. C. M. Brunker, from the 43rd Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice A. C. H. Thomas, promoted.

92nd Foot—Lieut. W. H. D. Cunyngham, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. C. W. H. Douglas, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Honorary Captains—Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Commissaries G. Blake, B. Revelt, and W. Wilson, on the Bengal Establishment.

To be Honorary Lieutenants—Deputy Assistant Commissaries M. Malony and G. M'Arthur, on the Bengal Establishment.

INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. Gaselee, S.C., Major C. W. Campbell, Cav., Capt. E. Bruce, S.C., Major W. G. Saunders, S.C., Lieut. C. E. St. E. Lucas, S.C., Lieut. C. Pulley, S.C., Capt. A. G. Hammond, S.C., Major A. G. Handcock, S.C., Major W. North R.E., Capt. A. B. Clare, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major D. C. M'Allum, M.D., Capt. J. T. Cummins, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. S. Rimington, S.C., Lieut. Col. T. R. Nimmo, S.C., Capt. F. T. Edden, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. O. Kinealy (Cov.), J. B. Fuller (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—R. Rice (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. E. Winter (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon J. O'M. M'Donnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., six weeks.

Madras Estab.—Major J. A. Richmond, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major H. B. Purvis.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon A. Adams, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. G. Cordery (Cov.), T. Reddie (pilot), C. F. Knyvet (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. W. Kellner (Uncov.), one month; T. Reddie (pilot), ten days, special; R. Goddard (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate.

Madras Estab.—A. J. Stuart (Cov.), six months, medical certificate.

HOME NEWS.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Colonel C. H. Palliser, C.B., 10th Bengal Cavalry, and R. Blair, 3rd Bengal N.I., are, on the recommendation of General Sir F. Roberts, about to be appointed to the command of brigades of the Bengal army, in recognition of their recent service in Afghanistan. Lieut. and Adjutant S. Watson and Second Lieut. H. M. Twynham, 59th Regiment, have been brought specially to notice to receive the Victoria Cross in recognition of their distinguished gallantry lately in Afghanistan. Major General J. Ross, C.B., who has returned to England from service in Afghanistan, will not resume his brigade command in India; but it is intended to consider his claims in connection with an early vacancy among the divisional commanders in India. General Ross is to have conferred upon him the Second Class of the Order of the Bath in recognition of his recent services. Brigadier General H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., has arranged to leave England in January and return to India to take up the command of the Allahabad Division of the Bengal Army, to which he has been appointed for five years, in recognition of his services in Afghanistan.

OBITUARY.—We have to announce the death of Mr. James Cosmo Melvill, formerly Assistant Under Secretary of State at the India-office, which took place on the 1st inst., at his residence at Folkestone, suddenly, although he had been in failing health for two years. Mr. Melvill was a son of the late Sir James Cosmo Melvill,

K.C.B. He was born in 1821, entered the home service of the East India Company in 1837, and upon the transfer of the government from the Company in 1858 became the Assistant Under Secretary of State, which office he held until his retirement in 1872. Mr. Melvill married in 1844 the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Harcastle, of Hatcham House, Surrey.—The remains of Colonel John Henry Peile, Royal Artillery, who died suddenly in London on the 27th ult., were interred with full military honours at Woolwich on Friday afternoon. Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Henry Peile had recently returned home from India and was posted to the 3rd Brigade for duty at Woolwich. His commissions bear date as follows:—Second lieutenant, Jan. 19, 1849; first lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1851; captain, Feb. 23, 1856; major, July 5, 1872; lieutenant colonel, Jan. 16, 1875; and was promoted to brevet colonel in January last. The deceased officer served in the New Zealand war of 1864-6 in command of a field battery of artillery, and received the war medal.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The *Himalaya*, Capt. Brent, left Portsmouth on Tuesday, with the wives and families of the 1st Dragoon Guards and the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, numbering 64 women and 85 children; 60 men of the 70th Foot; Capt. Westropp, Brigade Surgeon Muschamp, and few details, for transhipment to the *Crocodile* at Gibraltar for conveyance to India. She also took out about 150 naval supernumeraries, and will call in at Plymouth to embark a few Marines. Lord Edward Clinton, formerly in command of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was recently compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health, visited the ship and personally attended to the comfort of the women and children belonging to his late battalion. The *Himalaya* will return to Portsmouth with the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade from the Rock. The *Yumna* is expected to arrive at Portsmouth on the 10th with the 1st Battalion of the 5th Foot, from Afghanistan, together with sundry invalids and time-expired men for Netley and Woolwich. The *Serapis* is due at Portsmouth on the 12th with the 1st Battalion 6th Foot, from Aden, for Warley; the 9th Battery, 8th Brigade, and the 2nd Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, destinations unknown; and a few invalids and time-expired men. A Reuter's telegram from Gibraltar, dated Dec. 6, says:—"Her Majesty's troopship *Serapis*, from India, having called here to report the loss of two blades of her screw on the 3rd inst., proceeded homeward immediately."

ARRIVAL OF THE "MALABAR."—The *Malabar*, Captain Grant, after disembarking the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Foot at Queenstown, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning from Bombay, which place she left on the 5th ult., Aden on the 12th, having put in for coal, Suez on the 18th, Port Said on the 20th, and Malta on the 25th. She brought home Navigating Lieut. Beitch, who was invalided from the *Yumna*; Lieut. Login, 1st Foot; Lieuts. Allen and Robson, 2nd Foot; Lieut. Stanley, 11th Foot; Second Lieut. Maunsell, 15th Foot; Lieut. Stacpole, 17th Foot; Capt. Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Fife, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Rawlinson and Lieut. Fell, 8th Hussars; Lieut. Poulton, 12th Foot; Capt. Sealey, 22nd Foot; Capt. Cook, 30th Foot; Lieut. Gordon, R.A.; Lieut. Hon. C. Canning, 60th Rifles; Capt. F. A. de Laurent and Garrett, of the Special Staff; Capt. Graham and Lieut. Fraser, 78th Foot; Paymaster Griffiths, 20th Foot; Lieut. Col. Robinson, 80th Foot; Veterinary Surgeon Mitchell, Royal Horse Artillery; Major Stadd and Capt. Greaves and Dunnage, R.A.; Lieut. Gordon Cumming, 22nd Foot; Lieut. Mayne, R.E.; Lieut. Gambier, Bengal Staff; Surgeons Major Bonnymay, Wood, and Bolster, and Surgeons Fenn and Allen, of the Army Medical Department; 224 invalids and 253 time-expired men for Netley; 13 men to join depots; 38 women and 79 children. Six deaths occurred during the passage home—viz., J. Fowler, 20th Foot; H. Williams, 13th Hussars; a child of Capt. Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards; the orphan son of General Devisme, 8th Hussars; Edith Maud, daughter of Capt. Kennedy, paymaster of the 1st Royals; and a soldier's child.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—On Saturday, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the case of Dinendronath Sannyal and another v. Ram Coomar Ghose and others, was decided. This was an appeal from a decision of a divisional bench of the High Court at Calcutta (consisting of Justices Kemp and Ainslie) of March 16, 1877, reversing a judgment of the local tribunal at Rajshahye, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. C. W. Arathoon were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Doyne and Mr. J. D. Mayne for the respondents. The litigation, of which this suit was a part, had continued for the last fifty-two years. The decree now under appeal was made in an execution suit in which the respondents obtained as against the appellants an order for mesne profits of certain of the property in dispute. The appellants resisted the execution of the decree on the grounds that it was barred by limitation, and, if not, that they were entitled to set off a cross decree which would have the effect of extinguishing the order sought to be enforced. The Indian courts concurred in holding that there was no bar of limitation, and the High Court decided against the appellants on the other point. Their lordships, at the conclusion of the arguments, which had lasted three sittings, intimated that they would humbly advise her Majesty to allow the appeal, with costs.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Bank of England for Rs. 35,00,000 in

Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 32,19,000 to Bombay, Rs. 2,18,000; and to Madras, Rs. 63,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at Rs. 7 13-16d. received about 11 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with the previous week this price showed an advance of 1-16d.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—According to the half-yearly report to be presented at the meeting on the 13th inst. the receipts from all sources have fallen off to the extent of £19,271, and although the expenses were reduced by the sum of £10,538, the net profit falls short of that of the corresponding period of last year. This is owing to a diminution of the traffic both in coaching and goods, the former mainly caused by the considerable reduction in the movement of troops, and the latter principally by a falling off of the traffic in food grains.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The 40th annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the office, Leadenhall-street; Mr. W. Fane de Salis in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that it was gratifying to be able to report that the fleet continued in a high state of efficiency. As compared with the fleet of last year it showed an increase of 3,049 tons. When they met last year three ships were reported as building. One of those was nearly completed, and would soon be added to the fleet. Owing to the growing requirements of the Indian and Australian trade it had been deemed necessary to order four more ships, which would be large and constructed with all the most modern arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The new ships would all be built of steel. The question of lighting the ships by electricity had been before the public and had engaged the attention of the directors. The matter had been carefully considered by members of their engineering staff, who had come to the conclusion that the interest of the company would be best consulted by deferring the matter for the present. Passing to the accounts, he said that the company had £816,000 invested in bills receivable, as well as in Government and high-class securities, showing that they had made ample provision for the payment of the ships as well as to meet other requirements. At the same time the debenture debt was disappearing. Six years ago the debentures amounted to £800,000, but on the 30th June they stood at £15,500; they now stood at only £6,500 and in March next they would disappear altogether. The receipts in behalf of passage money showed a considerable increase as compared with those of the past year. The mileage run had been greater, and as more coal had been consumed the expenses had increased, and at the same time the subsidy received from the Imperial and Australian Governments had diminished. Thus it arose that the surplus did not amount to a large sum. Out of that surplus the directors had deemed it necessary to take £33,000 to provide for the depreciation of the fleet. For some time past it had been the study of the board to write the fleet down to its proper value. Five years ago it stood at £25 per ton in the books, but now it would only stand at £17 8s. 2d. It was with regret that they had to take anything out of the profits to reduce the value of the ships, but when they recollected that owing to the requirements of the Suez Canal some of their ships had been rendered unfit for the service, and that they had also suffered from severe competition, it became incumbent upon them to see that their property stood at its right value in their books. This course had already had the approval of several large shareholders, and he had no doubt it would be approved by the meeting. The dividend for the year compared favourably with that of the previous year, standing at 5 per cent. against 4½ per cent. for the former period. Next year, under the influence of improved trade, he hoped to be able to present a better balance-sheet and a better dividend. Hitherto Galle had been amongst the unfortunate places at which the company's vessels called, but it was found to be difficult of access and unsheltered from the south west monsoons, and they intended to move their establishment to Colombo as soon as the harbour at that place was finished—a work which would soon be accomplished. The breakwater harbour at Madras was progressing towards completion, although not very rapidly. In conclusion, he paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. T. S. Cowie, one of the directors.—The motion having been seconded by Mr. Thornton, was, after some discussion, adopted.—The usual routine business was then transacted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SIR A. HOBHOUSE ON INDIA.—On Dec. 1, at the meeting of the Dialectical Society, in the Langham-hall, Sir A. Hobhouse delivered the second of two addresses on India. There were several natives of India present. Sir A. Hobhouse said the important questions, What are we doing in India? and what ought we to be doing there? were questions which we ought to answer to ourselves. It was now admitted that it would be a most ignoble course for us to use India for the aggrandisement of England, and that we ought to aim at the welfare of India. There were two schools of opinion as to the way in which that welfare should be promoted. One would press changes from without, and the other would prefer the slower process of growth within. He was of opinion that difficulties and dangers would come rather from haste than delay in the pressing of English ideas. In suppressing suttee and infanticide, though we had saved many lives, we had not made them happy lives. Lord Cornwallis, one of the

greatest of our governors, brought about unexpected and not desirable results by making the land-tax a fixed one, and changing the zemindar into a landlord in our sense of the term. We had given the country the benefits of peace and internal communication, and the supremacy of law over force, and of impersonal law over personal will. Christianity as a profession was making no substantial progress, but the missionaries were still doing useful work. There was no evidence to show that the bonds of caste were losing strength, and, if they were, we should have a formidable danger to contend with. The evil attending it was not to be compared with the good effected by it, and, under present circumstances, it appeared to solve problems which perplexed us in Europe. The poor were provided for; and there was extraordinary confidence between members of the banking community. It constantly happened that no securities were given, and no written accounts were kept, and yet there was no litigation. The most remarkable European influence in India was the spread of education, and we had nothing to fear from it if we governed India with wisdom. Having laid down the principles of government for India, we must leave their application to those on the spot. He deprecated interference with local government even in important departments, provided the main objects of our government were not being infringed. We ought to insist on having Indian taxation adjusted by those who could view the whole field of it, and not adjusted to benefit an interest in this country. India was and must be a burden, and it could not enrich us except at the expense of our demoralisation. The lust of dominion reacted fatally on those who indulged in it, and they who diminished the liberties of others were in danger of losing their own. A discussion followed, and in his reply Sir A. Hobhouse said the employment of natives would be an important means of reducing the cost of government in India, and he never knew a charge of corruption brought home to a native in a responsible position.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, the gallant general met with a hearty reception from his comrades of the Royal Artillery. He was recognised and heartily cheered at a concert in the garrison theatre in the afternoon, and at night was the guest of the Royal Regiment. The commandant of the Woolwich district, General John Turner, Royal Artillery, presided, and amongst the many distinguished officers present were General Sir John Adye, surveyor general; General Ratcliffe, inspector general; General Sir F. Campbell, director of artillery; Generals Sir E. Warde, Sir D. Wood, Sir J. Brind, Gosling, Gardiner, Alexander, Thuillier, Sladen, Gordon, and Browne. General Roberts was accompanied by the following officers, recently in Afghanistan:—General Hills, Col. Chapman, Major Pretymann, Captain Pipon, Captain Eustace, and Captain Downing.—The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said he had been authorised to express the regret of the Duke of Cambridge that his engagements at Sandringham prevented his taking the chair and joining in the welcome offered to their gallant and distinguished comrade, General Sir Frederick Roberts, who, in coming among them, had, like a brave soldier, not forgotten those who served with him so well on the field, some of whom were with him now. The welcome of that night was attended by the hope that he might long continue to render services so valuable, and that if he returned to the country in which he had gained so much honour he would add yet more glory to the regiment whose motto is "Ubique."—General Roberts said it was with great pride that he found himself the honoured guest at the headquarters of the regiment in which he began his soldier career twenty-nine years ago. In that old mess house, so long associated with the history of the regiment, surrounded by so many of his brother officers, he felt at home, and he might say a few words without reserve respecting their especial branch of the service. The campaign in Afghanistan was remarkable for the fact that he, an artilleryman, held a high and responsible army command; but he was glad to say that he was not the only artillery officer in that position. He congratulated the regiment on so many of its representatives being employed on duties beyond the regiment, and on the verdict of the army and the country being in favour of their conduct. He hoped opportunities would be found in future for their successors to aspire to qualify themselves for high and responsible commands. In enumerating the officers of the corps who had distinguished themselves, he referred to Sir Michael Biddulph as one of the first to reach Kandahar and the Helmund; Major General Hills, who, after performing delicate and troublesome duties as Governor of Cabul, was selected to command a division in Afghanistan; Colonel Arbuthnot, whose appointment as deputy adjutant general of Royal Artillery had afforded much satisfaction, held an onerous and difficult position on the line of communication, and proved an able and efficient commander; Lieut. Colonel Chapman was senior officer of the Army Staff, under Sir Donald Stewart, during the march from Kandahar to Cabul, and accompanied him (General Roberts) in the same capacity from Cabul to Kandahar; and in Major Pretymann, as aide de camp, he had

a valued friend, upon whose tact and judgment he could always rely. Amongst those who had achieved honour, more especially in connection with the regiment, he enumerated Major General Alexander Lindsay, Colonel Johnson, Colonel William Stirling, Captain Pipon, Lieut. Colonel Sydney Parry, Major Sir John Campbell, Captain Slade, and others, with a special tribute to the merits of each. In speaking of those whom they mourned as dead, he said that Major Blackwood and the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his battery, in the hour of defeat and under the most trying circumstances, bravely upheld the credit of the regiment. He testified not only to the bravery, but to the irreproachable behaviour, of all ranks throughout the campaign. Amongst those they mourned were Captain Kelso, and Lieut. MacLaine, so cruelly cut off in his promising career, Captain Shafto, and Quartermaster Sergeant Mansfield, of the Horse Artillery, who performed the duty of provost at Cabul, and was one of the steady, reliable non-commissioned officers who were the pride of the army. Altogether the regiment had well maintained the character which the gunners had earned in years past while fighting for their Sovereign and their country. He had spoken too long, for a soldier's speech should be short, and he would conclude by expressing his regard for the regiment, and in thanking General Turner and his brother officers for the gratifying welcome they had given him to Woolwich.

THE CITY CORPORATION.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday—the Lord Mayor presiding—Mr. Edward Hart, pursuant to notice, moved "That the freedom of this city, together with a sword of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to Major General Sir Frederick Sleight Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., in recognition of his gallant services in Afghanistan, where, supported by brave soldiers, he so well and nobly upheld the prestige and reputation of the British Army." He stated that Sir Frederick Roberts, on leaving Eton, entered the army in 1851, and served throughout the Indian mutiny, during which he was thrice wounded, and had his horse shot or sabred under him. He served with great distinction in the operations connected and concluding with the capture of Lucknow; and in recognition he received the thanks of the Governor General, a brevet majority, the war medal with three clasps, and the crowning distinction of the Victoria Cross. Sir Frederick also served with distinction in Abyssinia in 1867 and 1868, and was made a Companion of the Bath for his gallantry at Khodagmage. When following the retreating enemy, on Jan. 2, 1858, he saw in the distance two sepoys going away with the standard. General Roberts put spurs to his horse, overtook the sepoys, and after a determined fight brought back the standard. In 1878 Shere Ali received a Russian envoy and refused to receive an English mission, which led to an outbreak of hostilities after the ultimatum had been despatched to Shere Ali. On Nov. 28 General Roberts attacked the Peiwar Kotal; and the speaker then gave an outline of what that general had since done down to the march from Cabul, on which occasion the general marched 10,000 troops and camp followers a distance of 232 miles, with guns, baggage, &c., in fifteen days, under a burning Afghan sun, over parched and stony tracks, allowing one day after his arrival outside Kandahar to arrange his plans. The general, on Sept. 1, attacked Ayub Khan's army and completely defeated it, and this victory left the ground clear for a final settlement of England's relations with the whole of Afghanistan. General Roberts possessed the affection, esteem, and full confidence of all the officers and men serving with him. He was amongst the citizens now, and they had an opportunity of conferring the freedom of that city upon him and enrolling his name in the list of heroes and others whom it was their pride and pleasure to receive within its walls. (Cheers.) Alderman Sir W. A. Rose, in seconding the resolution, said that the march from Cabul to Kandahar would ever be a memorable and wonderful feat in the history of modern warfare, and the corporation, by availing themselves of that opportunity of expressing their recognition of the gallant general's services, wished by that mark also to testify their warm appreciation of the splendid manner in which he had been supported by the brave officers and soldiers under him. After a few words from Mr. Deputy M'George in support of the motion, it was put and carried amid cheers.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BANNISTER—Nov. 29, at Writtle, the wife of Major George Bannister, adjutant 2nd Essex R.V., late Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.
PRIESTLEY—Nov. 30, at 30, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Henry Priestley, late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.
SHARP—Dec. 5, at 59, Ladbroke-square, W., the wife of Major W. Granville Sharp, Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.
SINCLAIR—Nov. 29, at Holy-hill, county Tyrone, Ireland, the wife of Alfred Law Sinclair, 1st Beluch Regiment, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACDOUGALL—**ROBINOW**—Dec. 2, at Dean-bridge, Edinburgh, James W. Macdougall, major H.M. Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Lieut. Col. Macdougall, H.E.I.C.S., to Susan Bertha Robinow.
ROBILLIARD—**LECKIE**—Dec. 4, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Capt. John

le Cocq Robilliard, R.M.A., adjutant of the Antrim Artillery Militia, son of Capt. J. Robilliard, R.N., to Lela Edith, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. D. Leckie, Bombay Army.
WAKLEY—**ORR**—Dec. 2, at St. Martin's-in-the-Field, James G. Wakley, M.D., to Clementina Agnes Doering, daughter of the late Major Sutherland G. G. Orr, Madras Cavalry.

DEATHS.

BURROWS—Dec. 4, at Eastbourne, Charles, son of General Burrows, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 9.
DON—Dec. 2, at Roehampton, Georgiana King, widow of Capt. William Gilbert Don, 43rd B-nal Light Infantry, aged 72.
GOLDIE—Nov. 28, at Bristol, George Robert, son of J. H. Goldie, late Madras Civil Service, aged 28.
MELVILLE—Dec. 1, at Folkestone, James Cosmo Melville, formerly assistant under secretary of State (India-office), aged 59.
SCOTT—Dec. 3, at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, Emma Letitia Meliora (Letty), daughter of Andrew James Scott, M.D., Retired Medical Department, Madras Army, aged 19.
TAYLOR—Dec. 2, at 188, Holland-road, Kensington, Henry Taylor, M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army (retired), aged 78.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—Nov. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of F. T. Atkins, a son.
BARRETT—At Dharwar, Bombay, the wife of Henry Barrett, of the Forest Department, a son.
BACHELLOR—Nov. 16, at Dadur, near Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. Batchelor, a son.
BEALE—Nov. 8, at Ferozepore, the wife of B. W. Beale, assistant engineer, a son.
BENSON—Nov. 14, at Madras, the wife of C. Benson, Esq., a daughter.
CARR—Nov. 5, at Lucknow, the wife of Arthur F. Carr, a daughter.
ELIOT—Nov. 5, at Murree, the wife of Major Edgecumbe Eliot, 4th Bengal Infantry, a daughter.
FERGUSON—Nov. 13, at Nasik, the wife of J. D. Ferguson, M. Inst. C.E., executive engineer for irrigation, a son.
FIRTH—Oct. 31, at Shillong, Lower Assam, the wife of Major R. F. Firth, B.S.C., 10th N.I., a daughter.
FORBES—Dec. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Forbes, Bengal Civil Service, a son.
FRIEDEMANN—Nov. 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Friedemann, P.W.D., a daughter.
HASLETT—Nov. 3, at Punjab, the wife of W. Haslett, Esq., district superintendent of police, a daughter.
HOLLAND—Oct. 31, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Bandmaster E. Holland, H.M.'s 48th Regiment of Foot, a daughter.
HUGHES—Nov. 11, at Mozufferpore, the wife of A. J. Hughes, executive engineer, Gudduck Division, a daughter.
HUME—Nov. 23, at Lucknow, the wife of Major Hume, R.H.A., a daughter.
JOHN—Nov. 9, at Agra, the wife of Edwin John, Esq., merchant, a daughter.
KELLY—Oct. 10, at Merkara, Coorg, the wife of Capt. Harvey Kelly, Madras Staff Corps, a son.
KNOWLES—Nov. 12, at Simla, the wife of Major F. Knowles, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.
LITTLEWOOD—Oct. 27, at Dera Dun, the wife of H. R. Littlewood, a son.
MACGREGOR—Nov. 27, at Coonoor, Nilgherri-hills, Mrs. Atholl Macgregor, a son.
MACLEAN—Dec. 1, at Calcutta, the wife of A. T. Maclean, of Ardgour, a son.
MAUGER—Oct. 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Mauger, of a son.
MILLER—Nov. 5, at Amritsar, the wife of Capt. J. F. Miller, Staff Corps, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AUSTEN—**WALL**—Nov. 9, at the Cathedral, Colombo, Ceylon, George Havilan H. Austen, of Newera, Elliya, Ceylon, to Ethel Isabel, daughter of George Wall, Colombo, Ceylon.
BRADBINY—**HIGGINS**—Nov. 10, at Madras, Charles Bradbiny to Annie Maria Higgins.
BUCKINGHAM—**BAMBRIDGE**—Nov. 25, at Bombay, James Buckingham, of Amgurie, Assam, to Laura Amelia, widow of Frank C. Bambridge, of Assam.
CURTIS—**AMESBURY**—Nov. 5, at Roorkee, N.W.P., Francis H. T. Curtis, capt. 25th Regiment (K.O.B.), to Dora, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Amesbury.
DAVIS—**WOOD**—Nov. 8, at Palghat, Thomas William Davis, Madras Railway, to Mary Henrietta Wood, daughter of William Wood, Madras.
FENN—**GRIMSHAW**—Nov. 13, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Roynell, Edwin H. Fenn, commander in H.M.'s Indian Marine, second son of the late George Fenn, Esq., of Beccles, Suffolk, to Constance, youngest daughter, of the late Weston Grimshaw, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Edmund Grimshaw, J.P., of Mossley, county Antrim, Ireland.
HARE—**NATION**—Nov. 6, at Shillong, Lancelot Hare, Esq., C.S., to Laura, eldest daughter of Brigadier-General J. L. Nation, commanding Eastern Frontier Districts.
HEATON—**WALSH**—Nov. 10, at Madras, William Heaton, to Miss Maria Walsh, both of Birmingham, England.
OLIVER—**MARSHALL**—Oct. 14, at Aden, Robert Oliver, V.C.S., son of the late Norman Oliver, Esq., presidency magistrate of Bombay, to Florence Alice, daughter of Major General W. D. Marshall, B.S.C.
O'SULLIVAN—**FRANCIS**—Nov. 8, at Calcutta, Charles William O'Sullivan, to Susan Virginia Francis, daughter of Mr. M. Francis, head clerk, Surveyor-General's Office.

STEEL—NEWTON—Nov. 8, at Calcutta, George Richard Steel, son of the late George Steel, Esq., to Florence Evelyn Newton, widow of the late T. E. Newton.

STRETTELL—BATHO—Nov. 8, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. M'Carthy, M.A., Capt. A. Dashwood Strettell, 2nd Punjab Frontier Force, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William F. Batho, Esq., C.E., of Timperley, Surbiton, Surrey.

DEATHS.

BRADSHAW—Oct 26, at Teignmouth, Devon, Alice, the beloved wife of Major O. Bradshaw, 20th Regt. M.N.I.

CAMPBELL—Oct 28, at Allypore, Siberin Alexander Campbell, district superintendent of police.

COCKBURN—Oct. 23, at Bangalore, Madras, Charles Alexander Hugh, son of Lieut. A. W. Cockburn, R.E., aged 3 years and 10 months.

FALLON—Oct 3, Dr. S. W. Fallon, Ph.D. Halle, late Bengal Educational Department, aged 63.

GALLAGHER—Nov. 3, at Kaachie, Eileen Magdaline Geraldine, the infant daughter of Sub-Conductor P. F. Gallagher, Bombay Commissariat Department, aged five months.

JONES—Nov. 9, at Calcutta, Mr. William Henry Jones, of the firm of Robert Campbell and Co., aged 60.

KETTLEWELL—Nov. 1, at Tanna, near Bombay Louisa Maria, wife of Lieut. Col. T. Kettlewell, commanding H.M. 20th Regt. N.I., at Baroda, aged 43.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 1. Irawaddy (s), Rangoon; Glenartney (s), Shanghai; Patna (s), Bussorah; Conway Castle, Cape Town; Mysore, Calcutta.—2. Castle Roy, Singapore; Emily (s), Taganrog; Normandy (s), Bassein; Manora (s) and Mira (s), Calcutta; Almira Robinson, Rangoon; Altire (s), Almeida; Gwalior (s), Calcutta; S. Tugot (s), Akyab; Castleroy, Singapore; Falls of Bruar, Rangoon; Countess of Derby, Bassein.—4. Fiery Cross, Bassein; Glencorse, Calcutta.—7. Glenista (s), Penang; St. Mirran, Calcutta; Indus (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 9. Mahratra (s), Rangoon; Booldana (s) and Duke of Devonshire (s), London; Pemba (s), Singapore; Commonwealth, Madras.—10. Sirdhana (s), Colombo; Mary Stenhouse, Newport; Royal George, Cardiff; British India, London.—11. Cutty Sark, Singapore.—12. City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool; Peshawar (s), Bombay; Ashgrove, port not mentioned; Evesham Abbey, Cardiff; Nelson, Point de Galle.—13. Merkara (s), London; Herat, Liverpool; Iskander Shah, Muscat; Rollo, Melbourne.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 1. Bengala (s), Leghorn; Bhundara (s), Cardiff.—2. Killochan, Cardiff; Gannet (s) and Australia (s), London; Vega (s), Liverpool.—Navarino (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 12. Salazie, Mauritius.—13. Puttialla (s), Karachi; Khandalla (s) and Chupra (s), Calcutta.—14. Ossian (s), Liverpool.—15. Crown, Cardiff; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.—16. Mirzapore (s), Southampton; Hispania (s), Glasgow; Colaba (s), Moulmein; Robert Jones, Mauritius; Euphates, Karachi; Menai, Sunderland.—17. Sumatra (s), Genoa; Euxine (s), Liverpool.—18. Tebe (s), Trieste; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.—19. Africa (s), Calcutta; Fatti Mubarak, Damann.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 1.—Cathay (s), London.—Rajpoot (s), London; Cardigan-shire, Liverpool; Orestes (s), London.

MADRAS.—Nov. 11. Nepaul (s), Calcutta.—15. Duke of Sutherland (s), London; Chanda (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 2.—Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 1. Glendinorwig, Singapore; Perim (s), Bombay; Almora (s), Colombo; Minister of Marine, Bombay; Bay of Bengal, Rangoon; Durban (s), Cape Town, &c.—3. Tell, Demerara; Glengavory, Calcutta; Mayfield, Natal; Janet Ferguson, Singapore; Ettrickdale, Calcutta; Elizabeth Nicholson, Calcutta; Vanades, Singapore; Gelderland (s), Batavia.—4. Girl of the Period, Natal; Teddington (s), Bombay; City of London (s), Calcutta; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Legislator (s), Calcutta.—7. Khiva (s), Shanghai; Queen of Scots, Calcutta; Betty (s), Brindisi.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 9. Governor Wilmot.—10. Chanda (s), Chyebassa (s), Curlew (s), Reliance (s), and Sir John Lawrence (s).—11. Slieve Bawn.—12. Mercedes (s) and City of York.—13. Oriental (s), Arabia (s), Madras (s), and Hooghly.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 2.—Evesham Abbey, London.—3. Duke of Sutherland (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 13. Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; Calcutta (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; H.M.S. Serapis, England; Indus (s), Southampton.—15. County of Kinross, Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie (s) and I.G. Patrick Stewart (s), Karachi.—16. Red Cross, Rangoon; Sacrimner, Diamond Island; Sicily (s), Antwerp; Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—18. Arrow (s), Coast and Kutch; Siam (s), Australia; Esperance, Damaun; Amyone, Calcutta; Fattay Sultan, Cochin; Java (s), Zanzibar; Rajpootana (s), Coast and Calcutta.—19. Hope, Chittagong; Bon Accord, Cochin; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi; Mirzapore (s), China.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 2.—City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Nov. 11. Ethiopia (s), Bombay and Southern Ports.—13. Nepaul (s), Southampton; Chyebassa (s), London; Socotra (s), Calcutta.—16. Pekin (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Nov. 30.—Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—Dec. 1. Merkara (s), Colombo and London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Peshawar*, Nov. 24.—From Bombay: Mr. James Linney, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot, Mrs. Goldie, Capt. Knox, Gen. J. Ross, Mrs. Place and child, Major Nicholson, Mrs. Walton and two children, and Mrs. Gunter and children. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Scowcroft, Mr. M'Culloch, and Mr. C. Firth.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Mirzapore*, Nov. 16.—From Southampton: Mr. C. W. Little, Mr. A. W. Freer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. and Miss Pollard, Capt. and Mrs. Lambie, Mr. A. H. Tod, Miss Sewell, Miss Ostrehan, Mr. M'Millan and infant, Mrs. Spencer, Le Marquise de Bourbel and infant, Miss Collett, Miss Creed, Mrs. P. S. Melville and two daughters, Mr. Lendrick, Lieut. Col. C. W. Fletcher, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Grant, infant, and child, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. E. Robinson, Surg. Major Whittall, Miss Holberton, Rev. E. J. Bowen, Miss Dandridge, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. M. R. Baker, Mr. J. M. Edmond, Miss Combie, Mr. G. Newland, Mr. Gleave, Mrs. Bridges and infant, Miss Longford, Mrs. C. Singleton, Miss Walker, Miss Johnson, Mr. F. Turner, Corporal W. Smith, Lance Corporal Anderson, Sappers Settle and Rowie, Mrs. Anderson, infant, and child, Mr. Hanby, Mr. R. Deane, Mr. S. Samuel, Lieut. Hunter, Mrs. De La Hay and child, Mr. Kenyon, Mrs. Black, Mr. D. Flynn, Miss Bather, Lieut. Morton, Mr. Edward, Mrs. Mainwaring, Capt. Horton, Mr. B. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday and infant, and Messrs. Boswell (two).

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Poonah*, Nov. 24.—For Calcutta: Mrs. Biden and child, Père Grosjean, Père Dumont, Père Niclas, Mr. A. L. Home, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bird, Mr. Notman, Mr. C. Hayter, Mr. Ellis, Mr. G. H. Grant, and Mr. J. W. Brougham. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant and child, Mrs. Jennings and child, Mr. Allan, Miss Schieffer, Mr. Byford, Mrs. R. Stewart and child, and Mr. Mellor. For Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Robinson and children, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Robertson, Mr. J. Oakes, Mr. W. Young, Mr. A. L. Home, Capt. Voyle, Mr. Kneeshaw, Sister Lucy, and Rev. — Furneaux. For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Wake, Miss Ranking, Misses Casey, and Mr. Beardmore. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Moriarty, Mr. H. S. Fraser, Mr. W. B. Browne, Mrs. Richardson, Col. Haydock, Mr. Gibson, and Gen. Barry. For Suez: Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Lyde, Mr. E. Fanes, Rev. — Leigh, and Mr. W. E. Robinson. For Malta: Capt. Carey, Mr. O'Connor and two daughters, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. A. Wotton, Mr. Watson, Miss Lutton, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Birkbeck, and Col. Carey. For Hong Kong: Mr. Rutter and Major Longden. For Singapore: Mr. Macdonald. For Penang: Rev. J. and Miss Walker.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Dec. 3.—For Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Caulfield. For Brindisi: Mr. V. Allen. For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Pinkerton. From Brindisi: Mrs. O. F. Smithers, and Mr. A. C. Stuart. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss M'Leod, Mrs. Sleator, Mr. Schon, Mr. P. Clarke, Miss Murray, and Mr. Laing. From Suez: Major and Mrs. Baring and child. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Luckstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Major and Mrs. Mayow and child, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. Drewhitt, Major Gordon, Surg. Major R. Gray, Mr. Smellie, Col. Robinson, Mrs. Davies and child, Messrs. Playfair, Sweeting, Hannay, Barlow, Col. C. H. and Miss Bergman, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Honigger, Mrs. Vouillon, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mr. Rimbidinski, and Mr. Fitzmaurice. For Aden: Mr. Kraft. For Alexandria: Mr. Lyde and friend, Mr. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, and Dr. and Mrs. Schelsne. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim, Rev. C. and Mrs. Bowen, and Mr. Fleisheim.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Almora*, Nov. 30.—For Malta: Capt. Mortimer, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. King, and Miss Jack. For Colombo: Mr. Miller, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Leechman and child, Mrs. Austen, Mrs. Sharp, Miss Drummond, Mr. F. H. Thornton, Mr. and Mr. Matthew, jun., Mr. H. Douglas, and Mr. C. H. Krienbeck. For Calcutta: Mr. J. Macdonald Cameron. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. F. Gould, Mr. Caweth, Mr. R. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Swan and three children, Mr. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Tapsen, Mr. Cock, Mr. F. Miles, and Mrs. E. Hartnell. For Calcutta: Miss Watson, Mr. R. Johnson Hughes, and Mr. F. Christian. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. John Mackinnon and party.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, Nov. 20.—For Brindisi: Col. J. N. and Mrs. and Miss Young, Mrs. Molesworth, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Major and Mrs. Badcock, Major and Mrs. Scott and infant, a lady and gentleman, Mr. James Douglas, Capt. R. P. Tickell and the Hon. J. S. Napier, Major Burke, Col. R. C. Low, Col. M. G. and Mrs. Clerk, Mr. Forbes Cotgrave, and Lieut. E. A. Fanshawe. For Southampton: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Owen and infant, Lieuts. M. M. Monteith and J. N. C. Domoille, Surg. C. B. Hunter, Capt. A. Gibbings, Lieut. Chapman, Drs. A. S. Reid, Kelsall, and Dorman, Capt. W. Wynter, Dr. D. C. Dewar, Mrs. Halsey and child, Mr. Cran, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, and Lieut. E. A. Smith. For Venice: Mr. K. Brandis and three children, Col. T. Nicholls, Mr. Mayne, Mr. E. A. Parodis, Col. and Mrs. Crastor, Col. and Mrs. E. Jenkins, and Major W. H. B. Kingsley. For Aden: Lieut. O'Brien.

CASUALTIES.

The Galatea, from Liverpool to Bombay, foundered on the morning of Nov. 16, about 150 miles from Cape Clear. Eight men have been landed at Plymouth, but the remainder of the crew, including captain and mater, went down with the vessel.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Liburnian, from Calcutta, Oct. 9, 14 S., 8 W.; Bolton Abbey, from Colombo, Sept. 25, 7 S., 15 W.; Ronan Empire, for Galle, Oct. 4, 6 N., 24 W.; St. John Smith, from Rangoon, Oct. 30, 12 N., 28 W.; Charles G. Rice, Iloilo to New York, Sept. 8, 26 S., 40 E.; Blair Athole, from Rangoon, Nov. 7, 17 S., 4 W.; Dawpool and Mary Low, from Calcutta, Oct. 25, off Cape Agalhas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	106½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	72½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	74½
Bank of Madras ..	500	62½
Agra ..	20	113
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	400
National of India ..	12½	104
Oriental ..	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	2,975	790ex pth
Frere ..	150	22
Mazagon ..	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning ..	1,400	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,110
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1130
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	400
Bellary ..	1,000	540xd.
Beras Cotton Ginning ..	500	435
New Indian ..	350	155
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	65
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	875
Chollera Ginning ..	300	220
East India ..	1,000	1,100
Fort ..	8,500	2,800
French ..	500	440
Sind ..	750	510
Mofussil ..	400	340
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,300
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1225
Sassoon ..	500	425
Volkart ..	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	105
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	585 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,400
Bhowrugger Mills ..	2,000	650
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,000
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	740
Central India S. W. and M. ..	500	750
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	875
D. Spinning ..	2,000	545
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,120
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	800
Khandeish ..	1,000	1,050
Madras ..	1,250	570
Madras United ..	1,000	1,550
Manchester Spinning ..	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	220
National Spinning ..	1,000	1,050
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,150
Oriental ..	625	745
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	350
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	840
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,050
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares ..	130-14-6	140
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	72
Do. do. ..	21-13-7	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares ..	196-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	142 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,775
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	425
Treacher and Co. ..	500	750
Thacker and Co. ..	100	140

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 98	0 to 98
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	101	8 to 102
4% of 1871 (1887) ..	98	0 to 98
4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..	106	9 to 106
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	106	9 to 107
Debentures of 1867 ..	101	8 to 102

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 105	8 to 106
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	116	0 to 106
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	106	8 to 107
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	107	0 to 108
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	108	0 to 108
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	108	8 to 109
6 of 1878 (1898) ..	104	4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	125 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	104 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	500	74½ to —
Do. of Upper India ..	100	125 to —
Delhi and London ..	£25	180 to 182
Himalaya ..	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to —
National of India ..	£12½	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	30 to 25
Bally Paper Mills ..	£10	110 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	£10	70 to —
Bengal Coal ..	1000	175 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	4 to 5

Ballaghatta Jute ..	100	90 to —
Bengal Mills ..	£100	1275 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	270 to —
Bowbush Cotton Mills ..	100	28 to 59
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	86 to 87
Burnakur Coal ..	100	124 to 125
Calcutta Docking ..	700	170 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	6 to 7
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	109 to 110
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	37	10 to 10 pm
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	220 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	42 to 42
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	240 to —
Gouripore ..	100	81 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	105 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	81 to 82
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1405 to —
Kamerhatta Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	110 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	405 to —
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	3 to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	100 to 101
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	3 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	97 to 100
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press ..	90	102 to 104
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	255 to 250
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	59 to 60
Strand Bank Press ..	100	110 to 111
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	113 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Amuckie ..	100	55 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	100 to —
Assam ..	£20	550 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ..	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	20 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	103 to —
Borelli (Assam) ..	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Burkholah (Cachar) ..	100	60 to —
Central Cachar ..	200	80 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore ..	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah ..	100	par. —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Ooocheela Cachar ..	100	50 to —
Cutlacher (Cachar) ..	100	170 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	400 to 410
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon ..	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	55 to —
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar ..	100	55 to 60
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Giel's (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
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Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	40 to —
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Jellalpor (Cachar) ..	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	90 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley ..	100	par. —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	65 to —
Do. contributory ..	200	45 to —
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Loobah ..	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam ..	£6½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	£10	120 to —
Majagram Cachar ..	100	25 to 30
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	45 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	35 to —
Moran (Assam) ..	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to —
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
New Gholah Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm. —
Seemah ..	100	par. —
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	65 to —
Singel' (Darjiling) ..	100	64 to 65
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	88 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	00	60 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	70	par. —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam ..	£10	30 to —

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LONDON.—Dec. 7.

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%	India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1888 ..	106 to 106½
4	India Enforced Paper ..	81½ to 82
4½	Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893 ..	88 to 90
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	25 to 27pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..	25 to 27pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	102 to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	103 to 105
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882 ..	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96 ..	117 to 120
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99 to 101

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East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..	100	116 to 118
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Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	115 to 117

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B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	130 to 132
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	144 to 146
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B, 1½ per ann. (less 1½) ..	—	24 to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..	—	129 to 131
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	130 to 132
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	111 to 113
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	2 to 4pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..	100	110 to 112

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10	9½ to 10
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Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 13
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	10 to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sec., 1900 ..	—	105 to 107
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Indo-European ..	25	25 to 26

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31st March, 1880.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.

The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

The Great of Life, or the Cxy-Hydr gen Microscope, by Mr. J. L. King. A Trip through China, by Mr. Heath. A Walk through the Tower, by Mr. J. L. King. Bombastes Furioso, a farcical. Inspection of going Machinery, Processes, and exhibits. Re-tails in Costume, by Madam Katharine Hickson. Performances of the Automata, Blondin, and Leonard. The Illuminated Fountain and Ball Floating in the Air. Descent of the Diving Bell. Admission 1s. Open from 12 till 5 and from 7 till 10.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 27; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 25; Calcutta, Nov. 24.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Nov. 16 state that general rain again fell in Madras; standing crops are doing well; prospects remain satisfactory. In Bombay there was slight rain, the autumn harvest is still being gathered, and the spring crops are in good condition. The want of rain is, however, felt in parts of the Deccan. There was no rain in Bengal during the week; the prospects of crops are on the whole very good; the sowing of the cold-weather crops is progressing favourably; the usual autumn fever is prevalent in many places, and is very severe in the Nuddea District. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh also there was no rain; notwithstanding strong efforts on the part of the cultivators to bring as large an area as possible under cultivation, the full rabi area will not be sown in the districts which have suffered from drought; where sown the crops have germinated well, except in Rae Bareilly, in which district the early sowings have been lost. The spring outturn will depend much on seasonable winter rain. A slight fall in prices has taken place, and in Rae Bareilly it is still possible to defer the opening of public relief works. In the Punjab the weather has again been clear; rain is now generally wanted for the spring crops; prospects are reported to be fairly favourable. In the Central Provinces, as in the previous week, Raipur and Sambalpur had slight rain; the outturn of the kharif crops is generally good, and the rabi sowings are progressing; here, too, the autumnal fever is prevalent in some districts. In Burma slight rain fell; crops have suffered somewhat in Arakan and Pegu from want of the latter rain, but are doing well generally. In Assam and the other provinces and States prospects remain satisfactory. Prospects throughout the empire are now generally good, except in some districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

RAIN is still wanted in parts of the Punjab, North West Provinces, and Oudh, but the agricultural prospects generally are improved. It seems likely that distress may show itself, and Government aid will be required in Rae Bareilly as soon as the winter crops are sown, that is, about the end of the current month. At present labour is still in demand in that district, and much good has been done by the recent rain. The alarm is considerably allayed in the Cawnpore district. No relief works have yet been needed in Lucknow, but some help may be necessary later on.

THE health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: Karachi, fever generally prevalent, and in parts of Hyderabad and Sind; fever decreasing in Ahmedabad. Bengal: Fever prevalent in many places, and considerable mortality in Nuddea reported; fever in Purueah abated. North West Provinces and Oudh: The general health is good; cholera has almost disappeared. Punjab: Fever prevalent in Rawul Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan; other reports good. Central Provinces: Fever prevalent in the Satpura districts, Chanda, and Balaghat. British Burma: Cholera continues prevalent in parts of Pegu, especially Prome; public health otherwise good. Assam: Healthy. Mysor and Coorg: Health good. Berar and Hyderabad: Agree in latter. Central India States: Health fair. Rajputana: Health good; fever less than usual in Sirohi.

THE several Kandahar telegrams are as follow:—

“Nothing has changed in the situation here since last week. All accounts from Herat agree in describing the confederation against Ayub Khan as being very formidable, but no open revolt had broken out at the date of the last advices. The late

Wali leaves for India on the 16th, travelling as rapidly as possible, in order to reach Karachi in time to make preparations for his numerous family, which has already started, but goes down by regular stages. All is tranquil, as usual, in Kandahar. The influential men of the country, sirdars and others, have, without exception, placed their services at the disposal of the Resident, who is making arrangements for an administration of a more settled character than has hitherto been possible. The weather is fine and warm, and the health of the troops good, excepting the 11th Foot, which is still suffering. The 13th Hussars, under Sir Baker Russell, and the 14th Bengal Native Infantry, have arrived.”

“Heavy rains have fallen in Southern Afghanistan. With the termination of the long drought will probably disappear much of the hostility to the British occupation, as this was in no slight degree the result of enforced idleness and the prospect of distress and famine.”

THE following telegraphic items of news and opinions are worthy of quotation:—

“For the last two months there has been an almost entire cessation of news from Cabul. The Government, if, indeed, it gets any trustworthy information from that quarter, keeps it carefully to itself, and the public is left to depend upon occasional rumours coming round by way of Kandahar and upon bazaar gossip furnished to up country journals by native correspondents. One of these, writing to a Lahore paper, gives the following items:—‘Abdur Rahman married the daughter of Meer Atikullah Khan on Nov. 22, on which occasion the city was illuminated for three days and the sirdars were entertained at a feast. General Mahomed Khan is living in Cabul and has 2,500 men under his orders, but does not hold any office. The Ameer's favourite adviser is Asmullah Khan, Chief of Lughman.’ The Cabul road is said to be safe, except between Jellalabad and Lundikhana, where it is disturbed by Shinwarris. The final evacuation of the Khyber by the British troops only awaits the completion of the arrangements with the local tribes. It is believed that a subsidy will be paid to them, in return for which they will be required to hold the pass in our interests, to guard the road, to give warning of any hostile movements, and to undertake not to build any forts. Whether this arrangement will work well time will show. At present the great majority of the Anglo-Indian public is inclined to look upon the action of the Government in thus again trusting to the faithless Khyberis as one more instance of the triumph of hope over experience. It is believed that the majority of the Supreme Council have advised against the abandonment of Kandahar. Whether this be so or not, it seems to be beyond doubt that the Home Government have determined to withdraw from that place; but, in view of the uncertain attitude of Ayub and the disturbed state of affairs in Central Asia, it is not likely that the evacuation will take place for some time. We do not now hear so many protests against leaving Southern Afghanistan to its fate as we did some months ago, but the general feeling of people in India on that subject has undergone no change, and the conviction is still as deep and widespread as ever that Kandahar should be held at all hazards.”

THE most recent telegrams from Allahabad report a decided improvement in the health of Lord Ripon, although since our last issue his Excellency has been seriously ill from fever, which, the *Times* correspondent states, is believed to have originated from a chill caught while picnicking at the Elephants' Caves.

H.E. THE VICEROY has contributed Rs.500 to the Mayo Hospital as a mark of his grateful appreciation of the reception he met with in Lahore, and which he considers will be best shown in supporting an institution which does so much to alleviate suffering amongst the inhabitants of the city.

THE Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, has appointed Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie to be a member of the Council of India in the room of the late Sir William L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.

It is announced that the Star to be given to General Roberts's march will be made from the guns captured at the battle of Kandahar, and will be attached to the Kandahar Clasp. Some of the guns have been ordered to be sent to Calcutta for the purpose. The Kandahar Clasp will be confined to the troops actually engaged in the action of Sept. 1. The claim to the Star made on behalf of his division by General Phayre has been rejected. It will be given only to the troops who marched with General Roberts from Cabul. The Cabul Clasp

will be confined to the troops actually engaged in operations at and near that place between the 10th and the 23rd of December last, including Gough's column, which joined General Roberts on the 24th.

AN India-office *Gazette*, dated Dec. 9, announces that the Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sirdar Dewa Singh, Prime Minister of his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Bakshi Ganda Singh, of the same State, has been made a C.S.I. Diwan Ramjas, of Kapurthalla, gets the C.S.I. also; and Sirdar Nabi Baksh, of Kapurthalla, the Diwan Bishen Singh, of Nabha, each a C.I.E.

GENERAL MACGREGOR having brought the expedition against the Murrees to a close, proceeds on leave to England immediately.

MR. DONALD MACNABB has been offered, and has accepted, Sir Robert Sandeman's appointment as Governor General's agent in Beluchistan when the latter goes on furlough.

GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART inspected the Government Leather Factory at Cawnpore on the 19th, perhaps the most successful example of State effort in an industrial enterprise in existence. On the same day a committee of transport officers, consisting of General Sir Michael Kennedy, Major Hayter, and Captain Collen, of the Military Department, assembled there, chiefly to discuss the subject of the pack-saddle of the future with Colonel Stewart, we believe.

THERE is news from Gilgit to the effect that the insurgents have given up the idea of attacking Major Bidulph. The reinforcements sent by the Maharaja of Cashmere, under Col. Tanner, will, however, push on. The revolt is said to have been instigated by the Khan of Badakshan.

THE Maharanee of Cashmere is dead. She seems to have been greatly beloved by the people, and her death is said to have created a profound sensation in Cashmere.

THE Indian Press, with two or three exceptions, continues to agitate for the retention of the Press Commissionership. At a meeting recently held in Lahore by the editors of five native journals a unanimous protest against the threatened abolition of the office was adopted, and some improvements in its working were suggested.

IN view doubtless of the coming distress in Upper India, the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces and Oudh has issued a notification that the execution of all decrees for the recovery of money, in cases in which a civil court has ordered any ancestral land or interest in such land to be sold, shall be transferred to the collector.

IT has been ruled by the Government of India that the Government are not bound to give a British officer a passage anywhere except to England, and such officers proceeding home on medical certificate during the trooping season must go by troopship. If they wish to take leave to the colonies they must make their own arrangements.

IT is suggested that some independent representation should be made to the Government on the subject of the twelve or thirteen lakhs of prize money awaiting decision before it is absorbed in the war accounts now in course of preparation.

AT the instance of the Secretary of State for India the several local Governments have been requested to give their attention to the existing system of lading and ventilating grain vessels.

THE subscriptions to the Bombay Military Relief Fund now amount to upwards of Rs.1,67,000.

THE only article of Indian production which now pays

export duty is rice, and the duty thereon realised for the year ending March 31 last was fifty-nine lakhs.

TAKING the population of British India at 190,862,587, we are told that 98,055,351 are males and 92,580,886 females. Of boys under twelve there are 35,787,564, and of girls under twelve years 31,182,200. The number of females to 100 males is 94.42, the number of children to 100 adults is 54.36, and the number of girls to 100 boys is 87.13. Throughout the whole of India 2,410,630 males are engaged in Government service or professions, 4,136,430 in domestic occupations, 393,055 in agriculture, 3,425,538 in commerce, 8,749,270 in industrial occupations, and 8,137,082 on labour.

THE following articles are exempted from the duties to which they are liable under the Indian Tariff Act, on the ground that they are for the most part re-exported:—Gum arabic, gum benjamin, gum olibanum, or frankincense, mother-o'-pearl, and tortoise-shell.

THE Indian salt revenue for the first six months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs.3,36,17,100, as compared with Rs.3,18,35,000 during the corresponding period last year.

THE *Ceylon Observer* reports that the burst of the north east monsoon is over at Colombo, nearly ten inches of rain having fallen in the fortnight ending Nov. 16, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

THE civil and criminal work of the Ceylon Supreme Court having greatly increased during recent years the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sanctioned a proposal that a fourth judge should be appointed.

FROM the returns of receipts and expenses of Indian railways for the week ending October 16 it appears that a total increase of Rs.26,31,332 in net receipts is reported on the current year's work. This no doubt is mainly due to the enormous traffic upon the northern and western lines consequent upon the war in Afghanistan. Thus the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi receipts have, as compared with last year, increased by more than 16½ lakhs, the Punjab Northern by 10 lakhs, and the Indus Valley and Kandahar by 31 lakhs—the last a very great stride indeed. The East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula show a serious falling off in the net receipts; the decrease in the former case is 15½ lakhs, in the latter nearly twelve. Among the minor lines it is satisfactory to notice that the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Railway has increased its receipts by more than 3 lakhs; and the Dhond and Manmad line by Rs.1,76,809.

THE *Rohilla*, the first coolie ship of the season, arrived at Demerara on Nov. 6 with a full complement of Indian immigrants.

IT is now officially announced that an officer appointed to any office, whether on joining the public service or on substantive promotion, shall for journeys by rail draw the following allowances:—"In lieu of a mileage of three annas, double first-class fare; of one-half anna, double second-class fare."

WE regret that we have not space in our columns for a report of the interesting lecture delivered yesterday before the East India Association by Lieut. Colonel Browne, R.E., C.S.I., on the "Retention of Kandahar and the Defence of the North West Frontier." His experience in Southern Afghanistan gave great interest to the occasion.

DURING the week ended 13th ult. there were 336 deaths in Calcutta, the death-rate being 40.8 per 1,000 per annum. During the same week in Madras there were 267 deaths, the death-rate being 34.9 per 1,000 per annum. In the week ending the 16th the deaths in Bombay numbered 381; the death-rate was 28.00 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Colonel A. G. Daubeny; Lieut. W. De Vine; Mr. J. Hainsworth, late of the Bombay Marine.

THE LATE MR. COSMO MELVILL.

ONE of a family the members of which have for generations occupied conspicuous positions in the various branches of the Indian service, whether Civil, Military, Judicial, or Scholastic, and who himself held high office in the Home Department, has just passed away. The late Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, Mr. James Cosmo Melvill, died on the 1st of the present month. He was the second son of Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B., who for many years was secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company and exercised an influence over Indian affairs which, while unobtrusive and loyal, was as large as the interest was great and the judgment sound which directed it. More than a century ago the grandfather of Mr. Melvill was fighting in the war against Hyder Ali. On his return from India in shattered health, the effects of wounds and imprisonment, after the defeat of Col. Baillie's force in which he served, Capt. Melvill, as he then was, was appointed Governor of Pendennis Castle, in Cornwall. Mr. Melvill, whose death we now have to record, entered the home service of the East India Company in 1837, and, after holding positions of confidence and trust, became deputy secretary to the Court of Directors. On the transfer to the Crown of the direct administration of the Government of India he was appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State, which office he held till 1872, when he retired after a service of thirty-five years spent in the successful and conscientious discharge of official duties. Mr. Melvill married the daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Hardcastle, of Hatcham House, Surrey, and sister of Mr. Edward Hardcastle, late member for S.E. Lancashire. She survives him with two sons and four daughters.

A RECOGNITION OF VALOUR.

LORD RIPON has been paying a visit to the Khan of Khelat at Jacobabad, and, as he was returning, he had his attention attracted to E-B R.H.A., the battery which so greatly distinguished itself at Maiwand. His Excellency immediately ordered his carriage to be stopped, and, when the salute was over, addressed them in the following words:—"Major Tillard: As I pass this battery I cannot resist the impulse which prompts me to address a few words to you and your officers and men in order to express my deep sense of the gallant services of the battery at the battle of Maiwand, when, in the hour of difficulty and danger, they firmly upheld the reputation of the distinguished corps to which they belong, and when, as I may say without exaggeration, they even wreathed fresh laurels round the guns of the Royal Artillery. It is not alone in the hour of success and in the triumph of victory that the qualities of true soldiers are displayed. They are called forth no less when the tide of battle turns against them in the stubborn resistance and the perilous retreat. Such occasions afford special opportunities for the display, not only of that valour and discipline which are common to all British troops, but also of the noble qualities of pity and self sacrifice, and you, officers and men, may be proud to recollect in after days how many of the survivors of the 27th July owe their lives to your exertions. Sir, I rejoice to feel that the honour of her Majesty's arms will ever be safe, in weal and woe, in the hands of this battery, and I esteem myself very fortunate to have had this opportunity of seeing them."—*Times of India*.

REWARDS FOR THE BATTLE OF KANDAHAR.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* announces that the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Subadar Dewar Sing, 23rd Bengal N.I. (Pioneers), from the 3rd to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action near Kandahar on September 1, 1880, on which occasion he led the way in a charge on one of the enemy's sangas, which he was the first to enter and in which two guns were captured. Another notification states that the undermentioned native officers and men have been admitted to the 3rd class of the same Order for conspicuous gallantry in action near Kandahar on September 1:—3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Duffadar Burkut Ally.—In charging during the pursuit of the enemy three Ghazis, armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, who were attacking Lance Duffadar Maiboob Ally Khan of the same regiment, killing one of them and saving the lance duffadar's life. 23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).—Sepoy Chatar Sing.—In leaping across a wet ditch in the face of some forty of the enemy and bayoneting one of them. Sepoy Gunda Sing.—In bayoneting two of the enemy in a charge on one of their sangas, in which he was particularly forward, and saving the life of Subadar Dewa Sing, whom these men had attacked. 24th Bengal Native Infantry.—Naik Dhurm Sing and Naik Soobah Sing.—During the advance on the enemy's position, two of the mules carrying the reserve ammunition having been shot down, these non-commissioned officers, with great coolness, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, unloaded the mules carrying the entrenching tools, transferred the ammunition to them, and distributed the entrenching tools on other mules. Sepoy Maroof Shah.—In descending from a dandi in which, being wounded, he was being conveyed from the field, and killing two out of

four Ghazis who had rushed on him and the kahars who were carrying him. 2nd Goorkha Regiment.—Naik Gopal Borah.—In leading the way during the advance against the gardens and orchards held by the enemy, and setting a most praiseworthy example to the men. Rifleman Mungal Joysee.—In attacking, with two other men of the regiment, a number of Ghazis, who had posted themselves in a courtyard in the village of Sahibdad, killing some and driving the others out, himself receiving a severe wound in the conflict. Rifleman Wuzer Sing Nagarkoti.—In attacking, with the aid of two other men of the regiment, a number of Ghazis, who had taken up a position in a courtyard in the village of Sahibdad, killing some and driving the rest out, and himself receiving two wounds in the encounter. Rifleman Inderbeer Lama.—In leading the way in a charge on the Afghan position, on which occasion he was the first to reach one of the enemy's guns, which was captured; also in singly attacking and bayoneting two Ghazis, who had posted themselves behind a rock. Rifleman Moneyram Lohar.—In springing forward and bayoneting a Ghazi who had suddenly assailed and was on the point of cutting down Subadar Moteeram Thappa, of the same regiment, thereby saving the subadar's life. Rifleman Ticcaram Kwas.—In leading the way during the advance against the gardens and orchard held by the enemy, and setting an excellent example to his comrades. Rifleman Bisram Thappa.—In singly attacking a number of Ghazis posted in a courtyard in the village of Sahibdad, on which occasion he received a very severe wound. Rifleman Mukkeraah Rana.—In attacking, with two other men of the regiment, a number of Ghazis posted in a courtyard in the village of Sahibdad, some of whom were killed and the rest driven out—he himself receiving a wound in the encounter. 2nd Sikh Infantry.—Subadar Major Gurbaj Sing.—In gallantly leading and encouraging the men during the advance on the enemy's position, and charging a band of Ghazis under a hot fire. Jemadar Ala Sing.—In leading a charge on a band of Ghazis who had made a stand, cutting down one of them and showing a splendid example to the men. Naik Davie Sing.—In leading the way in a charge on a strong band of Ghazis. Sepoy Jai Sing.—In singly attacking several Ghazis and killing two of them, himself receiving a severe wound in the encounter. Sepoy Pertab Sing and Sepoy Hira Sing.—These men exhibited great coolness and intrepidity under a very hot fire from the enemy. They were both severely wounded while prominently in front during the advance on the Afghan position. Sepoy Hakim.—In joining Naik Davie Sing in a charge on a strong band of Ghazis, one of whom he killed.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

NORSE MYTHOLOGY.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the works which have been published on the subject, the editor of "Asgard and the Gods" has a fair right to allege that a complete and popular English account of the religious beliefs and superstitious customs of the old Norsemen suited to our younger readers has hitherto been left unwritten. To bring within the juvenile comprehension the myth and its meaning, without making the "divinities of the old religion" too like the personages of fairy tales, is a very difficult matter. And, in truth, it is easy to overload the explanations and references to kindred myths and mythical beings, whether divine or heroic. We think that the latter fault has rather pervaded the pages of the handsome and elaborate work before us. At the same time, we are bound to thank the editor and the adapter of this popularised form of Dr. Wagner's original for producing a Christmas book which, with all the charm of fairy tales and all the attraction of adventures, will instruct the young readers in these early religions of our forefathers of "earth's first blood." The introduction gives an excellent and concise account of the "great drama as told in the Eddas, which describes to us the creation, prime, fall, destruction, and restoration of the world and the gods." The myths are subsequently treated and traced to their origin in the early home of the Aryan races. The introduction of some poetry, such as a very poor version of the "Lorelei," makes us wonder that the juvenile readers have not been given the benefit of Gray's spirited "Descent of Odin," or Kingsley's runic poem on the origin of the "Long Beards." There are numerous illustrations, which, as might have been expected, fail to add much to the ideal of the gods and heroes described in the text, but they are quite as passable as most of the woodcuts that assist the young students to comprehend the meaning of hand-books on any subject. The connection between the Norse legends and our later fairy tales will become strikingly evident to the boy who regards attentively Skrymir attacked by Thor (p. 132), and thinks involuntarily of Jack the Giant Killer, and Gulliver in Brobdingnag. Praise is due to the editor for the addition of an index, and the whole work, if not defying competition, at

* "Asgard and the Gods." Adapted from the work of Dr. W. M. W. MACDOWALL. Edited by W. S. W. ANSON. W. & A. Swanwick and Allen.

present, at all events, has no rival in its own sphere as the youngest prose Edda.

HENRY MARTYN.*

THAT the earnest and devoted missionary whose brief career is succinctly sketched in this little work deserves a place among men worth remembering, no one will deny. That singular intensity of religious enthusiasm which has in so many ways manifested itself in the Cornish, as well as the kindred Welsh natures, found a perfect expression in the young native of Truro. In his case, as in that of Kirke White, the "sword outwore the sheath," and it is with mingled feelings of admiration for invincible bravery which fought against all opposing forces, social, intellectual, and physical, and of regret that there was no sufficiently strong influence to guide and husband the force which accomplished so little, that we read the sketch of the life and labours of Henry Martyn. This sketch contains much of his own self interpretation, and that is supplemented by narrative in the esoteric style affected by the ultra-evangelistic school. But that cannot veil the catholic heroism of one who "died daily" in his work till the sad lonely end came.

* "Henry Martyn." By Rev. C. D. BELL, D.D. Hodder and Stoughton.

THE "STATESMAN".*

WE have called down the wrath of the editor of this pretentious periodical by objecting to the unnecessary acrimony with which he prefers to treat questions of vital economy. He thinks he does well to be angry, and to fling broadcast accusations against high officials. We have no objection, remembering Lord Derby's anecdote of the Knowsley collier. We are heartily able to agree with him in some views, e.g., as to the land question in Bengal, at least on the general issues, and the letter to Sir Louis Mallet deserves to be read and carefully perpended. But the theory boldly argued that India must be governed by England, not by Anglo-Indians, is suggested as rather utopian by the phrase, "the silly optimism and blind credulity of public home opinion in all matters relating to our Indian Empire." However, the *Statesman* is ready to instruct the public not only about India, but Ireland and Zululand also. It is rather out of our record, but we cannot help noting that the notions advanced about Ireland are as devoid of knowledge and experience as the views about India, exacerbated though they be, are full of both.

* The *Statesman*. No. 7. 332, Strand.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.*

THE fifth part of this useful publication contains the cream of more than fifty blue books. Among them is a *précis* of three pages condensing the correspondence relating to the estimates for the Afghan War; besides this, Indian readers will find the statement of the trade of British India with British possessions and foreign countries between 1874-75 and 1878-79. Ninety-four pages are made to yield their digested knowledge in less than five.

* "Précis of Official Papers, 1880, No. V." W. H. Allen and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The question of the day appears to be, How should India be governed? Should increased powers be conferred on the Secretary of State in Westminster? Should he be made permanently dictator for India independent of all changes in the Cabinet? Have any of the Secretaries of India been qualified to exercise such powers? Again, should India be governed by a secret coterie of secretaries and heads of departments sitting at Simla far away from the influence of public opinion? Has any good government been obtained from Simla? Once more, should the governors of provinces be invested with full powers? Consult our 190 millions of subjects on this point. They will answer that they cannot obtain the means of speaking to governors, and if they could the governors would not understand them, and they could not understand the governors. Lastly, is it not a fact that all good government proceeds from the district officers, who, although they have been degraded to the position of clerks, are still looked up to by the people as children look to a parent. The natives of India have at the present moment no hope of justice but through the district officer, who is always, or ought to be, accessible in camp and in the station, riding or driving. The monster which is the terror of our Indian subjects is a huge mass of ill-digested laws, which are sometimes entirely disconnected from justice and equity. As the Mutiny was facilitated by degrading the position of officers commanding native regiments, so will a rebellion be caused by degrading the position of district officers and by demoralising them by the system of demi-official letters from headquarters dictating to them what kind of statements should

be inserted in their official reports. District officers and the Viceroy must be brought into personal contact. Once in every four years every district officer in India should reside for some months near the Viceroy, to be at hand whenever the Governor General may wish to consult him in person, and not by means of letters and reports which are seldom read and never digested.—Your obedient servant,
T.

Dec. 10.

THE LAST INDIAN LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th inst. you say, with reference to the successful negotiation of the last Indian loan,—"This is an instructive comment on the 'Bankrupt India' school of pamphleteers." Will you allow me to warn your readers against the pleasing inference that the facility with which the Indian Secretary has borrowed three and a-half millions indicates the soundness of Indian finances? Turkey, like India, found capitalists ready to subscribe to her loans, and, like India, she wasted money easily obtained. The Turkish Exchequer suddenly became bankrupt, and the Indian Exchequer cannot escape a similar fate if waste and extravagance continue to be prominent features in the administration of India, and if her burdens be annually increased by interest on new loans, as has been the case of late years. It is not against those who expose the unsoundness of Indian finance that the public need be guarded. The danger to be apprehended comes from those officials who, as pamphleteers, or in public papers and documents, mislead their readers as to the real condition of things, and, by weakening investigation and comment, prevent those reforms which alone can avert bankruptcy.

The danger to India lies in her administration being controlled by a Secretary of State imperfectly acquainted with her condition, and whose attention must necessarily be engrossed by those questions on which the fate of his Cabinet depends, and of which the administration of India has never formed any material part. This danger was foreseen and denounced in 1858, and the India Council was constituted in order to guard against it; but the history of the last ten years has shown how the spirit of the Indian Councils Act may be disregarded, and how successive Indian Secretaries have been guided, in the decision of the most momentous questions, not by the responsible advisers provided by the State, but by certain Indian officials who, at best, are but irresponsible advisers, and whose advice, moreover, has been acted upon without its soundness having previously been tested by independent discussion.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Dec. 11.

J. DACOSTA.

[Surely the Indian accounts will not justify the comparison with the finances of Turkey. Our esteemed correspondent cannot point to a Sultan at Simla.—ED.]

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE VICEROY AND THE LAWRENTIAN POLICY.

THE presence of H.E. the Viceroy at Lahore has been marked by a series of successful speeches to which the parliamentary training of Lord Ripon has given a certain air of political importance, while any distinct declaration of policy which might hereafter prove embarrassing has been carefully avoided. It is possible, however, to see in the last paragraph of the speech which his Excellency addressed to "maharajas, rajas, chiefs, and gentlemen" at the durbar on Monday last a departure from this politic reticence. In a graceful reference to the last durbar of a similar character held at the capital of the Punjab, Lord Ripon spoke in terms of the warmest friendship, and indeed of admiration, of his distinguished predecessor, and then significantly added that it would be his constant endeavour to follow in the footsteps and apply the principles of Lord Lawrence "and," said his Excellency, "I know well that I could not give you here in the Punjab a better assurance than by that declaration of my earnest desire to promote your prosperity and to advance your welfare to the utmost." Now, if the policy of Lord Lawrence is to be the acknowledged guide of the present Government of India we need no longer be in any doubt as to the course which will be taken in regard to such questions as the retention or abandonment of Kandahar, or as to the whole drift and tendency of our future action with respect to all trans-frontier problems. Lord Lawrence has given his name to a line of policy which was for years carried out with more or less fidelity by the Viceroys who succeeded him, and was only flung to the winds when Lord Beaconsfield came into office and revolutionised the whole system hitherto prevailing beyond the frontier. Lord Lawrence's policy is best summed up in the epithet by which it was most frequently described—that of "masterly inactivity." It did not consist merely in the avoidance of any attempt to interfere in the affairs of the trans-frontier peoples against their will, but in the determination not to have any dealings whatever with them, even at their own invitation. It is the custom at present with many writers to contrast the simplicity and, above all, the happy results of that system with the difficulties and cost which have followed from the application by Lord Beaconsfield's Government of

the imperial policy of interference. But it seems to us very questionable whether the circumstances which rendered masterly inactivity sufficient for Lord Lawrence have nor become materially changed, and in great part through the operation of that very policy. It must not be forgotten that the Amir Shere Ali was for years very well affected towards his English neighbours, and that the subjection of the Central Asian khanates by Russia filled him with apprehension as to the aggressive designs of that Power. He therefore proposed, in effect, that he should come into the British Indian system, and be guaranteed against external and internal enemies. This was the very arrangement which, in a more clumsy form, the treaty of Gandamak was afterwards designed to effect. But the proposal so pressing urged by Shere Ali was persistently refused as long as the Lawrentian ideas coloured the policy of our rulers, and the result was that the Amir ceased to look to the British Government for support, and began to cast about for the means of establishing a *modus vivendi* with the Russians. The result we all know. Of course it may easily be said that all we had to do was still to persevere on the lines laid down for us, no matter what coquetting went on between the Russians and the Afghan durbar, and that all would have been well had we continued to maintain our attitude of inactivity. But, after all, it was not any part of Lord Lawrence's policy to leave the Russians free to do what they pleased in Afghanistan, while we did nothing. When we laid down the lines of this system the Russians were not even aiming at the conquest of the countries adjacent to Afghanistan. For all practical purposes they were still at Orenberg, and there was no immediate chance of their being able to put any direct political pressure on the Amir. The near approach of the Russians altered the whole aspect of the question, and, as we have seen, Shere Ali himself became anxious, and even alarmed. The Russians are now trying to compass the reduction of Merv, and there is no reasonable doubt that they will succeed in establishing themselves in that city, where they will be within speaking distance of the centres of Afghan political life. It is scarcely to be supposed that Lord Lawrence himself would have considered that a mere policy of inertia would be sufficient to ward off all danger in presence of such a state of things; yet, if we are to take the words of Lord Ripon in the widest sense, it would appear that the new Government are determined to take that course. "It will be," said his Excellency, "my constant endeavour during my administration of Indian affairs to follow in his footsteps and to apply his principles." This declaration merits very serious attention.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

SNOW fell at Simla on the 18th November.
The EX-AMEER YAKUB KHAN is to be removed to Dehra for the cold weather.

MR. PHILLIPS has accepted the offer of the appointment of standing counsel to Government.

ARCHDEACON MATTHEW goes on leave to England in January, returning to the chaplaincy of Simla in April next.

THE Nepaulese Minister and the Rana of Oodeypore will be the guests of the Government during their visit to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The receipts of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens amounted to Rs.62,360 in the past year, and there remains a balance of Rs.2,941 after the payment of expenses. The total number of visitors, exclusive of children under eight years of age, amounted to 121,718, as against 104,582 in 1878-79, inclusive of children.—*Englishman*.

SALE OF DRUGS.—The Government of Bengal is about to appoint a committee with the view of devising restrictions on the present unlicensed sale of deleterious drugs in the bazaars and native shops.—*Ibid*.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. Thomas and Co.'s price current tells us that the quantity of tea exported in October last was 5,800,262lb., as compared with 4,155,204lb. exported in October last year, and the total shipments from May 1 to Oct. 31 this year have been 25,527,480lb., as against 19,308,609 in the corresponding period of last year.—*Ibid*.

THE RETURN OF COL. SLADEN TO ARAKAN.—Col. Sladen with his bride arrived at Akyab by the steamer *Mahratta* on Oct. 26. He was met at the wharf by all the leading inhabitants—European and native—who accorded him a hearty welcome. Col. Sladen, we are glad to see, has come back looking vigorous and in good health. He appeared as glad to be back among old friends as they were to welcome his return. The wharf was decorated for the occasion. When we express the general feeling of gladness with which Col. Sladen's return has been hailed, and our congratulations on his restored strength and health, it would be ungracious to ignore the fact that the station is sorry also to lose Mr. Hodgkinson. Col. Sladen could not have had a more suitable and sympathising officiating officer. A *locum tenens* sometimes puts on airs and takes action, not only unpleasant to his predecessor, but injurious to the public service; we have already said that Col. Sladen will find that the administration of Arakan "could not, during his absence, have been left in better hands, and that the good of the province has been

industriously and intelligently forwarded the while."—*Arakan News*.

THE NEW RICE PEST.—The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains some official correspondence regarding the insect lately discovered in Monghyr, which threatens to become very destructive to the rice crops. The specimens forwarded to Mr. Wood Mason, deputy superintendent of the India Museum, have been identified by him as belonging to the genus *Cecidomyia* and as related to the hessian fly which ravaged the wheatfields in the United States. This genus, Mr. Mason says, has never before been found in India, and he proposes to call the species *Cecidomyia oryzae*, or the rice fly. He goes on to say that it is likely to prove a most formidable pest, and recommends that the district officers should be instructed to make further inquiries and carefully watch its progress.—*Times Telegram*.

THE COTTON DUTIES.—The result of the recent remission of the cotton duties is stated by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to have been a loss in Bengal alone of 13½ lakhs in revenue last year, while the loss throughout India was 21 lakhs. He anticipated a still greater loss in the future. Meanwhile the importers have undergone much inconvenience, and the consumer does not get the article he requires. The sacrifice made by the Government, Sir. A. Eden says, in surrendering the duties on certain classes of piece goods has not been attended by any corresponding advantages while, on the other hand, it has had a distinctly mischievous effect upon trade, and has caused precisely the confusion which was anticipated by those who were opposed to the surrender of this valuable source of revenue. He goes on to assert that the present system cannot be worked with fairness, and he thinks that the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty is to bring all classes of cotton goods on to the customs tariff again at an equal, but a reduced, scale of duty.—*Ibid*.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.—The report passed at the meeting, held Oct. 31, was as follows:—"On April 30 last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs.1,724-2-6; during the half-year bills were issued for Rs.35,179-5-6; of these two amounts Rs.35,141-3-3 have been realised, leaving Rs.1,762-4-9 outstanding. In June last the directors submitted to the chairman of the corporation an appeal for reduction of the excessive assessment of the warehouse; they represented that the continued considerable falling off in the business of the association, and the consequent heavy decline in the market value of its stock, constituted the material depreciation of property which, under the 107th section of the Municipal Act, they believe would be admitted as a sufficient reason for amending the assessment and reducing it to a more equitable amount for taxation. The chairman, however, did not concur in this view, and rejected the appeal; but the directors still have the matter under consideration. Business was exceedingly slack during the greater part of the half-year; latterly there has been more doing, but the application of a reduced scale of rents has not been compensated by an adequate increase of business. The result of the operations for the six months is a divisible surplus of Rs.17,006-14-5, which, after the usual transfer of Rs.2,000 to the repair and building fund, will admit of a dividend of Rs.7-8 per share."—*Englishman*.

BRITISH BURMA.—The Customs collections in British Burma for the second quarter of the current financial year amounted to Rs.9,23,400, as compared with Rs.8,00,281 during the corresponding period of last year. This hardly agrees with the complaints of the falling off in trade which are so frequently repeated by the Rangoon papers.—*Ibid*.

THE MOVE TO SIMLA.—A report is said to be current that the Government will proceed to Simla much earlier than is usual, as Lord Ripon has notified his intention of being at that place within the first week of March next.—*Times of India*.

INDIAN TEA IN AUSTRALIA.—A telegram has been received from Melbourne stating that one thousand packages of Indian tea were sold there on the 13th Nov. at threepence three farthings to two shillings and fivepence per pound.—*Ibid*.

FAVOUR TO PATIALA.—Lord Ripon has been pleased to remit the nuzzur hitherto usually presented by the Maharaja of Patiala. The Council of Regency have for some time past been fighting hard for this mark of favour.—*Ibid*.

RANGOON NEWS.—The Chief Commissioner, replying to the mercantile protest regarding the recent municipal action respecting the loan, says he is unwilling to overrule the decision of the Municipal Committee. He acknowledges the public spirit which prompted the representation, and hopes the Rangoon mercantile community, by serving as members of the committee, and offering remarks on special subjects, will continue affording valuable aid and advice to municipality and Government. Representation from such a quarter the Chief Commissioner will always carefully consider. About thirty Burmese have lost their lives near Yandooon owing to the upsetting of a passenger steam launch by the people crowding on the upper deck. An official inquiry is being held, and it is thought the steamer was overcrowded when starting for Rangoon.—*Ibid*.

THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—In his speech at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Punjab Medical College last week Sir Robert Egerton stated that it was his intention to commence the construction of a new medical college at Lahore at an early date.—*Pioneer*.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—A Patriotic Fund meeting was held

in Calcutta on Nov. 19, under the presidency of the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, for the purpose of organising local committees in Bengal to assist the central committee in furthering the objects of the fund. A meeting is shortly to be held for a similar purpose in the North Western Provinces, at which the Lieutenant Governor will take the chair.—*Ibid.*

REWARD TO POLICE.—Last year no less than Rs.35,499 were distributed among certain officers and men of the N.W.P. and Oudh Police as rewards for special duty. No less than 6,630 members of the force participated in this distribution, the largest amount falling to Inspector Abdul Wahab, of Meerut, for arresting a notorious forger who had escaped to Bagdad.—*Times of India.*

A NATIVE EDITOR FINED FOR DEFAMATION.—The editor of the *Dabir-Hind* has been found guilty by the judge of Allahabad on charges of defamation of the Sudder Tehsildar of Chail. The accused has been sentenced to pay a fine of seven hundred rupees, or to suffer simple imprisonment for six months. Half of the fine will go to the complainant to meet his expenses in the action.—*Ibid.*

PROPOSED TAX ON INDIAN BEER.—A few weeks ago we stated that the local Government had a recommendation from the N.W.P. Revenue Board before it to exact an excise duty upon all beer brewed by the five breweries in those provinces at a rate equal to the customs duty paid by the English beer imported into the country, and that Sir George Couper had called for a special report upon the subject. We now learn that his honour has decided that the proprietors of the breweries should have an opportunity of stating their views upon the matter before any definite action is recommended. The Lieutenant Governor has also specially drawn the attention of the board to the fact, which has evidently escaped notice, that country manufactured beer cannot be taxed in these provinces unless other Governments adopt the same course.—*Indian Herald.*

NEPAUL.—Sir Runodeep Singh, Prime Minister of Nepaul, accompanied by a large number of followers, elephants, horses, &c., is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about the 17th Nov. After an interview with the Viceroy he will proceed to Pooree.—*Times of India.*

THE DEFENCES OF CACHAR.—The Assam Government is occupied with the defences of Cachar. A new fort will be erected on the range of hills forming the boundary between Sylhet and Cachar, at a height of thirteen hundred feet, and will be connected by roads with the nearest outpost in each district. It is also proposed to form a colony of Kakis east of Balladhut and to plant them in two stockaded villages directly in the paths lately used by the Nagas. A Kuki militia, consisting of a hundred rank and file, is being raised in North Cachar as an experiment.—*Ibid.*

GRANT FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—The Government of Bengal have asked the Government of India for an additional grant of Rs.8,00,000 to the Bengal Public Works Budget for the current official year, on account, it is believed, of the large outlay in connection with canal lock works.—*Ibid.*

ALLEGED MURDER BY POLICEMEN.—The five policemen who are implicated in the murder of a fisherman at Baranagore have been finally committed by the joint-magistrate of Alipore. Mr. J. F. Bradbury, to stand their trial at the next criminal sessions on a charge of murder.—*Ibid.*

THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT.—The Maharaja of Durbhungah has expressed his willingness to invest Rs.5,000 in Four per Cent. Government securities, yielding Rs.200 annually, for the endowment of a scholarship and a prize for the most successful candidate at the Sanskrit College. Out of the amount of interest of Rs.200, Rs.180 is to be spent for a scholarship of the value of Rs.15 per mensem, to be awarded to the best successful student who passes in Swerti, and Rs.20 for a prize to be awarded to any successful student, at the discretion and choice of the college authorities. The Director of Public Instruction has recommended the Government to accept the offer.—*Ibid.*

GILGIT FORT.—Major Biddulph's own personal escort consists of twenty-five sepoy, well armed; the Maharaja's Dogra troops with him number some six or seven hundred. The whole force may be depended on to make a good fight against their assailants from Yassein, and the Gilgit Fort is strong enough to resist any attack by undisciplined mountaineers unprovided with artillery. But it is impossible not to feel anxiety as to supplies. Unless the attack was expected and the fort had been well stocked the garrison will have a hard time of it. Some time must pass before Col. Tanner with the Maharaja's reinforcement can reach Gilgit. From Srinuggur to Gilgit by the Kamri Pass (13,160 feet), the road always taken by the Maharaja's troops, it is twenty-two marches, but this route is closed by snow from the middle of November to the middle of May. The alternative route over the Dorikun Pass (13,500 feet) remains open a few weeks later and reopens in the spring a few weeks before the other; and, during the winter even, is occasionally forced by men without loads. By this route it is twenty-three marches, or 238½ miles, from Srinuggur to Gilgit.—*Pioneer.*

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Government of India has under consideration a project for the construction of a new line of railway in the Punjab between Delhi and Ferozepore. The line of direction, it is proposed, should pass through Rohtak, Hansi, Hissar, and Sirsa, though an alternative route *vid* Rewari and Hansi will also

be examined. A reconnaissance of the country between Delhi and Ferozepore is about to be at once commenced, and this duty has been entrusted by the Government of India to Mr. H. Lambert, superintending engineer. It is understood also that the construction of a line between Amritsar and Pathankot is expected to be shortly sanctioned.—*Pioneer.*

CANAL WORKS.—The Government of Bengal have asked the Government of India for an additional grant of Rs.8,00,000 to the Bengal Public Works Budget for the current official year, presumably on account of the large outlay in connection with canal local works.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SONARPORE-MUGRA RAILWAY.—We hear on good authority that the operations for the construction of the Sonarpore and Mugra State Railway extension from the Sonarpore station of the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway will have to be delayed till the beginning of 1881, consequent on the deputy collector, Mr. W. Heysham, not having as yet finished his work of taking up the land required for this line. Mr. Heysham expects he will be able to give over possession of the land, at any rate of the first two miles from Sonarpore, by the end of December.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 27,572 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed firm at £3 for rice or wheat, £3 to £3 2s. 6d. for cotton, £3 5s. for hices, £3 10s. for tea, and £2 15s. to £3 nominal for jute. For London *via* Cape: £2 6s. 3d. for rice, £2 8s. 9d. for wheat, £2 13s. 9d. for linseed, £2 16s. 3d. for rape, £2 18s. 9d. for poppy, and £2 12s. 6d. for jute. For Liverpool *via* Canal: Rice, £3 2s. 6d.; wheat, £3 5s.; oils and measurement, £3 5s. to £3 10s. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Rice or wheat, £2 7s. 6d. nominal; jute, £2 8s. 9d.; linseed, £2 11s. 3d.; oils, £2 15s.; cotton, nominal.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

GOLD MINING LEASES FOR GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND IN THE WYNAAD AND ON THE NILGIRIS.—The Government have directed the collector and commissioner in future to summarily reject all applications for gold mining leases for Government waste land in the Wynaad and on the Nilgiris which do not conform to the rules and conditions therein laid down; and they have authorised the collector or commissioner, as the case may be, to permit approved applicants to enter on possession on their undertaking to execute the requisite document in the form finally approved.—*Madras Times.*

FOREIGN TRADE.—The proportion which the Madras foreign trade bears to that of the whole of India has increased nearly 1 per cent. in the last three years. In 1877-78 it was 4.08 per cent., in 1878-79 4.54, and in 1879-80 4.98 per cent.—*Ibid.*

PUNKAH.—The Governor General in Council has sanctioned the provision of the sum of Rs.52,000 in the budget estimate for 1881-82 for the punkah pulling establishment for the European troops in the Madras Presidency.—*Ibid.*

LAND REVENUE.—Madras pays more land revenue than any other province in India, and more than Bengal and Assam together. The North West Provinces pay the most in the shape of local cesses and rates—viz., £596,733; then comes Madras, paying £576,160. The average incidence of payments for ordinary land revenue and for local rates and cesses per head of total population is in Bengal and Assam, rs. 2.7d.; in North Western Provinces, 3s. 1.2d.; Oudh, 2s. 6.1d.; in Ajmere, 2s. 0.1d.; in Punjab, 2s. 4.7d.; in Central Provinces, 1s. 6.8d.; in Berar, 4s. 9.6d.; in Mysor, 2s. 11.5d.; Coorg, 3s. 4.4d.; British Burma, 3s. 3.2d.; Madras, 3s. 1.3d.; Bombay, 3s. 10.44d. The average is thus about 2s. 4.6d.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE.—On the 1st November, 1879, there were 211 (85 military and 126 East Indians) orphans on the rolls. During the year there were 32 removals and 26 admissions, so that on the 31st October, 1880, there were 205 (87 military and 118 East Indians) on the rolls. Of the 32 removals 10 were boys and 22 girls; 3 girls were suitably married, one of them to a wealthy coffee planter, 18 were removed by parents or guardians, and there was only one death, that of a very delicate girl in hospital from fever. Of the boys, one succeeded in getting employment on a coffee plantation, one joined the Government Telegraph Department as a signaller, and the remaining eight were removed by parents or guardians. Of the 205 children in the orphanages on the 31st October, 1880, 12 receive Government subsistence allowance, 15 are boarders, and 2 receive an allowance from the Apothecaries' Fund, thus leaving 176 destitute orphans to depend on the charity of a generous public. The average number of children supported during every day of the year was 211. If we deduct from this number 14 soldiers' orphans who received Government subsistence allowance, 15 who were paid for by parents or guardians, and 2 borne on the Apothecaries' Fund, we find that 180 destitute orphans were supported every day during the year, thus entitling the institutions to the maximum Government charity grant sanctioned in Proceedings of Madras Government, Educational Department, No. 96, dated 1st April, 1869.—*Annual Report.*

COFFEE PROSPECTS IN THE WYNAAD.—The estates are looking perfectly splendid; everybody, even the most despondent,

speaks cheerfully of the bumper we are bound to have next year, and even those generally sceptical on the subject of "next crop" admit that, with such a show of healthy wood, it must indeed be something exceptionally untoward to happen that should destroy our present hopes of the good times coming in 1881. Even Mother Shipton would have altered her prophecy, I believe, could she have had a peep at our trees in their glory, as they now appear to our appreciative eyes. Tea and cinchona also are making the best of the showers and growing splendidly. I hear of little or no sickness either amongst Europeans or natives, and the climate here, except where the rain falls at inconsiderate times, may be described as perfect.—Correspondent of *Madras Times*.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO TRAVANCORE.—At the State dinner given to his Grace the Governor H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore make the following speech:—"Your Grace, I am at a loss for words to acknowledge adequately the high honour your Grace has done me in proposing my health in such handsome terms, and you, ladies and gentlemen, in accepting it so cordially. Ladies and Gentlemen,—According to the programme for the occasion it devolves on me to propose the toast of the evening—that of his Grace the Duke. I could heartily wish that it had fallen to the lot of one infinitely worthier than myself—his Highness the late Maharaja, my lamented brother. But one and all of us are often in our lives painfully constrained to accept things as they are and not as they might have been. We have amidst us this evening not simply so high a dignitary as the Governor of Madras, but one who belongs to the highest rank of the English nobility—one whose pedigree may be traced back to the Plantagenet Kings of England. No nation on earth values high birth, rank, and "blue blood" more than the Hindu, and no section of the Hindu nationality, except perhaps the Rajputs, prizes them higher than the dwellers in this land of Parasurama. But in the case of his Grace, lustre borrowed from ancestry would be simply superfluous. The sterling manly character and high abilities of which his Grace has given ample proof from the very outset of his career are too well known to need any reference from me, rare as they are even among Englishmen. How incessantly and indefatigably his Grace toiled for the amelioration of the famished and dying millions, what unflagging zeal, admirable judgment, and inexhaustible resources he manifested in the dark days of the great famine of 1877, are within the vivid recollections of all. The eastern coast canal and the Madras harbour works will be, for ages to come, living monuments of his Grace's beneficent rule. For more than twenty years past the want of a branch railway line to this coast has been felt and acknowledged by all; but the project remained in the land of dreams until his Grace moved in the matter with his unwonted vigour and earnestness, and we may expect to see Travancore in a few years within easy communication with Lahore. Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is a day which myself and my country will long contemplate with pride and pleasure. Hardly have five months expired since I attained my present position, and I cannot pretend to any claim to the high honour of his Grace's visit; but, in spite of pressing engagements and of personal inconveniences, his Grace has given this practical proof of his great personal kindness, and likewise of the cordiality of friendship long subsisting between the paramount power and this ancient and loyal native State. His Grace has thereby laid us all under the deepest obligation. With these words I propose the health of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos."—*Gazette*.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—We regret to record a very sad accident in connection with the harbour works, which resulted in the death of Mr. J. T. Duffey, foreman of the south pier, Mr. H. E. Patching, driver, and five native coolies. Mr. Duffey and Mr. Patching were proceeding on a trolley, shoved by nine men, towards the end of the southern arm of the harbour, when just before reaching the curve a huge breaker beat over the trolley and nearly upset the occupants. Mr. Duffey, however, wished to proceed further, and, just as the trolley moved, another breaker of greater force swept the trolley off the rails into the sea, Mr. Duffey, Mr. Patching, and the coolies being carried away with it, and all being drowned except four of the coolies. Several coolies were at once posted between the northern and southern arms to search for the bodies, but without success, and up to the time of going to press none of the bodies has been recovered. Report of the accident having got abroad, thousands of people went to the beach during the day to see what could be seen.—*Madras Times*.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—From the latest accounts the rebels seemingly wish to make for their homes, or, in other words, to give it up as a bad job, finding, as they do, their numbers fast decreasing. As a precautionary measure, however, a party of fifty sepoy has been ordered by Brigadier General Buck to Nurzipatam to act in case of an emergency. This course has been found necessary, as not a few of the inhabitants have on more than one occasion exhibited signs of treachery. The party of military at Chodavaram has not been withdrawn, as the agent of the Godavari District considers it impolitic to withdraw it at present; and the party at Wudigudiem is likewise still kept on, notwithstanding the fact that a strong constabulary force is stationed there. A few of the dispersed gangs have been picked up by the police with the assistance of the mootahdars in the Golconda Taluk. The other insurgents who are still at

large, on hearing of this, at once betook themselves to Rampa, where they have every chance of playing the game of "hide and seek," it being an admitted fact that, once they get there, they are pretty well cared for by the inhabitants. The greatest difficulty on our side appears to be the want of mootahdars who could be held individually responsible in case any of the rebels were found secreted in their mootahs, for as matters now stand it is hard to fix the responsibility of any particular mootahdar. We hope Major Porteous will be successful in his attempt to follow up the gang that murdered Abhas Ally at Kathapilly.—*Ibid*.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A correspondent writes from South Arcot, under date Nov. 17:—"I have just heard from one who returned from Trinamalai that the feast of the Karthigay Deepum yesterday evening, the 16th inst., resulted in the loss of seventeen lives and several persons wounded. It would appear that a very large concourse of pilgrims entered the pagoda premises to witness the deepum or lamp being lighted. The pilgrims were literally hemmed in, there being no room for anyone to move. At the appointed hour, sunset, there was a rush made to gain admittance to the third courtyard, where the lamp was to be lighted; the passage to this was through a gopuram entrance about eight feet wide and over a flight of steps about four feet high and down again a corresponding flight. At this rush one woman lost her balance and fell, there was then a general rush, a good number falling down and being trodden upon by a vast concourse of people. The crowd was so great that it took some little time before the police were able to make room for people to avoid passing over those who were down. When the crowd had sufficiently cleared fifteen bodies (fourteen women and one man) were picked up lifeless. One woman had just a little life in her; she was at once carried off to the civil dispensary, while several others who were hurt were taken away by their relatives and friends. Of these one, a lad, has since died. The woman taken to the hospital breathed her last within an hour or two of admission. How the wounded are faring is not known. Strange to say that out of the fifteen women killed, thirteen were Brahmin widows.—*Madras Standard*.

THE GOVERNOR.—The Hindu community of Madras have determined to raise subscriptions for a memorial building in commemoration of the Duke of Buckingham's services to the native population under his rule.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

THE CHOTA OODEYPORE MURDER.—The son of the Raja of Chota Oodeypore, who was lately accused of murdering his wife, and whose case was investigated by Mr. Birdwood, has been released from police surveillance and allowed to return home. It is believed that Mr. Birdwood's report is unfavourable, and it is difficult to account for the action of the Government. The father of the accused lately went to Bombay to interview the Governor. He would appear to have induced him to stay proceedings.—*Times Telegram*.

THE MUSKETRY COURSE.—The shooting of the Bombay Army in the last annual musketry course shows an average figure of merit for the European regiments of 98'80, for the native regiments 71'69, and for the three volunteer corps—Bombay Volunteers, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, and B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteers—106'90. The best shooting regiment amongst the European troops was the 1-6th Foot, with a figure of merit of 115'61; amongst the native troops, the 21st N.I., 82'79; and amongst the Volunteers, the Bombay V.R., 113'69. The best shot in the Presidency was Corporal Hall, Bombay Volunteers, with 201 out of the possible 240. The highest score made amongst the European soldiers was by Private W. Bond, 2-15th Regiment, 189, and amongst the native regiments, 164 by a naik of the 21st N.I.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE VINGORLA.—The final statement of the Vingorla Disaster Relief Fund shows a total subscription list of Rs.20,000. The widows of the captain, the chief engineer, and the second engineer have each received Rs.5,550, and Rs.2,832 have been divided among native sufferers by the disaster. The committee deserve credit for the way in which they have managed the fund.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At a special general meeting held in November the Bombay Municipal Corporation proceeded with the consideration of the budget estimates for 1881. Commencing with the detailed statement of income it resolved that the consolidated rate for the year 1881 be fixed at 8 per cent.—viz, house rate at 4 per cent., lighting rate at 2 per cent., and police rate at 2 per cent., including Rs.50,000 contributed by Government and Rs.60,000 contributed by the port trust, and that the budget estimate thereof, amounting to Rs.9,15,100, be passed by the corporation. The following estimates of income were also agreed to:—Wheel tax at Rs.2,22,500; liquor licenses at Rs.1,43,750; public land conveyance badges at Rs.1,600; tobacco duty and licenses at Rs.1,60,000; town duties at Rs.5,80,200; insurance companies at Rs.22,000; and contribution from municipal servants towards pension fund at Rs.9,000.—*Ibid*.

THE LATE COL. DAUBENY.—We regret to state that news has been received in Bombay of the death, from smallpox, of Lieut.

Col. Alfred Goodlad Daubeny, commanding 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers, at Kandahar. He was appointed to the command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade on the death of Brigadier General Brooke, and, it will be remembered, commanded the force subsequently sent out to bury the dead in the battlefield of Kushk-i-Nakhud. It may be noticed, as a coincidence, that the deceased entered the army as ensign on Nov. 23, 1852. He served with the 90th Light Infantry in the Crimea, being present at the capture of the Quarries, siege and fall of Sebastopol, attack on the Redan, and formed one of the storming party on Sept. 8. He wore the Crimean medal with clasp and the Turkish medal.—*Times of India*.

DEATH OF A NATIVE EDITOR.—It is with very deep regret that we have to record the death of our friend Mr. Narayan Mahadev Paranjpey, editor of *Native Opinion*. The deceased gentleman was connected with the paper named during the last decade and devoted his life and soul to its advancement. He was a steady writer and never swerved from his duty. His simplicity and unassuming nature endeared him to all who came in contact with him, and his views of public questions, as expressed through *Native Opinion*, were marked by a great deal of good sense and vigour. His loss will therefore be very keenly felt by the readers of that journal as by those who knew him.—*Indu Prakash*.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.—From Galle the wreck of the Trinity House steamer, *Lord Sandon*, is reported. No lives were lost.—*Times of India*.

THE NEW CHURCH.—On 25th Nov. Lady Fergusson laid the foundation stone of a new church to be erected for the convenience of the residents of Malabar Hill, Bombay.—*Ibid*.

H.M.S. *Euryalus* arrived in Bombay on 20th Nov. with H.E. Admiral Gore-Jones, the naval Commander in Chief.—*Ibid*.

DURBAR AT JACOBABAD.—The Viceroy received the Khan of Khelat, his two sons, and the sirdars in private durbar on Nov. 19, and formally invested the Khan with the G.C.S.I. A public durbar for the reception of the Khan, his sons, and the principal chiefs and maliks of Beluchistan, Pishin, Sibi, Thull-Chotiala, &c., took place in the old brigade mess at one o'clock. About fifty chiefs, with their attendants, were seated according to rank in rows in a body in the durbar room, forming a wild and picturesque assembly. The Khan took his seat on a chair immediately to the Viceroy's right, beyond him were his sons, the members of the staff and military officers occupying the remaining chairs to the right. On the left was Sir R. Sandeman, who introduced the Khan's sons and some of the principal chiefs who had either rendered good service during the recent operations or were of distinguished family. Presents were given to them, the principal one being a handsome diamond ring to the Khan, which the Viceroy himself placed on the Khan's finger. At the conclusion of the formal ceremonies the Viceroy, addressing the Khan, expressed his gratification at receiving him and the sirdars in durbar and the high sense the Government entertain of the consistent loyalty and friendship displayed by his Highness in the assistance he had rendered during the recent operations in Afghanistan, and recognising in him a valuable and trustworthy ally of her Majesty. His Excellency further expressed the satisfaction it afforded him to invest his Highness that morning with the insignia of the Star of India, and offered his sincere congratulations on the honour. He concluded by acknowledging the services of the sirdars in preserving tranquillity in the country and protecting convoys and merchandise and assisting in the uninterrupted maintenance of the military communications during the past two years.—*Times of India*.

THE EARL OF LYTTON ON INDIA.

THE speeches delivered by the Earl of Lytton on Tuesday were not more important for what they disclosed than for what they promised should be hereafter made known in the proper place. We can only find space for the telling words which concluded his eulogium, which was also an exposition of General Roberts's Afghan victories, the natural result of the efficiency with which his gallant troops were commanded. "I think," said the late Viceroy, "that the great work done by my gallant friend leaves absolutely nothing to be wished for, except that it may not all be recklessly thrown away. It is, however, commonly reported that, at this very moment, the Kuram headlands, including the Peiwah Khotal, which commands both Cabul and Ghazni, and secures one of the main passes into India, are being unconditionally handed back to the Cabul Power from which they were so recently wrested by the strenuous efforts of her Majesty's brave troops under the victorious command of my gallant friend. And this in total disregard of the pledges publicly given by him to all the tribes of the Kuram on behalf of the British Government, and with the approval of the British Government, that in no circumstances would it ever permit any Cabul Power again to rule over them. It is also commonly reported that, no less regardless of similar pledges given to the people of Kandahar, her Majesty's Ministers are meditating the unconditional abandonment of that invaluable position, twice conquered by her Majesty's troops, without any sort of guarantee, moral or material, for the future conduct of a Prince who, even with the best will in the world to deserve so unmerited a gift, is notoriously unable, from the very nature

of his position, either to maintain permanent order in his own dominions or to conform satisfactorily to the most indispensable of his internal obligations without an external support and control which, if not exercised by the British Government, will infallibly, and in that case I think justifiably, because unavoidably, be exercised to the detriment of British India by the Government of Russia. I can but hope that these unprecedented, these fatal decisions, will not be surreptitiously carried into irrevocable effect without full and fair reference to the Parliament and public opinion of this country. And in the belief that the public opinion of the country, when further matured, upon fuller information, will rescue its Indian Empire from the danger of such ruinous decisions I am encouraged by the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the countrymen of my gallant friend, in England as well as in India, have everywhere spontaneously come forward to testify their sense of the national value of the work he has done for them."

SIR R. TEMPLE ON INDIA.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE delivered an address on Tuesday, in the Grosvenor Gallery Library, to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, "On the Statistics of India." The chair was occupied by Viscount Bury. There was a considerable attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Richard Temple, on being introduced by the chairman, was loudly cheered. He began by remarking that his audience would not judge from the title of his address that he was about to make a very bare or dry or figured statement. They oftentimes heard that our splendid dependency was verging on insolvency. He was far from complaining that accomplished and learned gentlemen should make observations of that character, because such observations constituted warnings of the dangers which lay before a distant, foreign, and alien Empire like that of India, and also warnings against the pitfalls into which the Government of the country were likely to fall. But still the effect of such warnings was to make us consider whether the finances of India were sound or not. Now, he wished to assure his audience that they were sound. We heard a great deal about the miscalculation which had been made regarding the estimate of the expenses of the Afghan war, but the estimate, be it right or wrong, did not concern the substantial finances of the Empire. He held that the finances of the Empire were sound, and for these reasons. They heard of annual deficits. Now these were technical, nominal deficits. They were not deficits in the proper sense of the word. They merely arose because the sums spent in canals and railways were included in the ordinary finances. In no country in the world were such sums included in the ordinary finances. If they were excluded there was no deficit whatever; on the contrary, there was an equilibrium between income and expenditure. On the finances of the last twelve years there was positively a slight surplus—a little deficit in one year and a little surplus in another year; but on the whole period mentioned there was a surplus. The revenues were stated to be inelastic, and they were inelastic as compared with the elastic revenues of England, but nevertheless they were slowly increasing. The incidence of taxation was excessively low, and, judging by the rate per head of the population, it was as low as it could be if there was to be any taxation at all. The army expenditure was not excessive. It did not amount to one-fourth of the annual receipts, or to one-third, as one chose to take the revenues proper, or the total receipts of all kinds; and, in either case, it did not exceed the proportion which the army expenses of the various countries of Europe bore to their general revenues. So also the civil expenses were not outrunning the constable. (A laugh.) They were kept well in hand, and were rather diminishing in all those respects which affected the Europeans. They were slightly increased merely for the sake of giving the natives better pay and better preferments. Public works had been carried out to a great extent. Government had invested one hundred and twenty five millions sterling on railways, of which about ninety three millions had been expended by guaranteed companies, and the rest had been expended by the State. Some railways paid more and some less, but on the whole they were paying about 5 per cent., and notwithstanding many of the new railways which had been opened had not yet developed their capital. A great deal was also heard about the canals, but India had the finest canal system in the world. Upon that system twenty millions had been spent, and 6 per cent. was being now paid on that capital, and if that was the case it could be judged what the canals of India would pay a few years hence. The debt of India was now about 150 millions, but that included all that had been spent on State railways and canals, and all sums spent for the relief of famine; so that if these sums were deducted, and the debt taken which had been incurred in consequence of war, politics, and the like, so as to make it correspond to the public debt of the other great Powers of the world, the debt was just about equal to two years' revenue of India. (Cheers.) That would not waterlog the boat of the Empire.

The rates of interest had been reduced from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 5 per cent., and to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and to 4 per cent. The Four per Cents. did at one time stand at a premium, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. stood now at a premium. Now, if they looked at the financial quotation of the debts of the other countries of the world they would find that the Indian Government was borrowing at a rate which was the most favourable in the world, next to that of England itself. It was also said that the public debt was raised not locally, not from the natives, but in England. That was true of the debt for the guaranteed railways; but excluding that, and excluding also the debt which had been raised in this country, they would find that of the remaining debt raised in India—about sixty millions sterling—nearly one-third was held by the natives. (Cheers.) That was not a bad sum for the natives to invest, and they would have invested much more if it had not been that the Government had been constantly reducing the rates on account of the English competition. The natives would invest their money at 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but money could be raised in London at $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent. Still they had already invested twenty millions, and they were lending us further, on the average about two millions a year, to carry on public works. The other day, when a sum of two millions was wanted for the service of the year, no less than twenty-three millions were tendered, and out of the twenty-three millions nine millions were offered by the natives of India. (Cheers.) Then they were further told that we must add to the debt the sum of ninety-three millions spent on guaranteed railways. Well, let that be added, and the effect would be that on the total thus consolidated the interest would not be above $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole. He would like to know if there was any other Government except Holland which was paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on its national debt. He had recently verified all these figures, and they would be able to judge for themselves whether the finances of India were in a sound state or not. Sir Richard then proceeded to show that the population, notwithstanding reductions by famine, was increasing, that cultivation was increasing, and that trade was increasing immensely. The houses of the people were being improved, the interior of their homes were being made better, they had better furniture and better utensils. Their ancient industries were at least on a par with the palmiest days of the Mogul Empire, and steam and machinery, formerly unknown to them, were being introduced. Their food supply was said to be deficient, but it was impossible to understand a proposition of that nature in the face of the fact that the people were storing food to the extent of millions of tons annually for their sustenance in times of drought; and, in addition, were exporting hundreds of thousands of tons annually to Europe and the colonies. Wages are rising, and so far from the people being starving or famishing, the Government of India, taking chest measurement and stature as a test, could put more men into the ranks of the army than any other Government under the sun. Taking all these facts, the condition of the people was tolerably satisfactory, and as good as could be expected considering their past history and their surroundings. Sir Richard then dwelt on several dangers which were always overhanging India, the periodical recurrence of famines, the liability to financial derangement by reason of the exchange, the highness of the general death-rate, the political and financial derangement which was also threatened from the Afghan frontier and the alien rule. As to the last mentioned, he did not think any other people on earth would behave under foreign domination so well as the people of India did—(cheers)—while most of the native States were loyal to the backbone. The remainder of the lecture consisted of a description of the various products of India and its commerce and industry, pointing out openings for English enterprise. He remarked that the natives were rapidly elbowing the Europeans out of the field, and he recommended that young men proceeding to India to enter on commercial pursuits should possess themselves of a technical knowledge of their profession before going out, and when there should live and conduct their business cheaply and economically.—At the close there was some discussion, in which Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Alexander Roger, late member of the Council of Bombay, Mr. Pfounders, Mr. Shaw, of Madras, and others took part; and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Sir R. Temple on the motion of the noble chairman.

GENERAL ROBERTS IN THE CITY.

THE Fishmongers' Company entertained Major General Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E., and a distinguished company, in their hall at London-bridge, on Thursday. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were honoured with great cordiality and warmth, the Prime Warden then proposed "The health of the Guest of the Evening," whom they had met to honour.

General Roberts, who was received with loud cheers, said: The magnificent and flattering reception which I have met with would be almost overwhelming if I did not feel that it is more a tribute to the army generally than to any individual member

of it. On behalf of the army to which it is my pride and glory to belong, I gratefully accept the distinguished honour which has been conferred upon me this evening, especially as I have fresh in my mind the grand qualities of those soldiers whom I have had the privilege so recently to command through the war in Afghanistan. I may say with truth of them that there was no officer or man, British or native, who was not animated by the same high spirit of courage and endurance so essential to military success. It cannot be repeated too often, or insisted on too strongly, that victory is the joint achievement of the general and of those who carry out his orders. Kandahar would never have been reached and Ayub Khan have been defeated if the troops had not cheerfully undergone the utmost fatigue and privations, and faced danger unusually great. To know that their Queen and country appreciate and applaud the sacrifices they have made is the highest reward which can be given, and there can be no doubt that the splendid hospitality which this historic company has extended to me and to some of the officers who served with me through the late campaign will be accepted by them as a mark of approval of the city of London, and I think I may say of all England. The fact that the first two charters presented to this company were granted by the victors of Crecy and Agincourt prove the truth of the maxim that the object of war is to ensure peace. Those two warriors, Edward III. and Henry V., would never have made England great or prosperous if they had only cultivated the art of war. Nor, on the other hand, would this company and similar corporations in this City have so successfully pursued the arts of peace unless they could have always felt that when the hour of trouble came they could rely with confidence on the courage and ability of their soldiers and their sailors. I feel assured that the trust which the great mercantile communities of England have for centuries past placed in our land and sea forces has undergone no diminution, and I earnestly hope it may never do so. The generous welcome which we have received, Mr. Prime Warden, at your hands this evening shows that the members of this company are not unmindful of the privileges which were conferred upon them long since by the two soldier Kings—to whom I may refer to the fact that my name is the last on the illustrious roll of your freemen—a roll which includes princes, statesmen, philanthropists, and soldiers—as a proof that this loyal and ancient company still delights to honour those whose highest aim is to do their duty. For this beautiful casket which you have given me and for the high personal distinction which you have conferred upon me this evening, I cannot adequately thank you; but believe me that, though my mode of expression may be weak, my feelings of gratitude are deep and strong. As long as English soldiers know that the heart of the English people beats in unison with their own, so long will they be successful, and I am quite certain that whilst this is the case, whether in the hour of victory or the moment of death, their watchword will always remain for their Queen and their country. In the course of the evening a very handsome gold casket was presented by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, with their freedom, to Sir Frederick. This is the first testimonial presented to the General since his return to England. The casket, which was handed round during the evening for the inspection of the company, is oblong in shape, with a domed lid, and is designed in the style of the Italian renaissance. In the front, enamelled in heraldic colours, are the arms, crest, and motto of the General, with his supporters, a Highlander and a Goorkha, in *repoussé* gold. On the left side is a palm branch and the legend, "Palmarum qui meruit ferat; " on the right a cross with laurels, and the words, "Semper paratus pugnare pro patriâ," and at the base is engraved the motto of the Royal Artillery "Quo fas et gloria ducunt." The domed lid is divided into six panels; the decorations including the General's Orders, the Victoria Cross, the Grand Cross of the Bath, and the Order of the Indian Empire, the oak, the emblem of England, and the shamrock of Ireland, the country of General Roberts's birth. The following is the inscription:—"Presented by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers of the City of London to Major General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E., late Commander of her Majesty's Forces in Southern Afghanistan, on his taking up his freedom, Dec. 9, 1880." 8 scrolls are entwined, engraved with the twelve chief battles and incidents in the General's career. The work has been designed by Messrs. Howell and James.

On Tuesday evening Sir Frederick was presented with the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company and entertained at a banquet subsequently in the ancient hall, after which the General, accompanied by Lord Lytton, attended the distribution of the regimental prizes to the 23rd Middlesex Volunteers at St. James's Hall.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Dublin was held in the dining hall, Trinity College, on Friday, to consider a grace sent down by the Provost and Senior Fellows that the honorary degree of LL.D. be conferred upon General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B. The grace was unanimously adopted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

HERAT.

RECENT events in Afghanistan and the present condition of Ayub Khan at Herat have combined to attract the attention of England towards that historic city, which for two or three hundred years occupied the proud position of Queen of the Commerce of Central Asia, and now lies despoiled indeed by her cruel conquerors, but still capable of resuscitation and activity. It can, in fact, hardly be doubted that Herat is destined to play a leading part in the future affairs of Asia, and possibly, therefore, in those of Europe also. The importance of its position was well understood in past ages, giving rise to the ancient proverb, "Khorasan is the oyster shell of the world, and Herat is its pearl." A glance at its political history shows that from time immemorial it was regarded as the Gate of India, the outlying bulwark possession of which was necessary to any attempt towards conquest of India. Nadir Shah is reported to have declared the Province of Khorasan to be the Sword of Persia, adding that, "whoever holds that sword in his hand, owning the brain capacity to wield it aright, is lord alike of Iran and Turan." The truth of his saying is exemplified in the conquests of India effected by Alexander, by Mahmud and his successors, by Chingiz Khan, Taimur, Nadir Shah himself, and Ahmad Shah, in all of which possession of Herat was the first step to victory; and not less in the defeat of Muhummad Shah, when the successful defence of the city rendered the invasion of India impossible. Recent writers have derived from these facts a strong argument in favour of a British occupation of Herat. This plea, which has been pressingly urged, rests on two principal lines of reason. The first, an appeal to England's philanthropy in relieving from crushing oppression an afflicted people, and to her justice and humanity in assisting to restore their lost prosperity. The second, an appeal to her own advantage and the safety of her Eastern Empire. With regard to the first, the fate of the Heratis is certainly a hard one. Having through many centuries undergone all

the vicissitudes of constant sieges, conquests, and revolutions, they fell in 1717 into the cruel hands of the Abdali Afghans, and from that time have suffered under their tyrants. Themselves industrious, enterprising, and inventive, they are governed by a race of professional plunderers and murderers, under whose yoke their peaceful arts are destroyed and their commerce crushed. They are represented as now turning longing eyes and earnest prayers to England for release. The Afghan domination is so hateful to them that they need but little assistance from without to rise and break free from it. Supposing, then, England to have interfered in their behalf, the question arises to whom shall their future guardianship be entrusted, their own strength being manifestly insufficient to maintain their coveted position in the midst of their warlike neighbours. Persia will, of course, be suggested as a natural protector. But Persia having transferred her seat of government in 1510 from Herat to Meshed, 228 miles to the west, would not now neglect this creation of her own in favour of its former rival. And a graver objection lies in the fact that Persia could not remain neutral. The annexation of Merv by Russia would so increase the Russian influence at work in Persia that Herat, guarded by the latter country, would be in all respects a Russian city. To think of making it over to Russia herself is obviously absurd. Her presence there would be a standing menace to our frontier; and the dangers thus courted far greater than those we sought to avoid by the first Afghan war of 1838 and the Persian war of 1856. The advantages to England of securing the position are equally evident. The fertile provinces of Eastern Khorasan, Afghan, Turkestan, and Badakshan only require the shield of British protection to flourish happy and contented. They form the natural glacis of the great mountain ranges of the North West, and have the Oxus for their natural boundary. England, therefore, having arrested the advance of the Russian columns from Samarkand and Ferghana by the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin, and having stopped her intrigues in Cabul by the invasion of Afghanistan, would, by occupying Herat and extending her protection to these provinces, so strengthen her frontier that it might be regarded as impregnable. The land is fertile, the climate good, the water supply so abundant that, according to Captain Marsh, a few years of assured peace would suffice to turn the desert into a garden. The wealth of the country is so great, its resources in wood and minerals, in corn, wine, and oil so extensive, that it could maintain an army of occupation without assistance. Yet such an army would not be separated from its base. The road to Kandahar is protected on the east by impassable mountains, and on the west by deserts no army could traverse; and the road to Cabul, though little known at present, offers no real difficulties, and might easily be made feasible for guns. An additional source of strength would be the enlistment in our service of the splendid Turkman cavalry, which was for ages the terror of Persia, and has recently repulsed an advance of Russia. Last, not least, the advantages to trade would be incalculable. All the roads but one available for caravans converge on the favoured city of Herat, which might again become the great centre of Central Asian trade. It is certain that its possession by Russia would mean the exclusion of England from all the markets of Central Asia.

These and like reasonings are not novel, and urge a policy which is at present Utopian. But they are put for-

ward because, *mutatis mutandis*, they exactly represent the strong feeling as to Herat and Merv that underlies the objection of the Kauffman party to the proposition of a neutral zone. It is said that General Skobelev favours such a plan of settlement. But the object of his present strategy is the domination of Merv. While that remains the object of Russian aggression the facts and probabilities about Herat ought not to be forgotten, not that there is any likelihood of a British advance thereto. But the importance of carefully observing that city, and of being as far as possible never again kept in the dark as to what is being prepared behind its walls, is strongly demonstrated by the arguments which urge a more forcible mode of ensuring our influence at Herat. It would be possible, now that the country between Meshed and Herat is quiet, to extend the telegraph from the Persian side and put our representative at Meshed in a position to observe and report news from Herat or Merv. How strongly the arguments which are not sufficient to persuade any Ministry, unless forced by circumstances, to touch Herat weigh in favour of retaining our hold on Kandahar need not again be urged. The intentions of the Home Government are veiled, but stated to be adverse, while the Supreme Council of India is said to advocate the maintenance of our present hold. The alternative proposed by Lieut. Col. Browne—viz., of retiring hereafter from Kandahar and retaining Pishin, Bhor, and the Peiwar, makes a nice point for military engineers to discuss as to the exact difference between the effect of this or of the retention of Kandahar. But, at all events, it is well to see that there is a growing chance of a fair medium being adopted between advance to Herat, which, in truth, is a dream of the future, and would at present be too bold for almost any practical politician, and that withdrawal from all the results gained by the successes for which his countrymen are worthily feting General Roberts—that withdrawal which would be ever described in the words applied to it by the late Viceroy of India.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 20.)

- ALLEN—The temporary appointment of Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, barrister at law, as additional recorder of Rangoon, ceased from 13th inst.
- WILKINS—The services of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the 25th inst.
- SYNNETT, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, Didwana, is appointed to the Sambhar assistant commissionership.
- VERRIERES, Mr. L., inspector, to officiate as assistant commissioner at Didwana.
- SHAW, Mr. A. R., assistant commissioner, Punjab mines, is transferred to Pachbudra.
- HOWARD, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pachbudra to Didwana.
- BOLSTER, Mr. J., inspector, is appointed to the charge of assistant commissionership, Punjab mines.
- STRAHAN, Capt. C., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.
- JAMES, Mr. J. O. N., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.
- FOY, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Military

Works and Roads Division, Rajputana, has passed colloquial examination in Hindustani.

SMITH—BOWDEN—Assistant engineers to Rajputana attached to the following divisions:—Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the special survey division at Pallee; Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Mayo College Division at Ajmere.

CHADWICK—CRESSWELL—WOOD—Transferred to the Upper Section of Kandahar State Railway:—Mr. W. Chadwick, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the I.V.S. Railway; Mr. P. H. Cresswell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the I.V.S. Railway; Mr. J. R. Wood, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the I.V.S. Railway.

WOOD, Mr. T., port store keeper, Bombay, is placed at the disposal of the consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Lahore.

WINCKLER—The services of Mr. G. W. Winckler are placed temporarily at the disposal of the director general of railways Mr. Winckler is ordered to join his appointment in Assam.

BROWN, Capt. L. F., R.E., superintendent, park and field train, Sappers and Miners, is graded as an executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Oct. 18, 1879.

MARTEN, Mr. W. H., deputy examiner, public works accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the North West Provinces and Oudh.

BARNES, Mr. H. C., deputy examiner of accounts, temporary rank, temporarily attached to the office of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is transferred to the Punjab.

HUBBARD, Mr. J. S., deputy examiner in charge of the office of the examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, to officiate as deputy examiner of accounts, Tihoot State Railway.

CALL, Capt. C. F., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Railway Branch and placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

HARMAN—Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the chief commissioner, British Burma.

SPARKS, Major J. B., S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is placed at the disposal of the director general of railways, for employment as port storekeeper, State Railways.

GIBBONS—DUDGEON—Transfers in the Locomotive Department of State Railways:—Mr. W. C. Gibbons, in class 3 of the Revenue scale, from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh; Mr. P. J. Dudgeon, in class 4 of the Revenue scale, from the establishment under the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh to that under the Government of Bombay.

MAITLAND, Capt. G. T., S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Rawul Pindi command, Military Works, to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani—Lieut. W. Hastings, 2nd W.I. Regt., on probation 10th N.I.; and Lieut. A. N. Carr, 100th Foot, on probation, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, storekeeper, 1st grade, I.V.S. Railway, for one year; Mr. F. Moore, deputy examiner of accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on medical certificate for three months; Mr. W. T. Lyon, assistant commissioner, Sambhar, three months' privilege leave; Mr. T. Anderson, storekeeper, 2nd grade, P.N.S. Railway, three months' privilege leave, from Dec. 10.

MEDICAL.

BOMFORD—The services of Surg. G. Bomford, of the I.M.D., in joint medical charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. F. J. Fox, R.A., to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Capt. P. Edgumbe, 44th Foot, to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Capt. F. F. Roupel, 70th Foot, to Calcutta, for seven months, to study the native languages; Major and Staff Paymaster A. G. Anderson, 4-60th Rifles; Second Lieut. D. W. Stewart, 92nd Highlanders; Surg. J. C. Dorman, M.B., A.M.D., and Surg. S. H. Carter, M.B., A.M.D., to England, for six months; Capt. A. Gibbins, 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. E. S. Fox, S.C., to Dehra Dun, to May 10, 1881, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England for twelve months:—Lieut. G. L. Orred, 2-5th Fusiliers; Capt. D. M. F. Brady, 2-6th Foot; Lieut. G. M. Griffin, 2-9th Foot; Second Lieut. A. F. Poulton, 1-12th Foot; Major R. I. Adams, 1-18th Foot.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 9.)

YOUNG—17th N.I.—Lieut. C. W. Young, from the 41st N.I., to be wing officer.

LONDON—28th N.I.—Major A. Landon, G.L.I., to be officiating wing commander.

BROUGH, Major W. R. C., L-5 R.A., is appointed member on the upper circle, annual casting committee.

BROWNLOW—MARROW—The names of Capt. and Brevet Major W. W. V. Brownlow, and Lieut. P. Marrow, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

SHEILL, Capt. H., R.H.A., to proceed from Meerut to England, and join G Battery B Brigade, R.H.A.

LAWSON, Capt. C. F., 2-2nd Foot, to proceed to England to take up the appointment of adjutant of the 4th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

WEYLAND, Lieut. M. U., Rifle Brigade, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

BUNBURY, Lieut. E. G., 9th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

GOVAN, Lieut. J. L., 9th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

ROWAN, Lieut. T. E., R.A., is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of officiating squadron officer, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Orders confirmed:—

COBBE—Allahabad Division O., Oct. 27, directing Brigadier General A. H. Cobbe, C.S., to resume command of the division.

HUGHES—Sirhind Division O., Oct. 29, appointing Lieut. H. W. Hughes, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to officiate as aide de camp to Lieut. Gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., commanding Sirhind Division, from Oct. 27.

MACKAY—Mooltan Brigade O., Oct. 29, appointing Capt. J. L. Aberigh Mackay, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to the command of the depot 15th Bengal Cavalry.

SMYTH—51st Foot R.O., Oct. 27, appointing Capt. C. C. Smyth interpreter, from the 25th idem.

COVEY—WOODWARD—MURPHY—68th Foot R.O., Oct. 18, reconstructing the committee of the paymastership as under, from Oct. 18:—Major C. Covey, president; Capt. W. F. Woodward and Second Lieut. M. Murphy, members.

FARRANT—81st Foot R.O., Oct. 19, appointing Capt. H. C. B. Farrant assistant instructor in musketry.

GREEN—LYNCH—BROWNE—12th Bengal Cavalry R.O., Oct. 16, making the following appointments:—Major J. H. Green, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Capt. J. B. Lynch, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; and Lieut. G. U. Browne, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

BEDDY—CHANNER—REID—29th N.I. R.O., Oct. 24, making the following appointments, from Sept. 23:—Major E. Beddy, second in command, to continue to officiate as commandant; Brevet Lieut. Col. G. N. Channer, V.C., wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Capt. A. J. F. Reid, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

MAISEY—MAINWARING—30th N.I. R.O., Oct. 26, making the following appointments:—Lieut. F. C. Maisey, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. F. G. L. Mainwaring, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

LYDIARD—31st N.I. R.O., Oct. 16, appointing Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, from Sept. 7.

DUNSFORD—34th N.I. R.O., Oct. 19, appointing Lieut. G. Dunsford, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 15.)

MAUDE, Lieut. General Sir F. F., K.C.B., V.C., H.M.'s service, (unattached) whose tenure of appointment has expired, to proceed to England.

CUNYNGHAM (22nd Highlanders), Lieut. W. H. D., to be adjutant, dated Oct. 16.

YATE (24th Bengal Lancers), Lieut. W. G., officiating wing officer 25th N.I., to be officiating squadron officer.

THOMPSON (8th N.I.), 2nd Lieut. M. T., 85th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Nov. 2.

BECKETT, Major S., Bengal S.C., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, is posted to Mooltan for general duty.

HEAD, Lieut. C. T., R.A., to proceed from Ferozepore to Toungoo and join No. 7 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.

Officers to proceed to England:—

DALTON—BELEY—Capt. C. Dalton, A-4 K.A., and Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, Bengal S.C.

FOX, Lieut. W. E. K., 18th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

ROGERS, Lieut. H. H., K.A., to proceed from Thull to Toungoo and join No. 3 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

GOLIGHTLY—Cabul Kandahar Field Force O., Sept. 4, appointing Lieut. R. E. Golightly, 2-60th Rifles, to be superintendent of army signalling.

JONES—Gwalior District O., Oct. 28, appointing Major A. F. Jones, G.L.I., to the charge of the depot 17th N.I.

OAKES—Rohilkund District O., Nov. 4, appointing Capt. H. F. Oakes, 33rd Foot, temporarily to the command of the Naini Tal convalescent depot.

ARMSTRONG—Jumrood Garrison O., Oct. 23, appointing Capt. M. Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, station staff officer.

HOPE-EDWARDS—Dagshai Station O., Oct. 29, appointing Capt. H. J. Hope-Edwards, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, to officiate as station staff officer from Nov. 1.

M'NEALE—MACKAY—8th Bengal Cavalry R.O., Oct. 5, making the following appointments from Sept. 28:—Capt. J. A. M'Neale, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. H. Chapman, officiating as commandant; Capt. J. L. Aberigh Mackay, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 16.)

LANE—6th N.I.—Lieut. A. A. Lane, supernumerary on the establishment 28th N.I., to be wing officer on probation.

FAITHFUL—21st N.I.—Lieut. W. C. Faithful, supernumerary on the establishment 20th N.I., to be wing officer.

LAMB—22nd N.I.—Lieut. J. Lamb, S.C., supernumerary on the establishment 24th N.I., to be wing officer.

Order confirmed:—

M'DONNELL—1-18th Foot R.O., Oct. 28, appointing Lieut. the Hon. M. H. H. M'Donnell to officiate as quartermaster from the 18th idem.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 17.)

DAMPIER, Hon. H. L., member of the Board of Revenue, L.P., reported return from furlough on the 1st inst.

BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector 24-Pergunnahs, to act as district and sessions judge of Fureedpore.

MACKERTICH, Mr. A. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Sudder station of Chittagong Hill Tracts District.

THOMPSON, Mr. H., officiating collector of customs, Chittagong, to be deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 4th grade. Mr. Thompson will continue to act in his present appointment during the absence of Mr. Warden.

ROBARTS, the Rev. A. G. A., to be second chaplain of St. John's Church and district, Calcutta.

WILLCOCKS, the Rev. J. O. F., to be chaplain of St. James's Church, Calcutta.

PRICE, Surg. G., civil surgeon of Jessore, to act as civil surgeon of Sarun.

BARCLAY, Surgeon A., to act as civil surgeon of Jessore.

HINDMARSH, Mr. T., is reappointed honorary magistrate for bench at Nyehatty, in 24-Pergunnahs, and is vested with powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

SCOTT—BRUCE—Mr. D. Scott, executive engineer, 1st grade, officiating vice chairman to Calcutta Port Commissioners, made over charge to Mr. W. D. Bruce on Nov. 5.

RUSSELL—PRICE—Surgeon C. M. Russell made over charge of the Sarun Gaol to Surgeon G. Price on Nov. 6.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 20.)

GALE, the Rev. H., is reappointed to the chaplaincy of Cawnpore.

ROSS, Mr. H. G., superintendent Dehra Dun, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Benares.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent of Dehra Dun.

SMITH, Mr. V. A., officiating settlement officer, 3rd grade, Hamirpur, to be an assistant magistrate and collector from Nov. 3, and is posted to the Allahabad District on special duty.

HOBART, Mr. R. T., C.S., is reappointed deputy inspector general of police, N.W.P.

HOWE, Mr. W. A., magistrate and collector, to the Etawah District.

KAY, Mr. W., C.S., officiating district and sessions judge, Gorakhpur to officiate as commissioner of the Jhansi Division.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Jalaun, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector at Banda.

SAUNDERS, Mr. R. F., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, is posted to the Gorakhpur District.

PERKINS, Col. J., officiating district judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as commissioner of the Fyzabad Division.

MILLETT, Mr. A. F., C.S., officiating district judge, 1st grade, to officiate as district judge, 1st grade.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, to officiate as district judge, 3rd grade, Fyzabad.

DALMAHOY, Lieut. Col. P. C., substantive pro tempore deputy inspector general of police, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant inspector general, Government railway police, North West Provinces.

CLARKE, Lieut. Col. H. M. S., officiating assistant inspector general, Government railway police, to be district superintendent of police, Aligarh.

WOODCOCK, Major E. M., district superintendent of police, to Sultanpur.

PEARS, Mr. J. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating magistrate and collector, Etawah, is transferred to the Meerut District.

M'CONAGHEY, Surgeon J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Jaunpur to Mussooree.

HARRIS, Surgeon Major W. P., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Mussooree to Jaunpur.

PROCTER, Lieut. Col. M. M., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Hardoi.

From Oct. 7, the date on which he received charge of the Kherli District, Mr. H. W. Gibson, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Major I. Low, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Major H. W. Hastings, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Major A. Murray, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Major T. R. Cowie, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. From Oct. 27, the date on which he received charge of the Bara Banki District, Major W. E. Forbes, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Major F. Currie and Mr. A. H. Harrington, officiating deputy commissioners, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioners, 2nd grade; Mr. H. H. Butts, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Major H. W. Hastings, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Capt. W. P. Harrison, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. From Oct. 31, the date on which Major F. Currie received charge of the Lucknow District, Mr. J. T. Crawford, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Major C. S. Noble, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Major J. R. Marett, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment, as sub judge, 3rd grade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

MAYNE, Col. J. O., R.E., chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, P.W.D., Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties from Col. L. Russell, R.E., on Nov. 14.

ADDISON, Lieut. J. C., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted temporarily to the Jubulpore Division.

FURLOUGH.—Capt. C. F. Call, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, three months' privilege leave.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

Transfers ordered :—

FULTON, Mr. J. F., officiating assistant superintendent of police, from Hanthawaddy to Arakan Hill Tracts District.

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. C. J., assistant superintendent of police, from Arakan Hill Tracts to Sandoway District.

POPERT—BINGHAM—OLIVER—Permanent promotions in the superior staff of the Forest Department in British Burma, from July 5. To be deputy conservators, 3rd grade :—Mr. E. P. Popert, officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade; Capt. C. T. Bingham, B.S.C., officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade; Mr. J. W. Oliver, officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

KENNEDY—INNES—STACK—Members of the B.C.S. appointed assistant commissioners of the 3rd class :—Mr. T. J. Kennedy, Mr. J. E. Innes, and Mr. W. G. Stack.

SPENS, the Rev. A. N. W., junior chaplain, is posted to Kohat, as a temporary arrangement.

WILLIAMS, the Rev. D. P., chaplain of Sabathu, is transferred to Julundur and appointed chaplain of that station.

LYALL, Mr. J. B., resumed charge of the duties of financial commissioner, Punjab, on Nov. 15.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., officiating district superintendent of police, Dera Ghazi Khan, is posted to the Sialkot District in his substantive capacity of assistant district superintendent of police.

BEAN, Mr. J. D. C. W., appointed an assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade, substantively, pro tem., having now passed all the tests of the police examination, is confirmed in his appointment.

FRENCH, Mr. E. L., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to the Rawul Pindi District.

ATKINSON—Nov. 16—Second Lieut. F. Atkinson is permitted to resign his commission on being removed from the Punjab.

Orders confirmed :—

MOLLOY—5th Goorkhas—R.O., Oct. 11, making the following temporary appointment :—Capt. E. Molloy, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

SYM—MOLLOY—MARTIN—TRENCH—Dated Oct. 17, making the following temporary appointments :—Major. J. M. Sym, wing commander and officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. E. Molloy, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. A. R. Martin, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. C. C. Chenevix-Trench, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

COX, Mr. S. F., executive engineer, is posted to the new Umballa Division.

HILTON, Mr., executive engineer, is posted to the Simla Division.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. S. F. Cox, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Umballa Provincial Division, twelve months' furlough to Europe.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 20.)

KENCH, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the office of the superintending engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the 17th inst.

THOMPSON—The Rev. H. V. Thompson is appointed chaplain of Dachar from Aug. 24.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. A. E., deputy commissioner of Sibsagar, assumed charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner from Mr. A. E. Heath, assistant commissioner, on the 8th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 23.)

Members of the M.C.S. attained the rank of class 2 on Nov. 8 :—Messrs. J. H. Garatin, G. D. Lewan, E. F. Webster, J. C. Hannington, and P. P. Hutchings. Members of the M.C.S. attained the rank of class 3 on Oct. 7 :—Messrs. J. B. Pennington, F. H. Woodroffe, J. Hope, J. R. Daniel, H. J. Stokes, F. Brandt, W. Logan, J. W. Best, J. F. Price, W. H. Comyn, J. G. Horsfall, H. Sewell, A. Cruickshank, H. P. Gordon, and B. Horsburgh. Members of the M.C.S. attained the rank of class 4 on Nov. 21 :—Messrs. H. T. Knox, H. R. Farmer, L. M'iver, J. A. Davies, M. R. Weld, and R. Sewell.

GOODRICH, Mr. W. W., to act as superintendent of the Central and District Gaols, Trichinopoly.

HADFIELD, Mr. E., to be assistant superintendent of police substantive pro tem.

TARRANT—MORGAN—MICHELL—Mr. H. J. Tarrant took over charge of the office of clerk of the Crown from Mr. Walter Morgan, and that of Crown prosecutor from Mr. R. B. Michell.

TENNANT—GRIMES—Col. T. E. Tennant, inspector general of gaols, resumed charge of the office from Mr. H. Grimes on Nov. 20.

M'GREGOR—DUMERGUE—Mr. A. M'Gregor delivered over charge of the office of resident in Travancore and Cochin, to Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue, Nov. 8.

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. J., to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. J. Kelsall on other duty.

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., to act as senior assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. E. N. Overbury on other duty.

FRAZER, Mr. R. W., to be an assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Cuddapah.

BOILEAU, Mr. E. H., acting deputy conservator of forests, to be in charge of the Godavari and Vizagapatam forests.

LEGGATT, Mr. B. C., to be deputy collector in treasury charge, Calicut, Malabar.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. L. Forbes, district judge, Bellary, for twelve months.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the high proficiency test in Hindustani :—Surgeon C. J. M'Nally, M.D., I.M.D. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani :—Lieut. C. T. I. Noble, R.A.; Sergeant I. Qua, R.A.; Gunner J. Hartshorn, R.A.; Passed Hospital Apprentice F. Campbell, Subordinate Medical Department; Quartermaster R. Matheson, Private P. Cunningham, Private S. Hall, Private C. Birkhead, Lance Corporal S. Chipping, and Lance Corporal J. Perrott, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; Corporal William Spong, Lance Corporal L. Mooring, Private William Taylor, H.M.'s 2-16th Foot; Passed Hospital Apprentice G. R. B. Gordoin, Subordinate Medical Department; No. 854, Private James Kelly, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot; Surgeon W. M. James, A.M.D.; Lieut. F. B. Toms, R.A., Bombardier Crompton, R.A.

MEDICAL.

SMITH, Surgeon E. F., A.M.D. from on arrival from England to 43rd Regiment, Thayetmyo.

MORAN, Surgeon J. J., M.D., from attached 15th Regt. N.I., to do duty with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Secunderabad.

SARKIES, Surgeon S. C., from doing duty Peshawar Circle, to do duty under senior medical officer, Native Troops, Bellary.

POYNDER, Surg. J. L., from Salem to doing duty Mysor Division.

BROWNE, Surg. W. R., M.D., to act as resident surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College.

MILITARY.

Appointments in the Military Accounts Department, with effect from Oct. 21 :—

ROWLANDSON, Major M. A., officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

LUXMORE, Major C. T. P., officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

MAJOR, Major F. W., officiating military accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

HUNTER—COOKE—Major R. Hunter, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Capt. W. Cooke, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, with effect from Sept. 1.

COOK—FRANCKLYN—Capt. W. Cook, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Capt. W. H. M. Francklyn, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, with effect from Sept. 4.

FRANCKLYN—GOMPERTZ—Capt. W. H. M. Francklyn, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Capt. B. T. M. Gompertz, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, with effect from Oct. 8.

SHERARD, Lieut. R. C., S.C., acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class.

TORRIE, Lieut. L. J., S.C., to be sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class.

HUNT—The services of Major S. L. Hunt, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

WALTERS—The services of Lieut. Col. R. A. Walters, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Brevet Lieut. B. S. Robinson, 89th Foot, to England for nine months, medical certificate; Major G. S. Keith, S.C., wing commander and second in command 33rd Regt. N.I., private affairs for one year, four months, and ten days; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J. Michael, C.S.I., S.C., secretary to Government, Military Department, private affairs for two years; Major F. J. Rivers, S.C., wing commander and second in command 32nd Regt. N.I., private affairs for one year, six months, and twenty-six days; Major C. B. Smith, G.L.I., political assistant, Hyderabad, medical certificate for six months.

By H.E. the Commander in Chief.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Nov. 9.)

JONES, Lieut. J. H., from attached 1st Regt. N.I., as officiating wing officer, to wing officer, 2nd Regt. N.I.

STEVENS, Lieut. C. F., from officiating wing officer and acting adjutant, 29th Regt. N.I., to wing officer and adjutant, 29th N.I.

Orders confirmed :—

QUAYLE—Oct. 5, by the officer commanding Thayetmyo, directing Surgeon Quayle, I.M.D., 19th Regt. N.I., will assume medical charge of the 51st Trichinopoly L.I. as a temporary measure.

OGILVIE, Oct. 30, by the commandant 12th Regt. N.I., appointing Major H. R. Ogilvie to officiate as quartermaster.

BUTHER, Nov. 1, by the commandant 17th Regt. N.I., appointing Major J. W. S., Buther to officiate as quartermaster.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 25.)

BIRDWOOD, Mr. H. M., on completion of his special duty in the Political Department, to rejoin his appointment as judge and sessions judge at Surat.
TAGORE, Mr. S. N., to rejoin his appointment as judge and sessions judge at Shikarpur.
HAMMICK, Mr. S., to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Surat.
BAKER, Mr. M. B., to resume his appointment as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Puna for the detached station of Sholapur.
DAVIES, Mr. D., to act as second assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District.
GRAY, Mr. E., assistant collector in the district of Puna, to be magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Puna.
FORREST, Mr. G. W., acting professor of English literature, Deccan College, passed his examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on the 15th inst.
TERRY, Mr. G. W., to be in charge of the duties of superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art during the absence of Mr. J. Griffiths.
ATKINS, Mr. J. De C., a member of her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, has been placed under the orders of the collector of Thana.
WAITE, Mr. W. H., to act as executive engineer, Puna District and Sholapur, with the temporary rank of executive engineer, 4th grade.
EBDEN—LOCH—Mr. E. J. Edden delivered over to Mr. W. W. Loch charge of the offices of the first assistant collector and magistrate, Thana, and railway magistrate, B.B. and C.I. Railway on the 15th inst.
SHEPPARD—KENNEDY—Mr. G. F. Sheppard delivered over to Mr. R. M. Kennedy charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Kaira, on Nov. 17.
KENNEDY—YATES—Messrs. M. Kennedy and F. Yates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, on Sept. 28.
BELL—COOK—Surgeon Major G. C. Bell, M.D., and Surgeon Major H. Cook, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar District Gaol on Nov. 17.
CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. E. H. Moscardi, C.S., on medical certificate for six months; Mr. Saamsher Aga Mirza Aga, sub assistant conservator of forests, Khandesh, for eight months.

MEDICAL.

MAITLAND—The services of Surg. C. B. Maitland, at present attached to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.
MACKENZIE, Assistant Surg. E., to act as superintendent and medical officer of the Nara District Gaol.

MILITARY.

LUCKHARDT—HUGHES—FAGAN—Promotions in the Commissariat Department:—Lieut. Col. W. Luckhardt, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. C. F. Hughes, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major J. L. Fagan, acting sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.
KARSLAKE, Major F., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, to revert to regimental duty.
HEATH, Major J. M., officiating assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general.

Order confirmed:—

NOBLE—Field Force O., by Brigadier General R. Phayre, C.B., commanding in South Arcot:—Lieut. N. Irving Noble, 3rd Bengal N.I., is attached to the commissariat for duty from Nov. 9.
MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon Major R. C. Thorpe, M.D., 5th N.L.I., Aug. 25, for six months, on medical certificate; Surgeon E. W. Kelsall, A.M.D., for England, in extension on medical certificate; Lieut. W. Hanna, R.A. (B Battery 2nd Brigade) for twelve months to England; Surgeon Major R. Keith, A.M.D., six months; Surgeon W. B. Slaughter, six months; Lieut. H. Godfray, S.C., 9th N.I., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Col. C. T. Palin, S.C., to Europe under the regulations; Col. J. T. Hill, S.C., commandant 14th N.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. E. G. Jenkins, 1st Bombay Lancers, to Europe for two years on medical certificate; Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, M.B., I.M.D., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 12.)

BEVILLE—MAYNE—29th N.I.—Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, quartermaster (officiating adjutant), to be adjutant; Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, wing officer (officiating quartermaster), to be quartermaster.

Orders confirmed:—

HUNSTOCK—2nd Division S.A.F.F.O., Sept. 3, appointing Lieut. E. Hunstock, 2-15th Foot, to be provost marshal.
HENNELL—Thull Chotiali F.F.O., Aug. 7, appointing Capt. R. Hen-

nell, wing officer, 5th N.L.I., to be second officer to the force, marching to Killa Abdulla.

GORDON—Argandab F.F.O., Sept. 10, appointing Lieut. J. W. Gordon, officiating wing officer, 16th N.I., to be staff officer to the force.
RICHARDS—NARES—WEBB—2-17th Foot—R.O., Nov. 2, appointing the following committee of paymastership, with effect from the 2nd inst.:—Capt. S. L. Richards, president; and H. I. Nares and E. A. H. Webb, members. Capt. S. L. Richards will perform the duties of paymaster.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 19.)

ALBAN—22nd Regiment N.I.—Second Lieut. W. G. Alban, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.
REAY—23rd Regiment N.L.I.—Major E. R. Reay, G.L., wing officer 6th N.I., to officiate as wing commander.
SWANN—24th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. J. C. Swann, attached to the 8th N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.
LLOYD—NOBLE—Capt. A. K. Lloyd, from the Depot Battery, 8th Brigade, to the 1 Battery, 1st Brigade; Lieut. C. S. J. Noble, No. 14 Battery, 8th Brigade, has been placed upon the second list.
WOOD, Brigadier General H. H. A., C.B., is as a temporary measure posted to the Sind District.

Orders confirmed:—

BELLERS—Sibi Station O., Sept. 15, appointing Lieut. E. V. Bellers, 17th B.N.I. to be staff officer.
GAWNE—4th Foot 2nd Battalion—R.O., Nov. 9, appointing Lieut. J. M. Gawne, instructor of musketry to the battalion from Oct. 2.
(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 26.)
EATON—Sappers and Miners—Surgeon J. B. Eaton, to officiate in medical charge.
SEDDON—5th N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Seddon, S.C., to be wing officer.
CARSON—16th N.I.—Surgeon W. P. Carson to officiate in medical charge.
HAINES—GARDE—EMERSON—Officers appointed to general duty, Mhow Circle:—Surgeon Major C. Haines, Surgeon W. H. Garde, and Surgeon J. B. Emerson.
FERGUSON, Surg. J. E., I.M.D., is appointed to general duty, Presidency Circle.
SMITH, Lieut. W. A., R.A., Seconded List, has been posted to the Depot Battery 6th Brigade R.A.
DURRANT, Veterinary Surg. G., will proceed to Bombay on remount duty.

Orders confirmed:—

GAVIN—2nd Division Kandahar Field Force O., July 29, appointing Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin, S.C. (officiating squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse), to be assistant road commandant.
FAGAN—1st Infantry Brigade 2nd Division Afghanistan Field Force O., Khana Girdab, Sept. 21, appointing Major J. Fagan, G.L.I., Bombay Cavalry, officiating second squadron commander, 2nd Light Cavalry, to be provost marshal to the Detached Brigade.
MARRIOT—Dated Khana Girdab, Sept. 25, appointing Capt. W. H. Marriot, 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, to be provost marshal to the Detached Brigade.
KELLIE—Sibi Station O., May 25, appointing Lieut. E. C. Kellie, adjutant, 23rd N.L.I., to be station staff officer.
FISHER—Deesa Station O., Nov. 6, appointing Major C. E. Fisher, S.C., to officiate as station staff officer.
ALBAN—83rd Foot O., Nov. 8, appointing Second Lieut. W. G. Alban, officiating interpreter to the regiment.
HOBSON—CAHILL—GREIG—14th N.I., Nov. 12, making the following appointments:—Col. J. C. Hobson, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major C. J. S. Cahill, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Major P. H. Greig, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

RECOGNITION OF DOCTORS' SERVICES.—The names of the following medical officers having through an oversight been omitted from G.O.C.C., dated the 14th October, 1879, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the concurrence of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that in recognition of the valuable services performed by these officers their names be added to the list contained in par. six of the order referred to:—*Kuram Field Force*: Surgeon Major G. Farrell, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge headquarters staff; Surgeon Major C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Service, base hospital, Kohat, afterwards Kuram. *Southern Afghanistan Field Force*: Surgeon Major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., Indian Medical Service, base hospital and charge of commissariat Kandahar Citadel; Surgeon Major G. Thomson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, base hospital, Quetta.

KURAM FIELD FORCE.—The following farewell order has been issued by Major General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., commanding, dated Kohat, Oct. 29, 1880:—"The divisional headquarters, Kuram Force, will be broken up on the 31st inst. Officers of the divisional staff will return to India under such orders as they may receive from the adjutant general or heads of their departments. The Major General himself takes leave of the troops, which he has had the honour to command for twelve months, with the expression of his kind regards for all those who, with him, have patiently kept watch and ward in Afghanistan, holding themselves ready for any emergency which might arise to try their discipline and courage. The Major General in January last had the honour to submit to H.E. the Commander in Chief a report of operations by the late Brigadier General Tylor, in which many of the officers and troops of the Kuram Force took part, and proved their power to drive the Afghan over his highest hills and through his most difficult passes. Although the Brigadier General's despatch has not been published, the Major General feels sure that the names of officers honourably mentioned will not be unnoticed by H.E. the Commander in Chief. Many of the officers and men of the force have been more than two years in the field without a day's leave,

and the Major General congratulates them on the prospect of, at last, returning to India, and enjoying the liberal furlough opened to them by Government. Some time ago, by direction of H.E. the Commander in Chief, the Major General had the pleasure of submitting recommendation rolls of all officers, staff and regimental whom he considered deserving of commendation and reward. Although it is not in the Major General's province to repeat the names of those so sent in, yet he may beg that all those officers who held responsible posts and who have performed their duties with zeal, intelligence, and energy—all in fact whom the Major General would wish to see again associated with himself in any future field service—will rest assured that they are not forgotten.—By order, (signed) A. P. PALMER, Colonel, A.A.G.K.F. Force."

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—DEC. 10.

Royal Engineers—Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C. (late Bengal), to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. E. Davidson (late Bengal, who retires on a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major general; Capt. E. Stephens to be major, vice A. K. Haslett, deceased; Capt. E. A. Trevor (late Bengal) upon the Supernumerary List, to be major; Capt. W. H. Pierson (late Bengal) to be major, vice E. T. Thackeray, V.C.; Lieut. A. W. Smart to be captain, vice E. Stephens; Lieut. A. Bogle to be captain, vice W. H. Pierson (late Bengal); Lieut. H. P. Knight has been seconded for service as adjutant of the Hampshire Engineer Militia (Submarine Miners).

DEC. 14.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Gen. A. T. Phillpotts to be colonel commandant, vice T. B. F. Marriott, deceased; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. E. Byrne to be colonel, vice C. T. Field, promoted major general; Major W. G. Martin to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. T. E. Byrne; Major P. H. Sandilands to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. J. H. Peile, deceased; Major F. S. Stoncy, from the Seconded List, to be major, vice W. G. Martin, promoted; Major C. A. Gorham, from the Seconded List, to be major, vice P. H. Sandilands, promoted; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. Tierney (late Bengal), upon the Seconded List, retires on a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of major general; Lieut. F. J. De Lille to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List, on appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. The third Christian name of Major Hornsby, promoted in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 26, 1880, is "Bent," and not as therein stated; the initial of the Christian name of Lieut. Col. Ketchen, placed upon the Seconded List, in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 26, 1880, is "I," and not "J," as therein stated.

Staff—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. Preston, C.B., half pay, late 44th Foot, to be assistant adjutant and quartermaster general in the North British District, vice Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., half pay, late 34th Foot, who has been appointed to the command of a brigade in Bengal.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. Gen. T. B. F. Marriott, colonel commandant Royal Artillery, who died Nov. 25, 1880:—Major General H. L. Gardiner, Royal Artillery, to be lieutenant general; Col. G. T. Field, Royal Artillery, to be major general; Major J. O. Vandeleur, 35th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. R. S. Shinkwin, 59th Foot, to be major.

INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sirdar Dewar Sing, Prime Minister of his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

DEC. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. J. Garret, S.C., Capt. Hon. C. Dutton, 85th Foot, D.A.Q.M.G., Capt. F. S. A. D'Acosta de St. Laurent, S.C., Capt. E. Lloyd, S.C., Major G. Lamb, R.A., Surgeon E. Palmer, Lieut. C. F. Gambier, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major C. B. Smith, Inf., Major J. G. D. Walker, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. B. Seton, S.C., Surgeon J. H. Earle.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E., one month; Lieut. Col. J. Upperton, S.C., 135 days.

Madras Estab.—Major H. T. Harris, S.C., six months; Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, S.C., two months; Lieut. Col. H. W. Harris, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. W. Roberts, Cav., Surgeon J. O'M. M'Donnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Major General A. Cadell, R.E., Capt. W. O. Thompson, S.C., Lieut. M. R. Spence, S.C., Major A. G. Hartshorne, Inf., Col. J. P. Turton, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. R. C. Stewart, S.C.

THE AFGHAN WAR RELIEF FUND.—A sum of £105 was realised for this fund from the concert given at the Crystal Palace by Mr. J. Stanley Little on Nov. 22.

HOME NEWS.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—A largely attended meeting of magistrates of the county of Buckingham was held on Friday, at the Shire Hall, Aylesbury, to consider the most suitable means of celebrating the return of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and the Ladies Grenville, from India, in January next. Mr. Henry Cazenove, high sheriff of the county, presided. Lord Carington moved, seconded by Hon. P. Barrington, "that a public welcome, on behalf of the county, be given to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, lord lieutenant of the county." Lord Chesham proposed, and Sir P. Duncombe seconded, "that an address be presented to his Grace congratulating him and the Ladies Grenville on their return to the county, and that such address be presented by the High Sheriff and others on behalf of the county."

THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL BROOKE.—The *Serapis*, troopship, Captain Twiss, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, brought home the body of Brigadier General Brooke, who was killed in a sortie outside Kandahar while endeavouring to rescue a wounded man. The gallant officer's remains, after interment in India, were exhumed at the request of his relatives, and during the voyage the coffin containing them was deposited in a mortuary chapel specially erected for the purpose on the starboard side of the upper deck. Lieutenant General Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, C.B., commanding the Southern Military District, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the southern jetty of the dockyard at one o'clock and received the coffin, which was brought ashore by soldiers, followed by naval and military officers, all being uncovered as it was placed in a van on the line of railway, the 108th Regiment which was drawn up on the jetty, presenting arms, and the ship's ensign being lowered. The van was attached to a passenger train, which left shortly afterwards; the body, in charge of relatives, being taken to Ireland for interment.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Surg. Major G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., has been appointed medical officer to the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in succession to Surg. Major Roberts, whose period of service in that appointment has recently expired. Surg. Major Evatt has recently returned home from Afghanistan, where he has been doing duty for the past two years with the Cabul Field Force.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 7.—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., president, in the chair—the first monthly ballot of the session resulted in the election of twelve members, including William Wood Culbeth, late P.W.D., India; William Joseph Fahie, P.W.D., India; Holt Samuel Hallett, P.W.D., India. Of sixty-one associate members, including Robert Philip Atkinson, student Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; Edward Skelton Bellasis, student Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; John Edward Catton, student Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; William Collingwood, East Indian Railway, Jumalpoore; Samuel Fitzhugh Cox, P.W.D., India; Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Dady, Bombay; Thomas Edward Ivens, Dera Ghazi Khan, India; James Ormsby Lawder, P.W.D., India; Henry Luckstedt, P.W.D., India; Henry Lyon, late P.W.D., India; Thomas Melbourne M'Faulaine, ex-engineer, Nizam's P.W.D.; George Valentine Martyn, P.W.D., India; Edward James Moore, P.W.D., India; George Edward Moore, P.W.D., India; George Moyle, late student Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; Robert Charles Frederick Ogilvie, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Bombay; Edward Robins, student Inst. C.E., P.W.D., Ceylon; Mackay John Scobie, student Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; Henry Augustus Severn, chief engineer of the Indian Gold Mines Company; Robert Henry Frederick Stuart, student Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; and Barclay Hughes Young, student Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India.

THE INDIA MAIL SERVICE.—We understand that the recommendations of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the mail service to India and the Far East for 1881 have been virtually agreed to by the Post-office authorities, but have been referred by the latter to the India-office before being finally settled. We believe that if this arrangement is confirmed it is proposed to have a uniform delivery in London of the Eastern mails every Tuesday morning, the convenience of which will cause a great amount of satisfaction.—*London and China Express*.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The regulations for the open competition of June, 1881, for the Indian Civil Service have been issued. The examination will be held on June 2 and following days. Candidates must be natural born subjects of her Majesty, above seventeen and under nineteen years old on June 1, 1881, free from disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, and of good moral character; and must have paid a fee of £5. The examination will include English composition, history, and literature; Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural science, logic, elements of political economy, Sanskrit, and Arabic. Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates must apply on forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any time after Dec. 1, 1880. The forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before April 1, 1881.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS HINDUSTAN.—On

Tuesday, Dec. 7, the first of a series of lectures on the above subject was given by Lieut. Col. Burnaby, in the Birmingham Town-hall. The gallant colonel, after tracing the steady progress made by Russia in the direction of India, and giving a lucid historical account of the country and politics down to the capture of Samarcand, continued:—By thus establishing herself in Bokhara, Russia came within striking distance of Merv. Merv promises ere long to be the theatre of events which may have great influence on her Majesty's Eastern Empire. It may not be uninteresting if I talk to you a little about this important military position, which from Khiva and Bokhara is the key of Herat in the same way as Herat is considered to be the key of India. The basis of Merv has an area of 60 miles by 40. It supports about 60,000 Turcomans, who cultivate some of the land. This produces an abundance of barley, wheat, and Indian corn. It has a magnificent supply of water from the Moorgaub River, and the richness of its soil, if properly cultivated, would make it one of the most important places in Central Asia. Should it be taken by the Russians it would grow corn and supply cattle for an army of more than 500,000 men, and would be invaluable to them as a granary and depot when prepared to march on Hindustan. This short *résumé* shows that the Russians who are now established in Bokhara, would have no difficulty in taking Merv if they choose to do so *vis-à-vis* Chargui; but their present object is not so much to immediately possess themselves of that position as to establish their ascendancy along the north of Persia, after which Merv will be included in the new frontier. Will England permit this? Let us hope that England, even under the present administration, will not be so blind to her own interests. We ought never to forget that we are a great naval and not a great military Power. Once Russia is established at Merv the day will not be far off when sepoy and cossack will be engaged in a death struggle which will decide the destiny, not only of Hindustan, but of the whole of the British Empire. Colonel Burnaby asked what other object could the Russian Government have in its costly annexation of the, for the most part, impoverished country that lies between themselves and Hindustan, and quoted the opinions of Vambéry and Terentzeff in confirmation. In conclusion he said that in case Russia occupies Merv the retainment of Kandahar would be more essential than ever for the future security of Hindustan. "You may observe that in this lecture I have not touched upon the capture of Khiva by General Kauffmann. I have not done so, as I should have been compelled to take up too much of your time, and the events which led to its capture and the falsehoods told by the Russian Government are still fresh in many of your memories. I can only conclude by thanking you for your kindly attention, and by asking you, in the interests of the British Empire, to insist upon our retention of Kandahar."

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.—On Monday evening, at the ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Captain T. H. Holdich, R.E., who was lately in charge of the surveys in Afghanistan, read a paper on "The Geographical Results of the Afghan Campaign." Sir H. Rawlinson presided.—Captain Holdich, in the course of his lecture, stated that the work of geographical survey was still growing in Afghanistan. Already from 25,000 to 35,000 square miles had been mapped, and, further, there had been secured on the far west a knowledge of the position of a series of very well-marked peaks, which might help us to extend our maps to the banks of the Oxus, and enable us to join hands with the Russian surveyors in Central Asia. Ere long Afghanistan would be an open map to us. It had been found that roads were easily constructed along the worst of the river beds, and these beds afforded facilities for reaching the interior of the country to an extent which was certainly unexpected. Taking as comprehensive a view as could be taken of the whole geographical system of Afghanistan, especially on that side of it nearest to Russia, it could be no longer maintained that it offered very serious geographical obstacles to the improvements of a modern well-equipped division. Everything new that was learned diminished the value of the supposed barriers between Afghanistan and its north western provinces. Describing the Hindu Kush, Captain Holdich held that, so far as the Koh Daman or plains of Cabul were concerned, the line of the Hindu Kush was hardly a defensible, and was certainly a most undesirable, military frontier. There was no reason why the geographical foothold obtained in the country should be abandoned because the campaign was over, especially when the two years' occupation had led, as he firmly believed, to a widespread feeling towards the invaders on the part of the people generally, which could hardly be described as one of toleration, but which rather seemed vaguely to express an acknowledgment that we had been fair and honest foes, with whom friendship would be quite possible on any other terms than that of our being invaders. From a military point of view Kandahar was the most important point in Afghanistan; its broad open plains being ill suited for Afghan tactics. Compared to Kandahar, Cabul was but an arsenal, and a convenient strategical point from which to govern turbulent northern tribes. Every scrap of geographical information which could be casually gleaned about the approaches to Herat from the north and north west, or from Herat to Kandahar, tended more or less to modify our former opinions of their difficulty and danger. As we found geographical difficulties vanishing, so we found modern armies

were rapidly developing new powers of mobility. History had a habit of repeating itself, and we should find that the march of General Roberts on Kandahar would not be the last achievement of its sort in high Asia.—In the discussion following the paper, Sir R. Temple, General Hills, General Macpherson, General Sir H. Thuermer, Major Woodthorpe, Mr. Blandford, and the Chairman joined in congratulating the reader of the paper and geographers generally on the geographical results of the campaign.—The chairman spoke of the gradual awakening of the British Government to the importance of surveying, as manifested in the improvements of this branch of the service. Much of this improvement was due, he thought, to the lessons derived from the Franco-German war.—A vote of thanks to Captain Holdich concluded the proceedings.

THE annual general meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers will be held on Tuesday next at 8 p.m.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Euphrates*, Captain Hand, left Portsmouth on Wednesday last with troops for India. She took out Major Shakerly, Capt. Dolphin, Lieuts. Rochfort and Ind, and the D Battery C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; Major Darwell, Lieuts. Grierson, Armitage, and Fuller, and the K Battery 3rd Brigade; Major Wing, Lieuts. Brady, Davison, and Childers, and the L Battery 3rd Brigade; and Major Maunsell, Capt. Hepburne, Lieuts. Lowther, Johnstone, and Burt, and the M Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, which, with several Artillery drafts and individual officers, made a total of 72 officers, 11 staff sergeants, 45 sergeants, 15 trumpeters, 980 men, 100 women, and 112 children. The following are the names of the officers who took passage to Bombay to join their respective corps:—Capt. Disney, A Brigade R.H.A.; Major Younger and Lieut. Butcher, 5th Brigade R.A.; Lieut. Blunt, 11th Brigade R.A.; Col. Saunders, Lieut. Col. Le Cocq, Capt. Maynard, and Lieuts. Brett and Bailyard, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Col. Griffin, Brevet Col. Bainbridge, Major Bazett, Capt. Radcliff, Ellis, and Trist, and Lieuts. Townsend and Matthews, Royal Artillery; Brigadier Surgeon Wolsley, Surgeon Major Graves, and Surgeon Smythe, Army Medical Department; Second Lieuts. Vowell and Wheeler, 17th Foot; Second Lieuts. Bright-Smith and Cooper, 23rd Foot; Paymaster Whitelord, 62nd Foot; Second Lieuts. Cawood and Cole, 23rd Foot; Second Lieuts. Graham, Sugden, and Thwaytes, 24th Foot; Second Lieuts. Burton, Wilson, Dyer, Cronin, Corker, and Thornton, 77th Foot; Second Lieuts. Collins, Mackenzie, Dupuis, and Lay, 98th Foot; Second Lieut. Estridge, 2nd Foot; Second Lieut. Donne, 9th Foot; Second Lieuts. Lafore and Jackson, 11th Foot; Second Lieut. Cox, 13th Foot; Second Lieut. De L. Lacy, 17th Foot; Paymaster Langford, 100th Foot; Second Lieut. Thackeray, 22nd Foot; Second Lieut. Beville, 61st Foot; Second Lieut. Armstrong, 22nd Foot; Lieut. Golt, Royal Marines; Honorary Lieuts. Jackson and Revell, of the Public Works Department, and Lieut. Col. Stack, of the Bombay Cavalry.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JUMNA."—The Indian troopship *Jumna*, Capt. Church, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday last from Bombay, which place she left on Nov. 8. She brought home the 1st Battalion of the 5th Foot, which left England fourteen years ago, and was attached to the Khyber line Force during the campaign in Afghanistan. It consists of Lieut. Col. Rowland, Majors Harkness and Oldfield, Capt. Creagh, Newbolt, Taylor, Thistlethwaite, Williams, Ormond, Beamish, and Dyke; Lieuts. Chancellor, Lambert, Buchanan, Pennington, Kays, Malet, Frend, and Harding; Second Lieuts. Whittaker, Cowley, Smithey, Neville, Sitwell, and Henry; Adjutant Boxwell, Quartermaster Drake, eight staff sergeants, 33 sergeants, 16 trumpeters and drummers, 33 corporals, 494 privates, 34 women, and 78 children. A man and a child died during the voyage. The battalion disembarked and marched to Forts Grange and Rowner, on the Gosport side of the harbour, where it is now stationed. The *Jumna* also brought home Capt. Law and Arbuthnot, and Lieuts. Bunbury and Maxwell, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Bonomie, 4th Foot; Lieut. Hamilton, 2nd Foot; Major Smith, 78th Foot; Surgeons Worgan and Earle, of the Indian Medical Department; Lieut. Ricardo, 14th Hussars; Capt. Becher, 16th Foot; Lieut. Tuckey, 21st Foot; Capt. Kilgour, 5th Foot; Capt. Brady, 6th Foot; Lieut. Govan, 9th Foot; Capt. Williams, 12th Foot; Quartermaster Bayley, 14th Foot; Capt. Vulliamy, 17th Foot; Capt. Dixon and Lieut. Mayne, 25th Foot; Capt. Gunter and Lieut. Small, 59th Foot; Lieut. Bewicke, 60th Rifles; Capt. Jones, 62nd Foot; Capt. Darvall, 92nd Foot; Capt. Lloyd, Bengal Staff; Surgeons Major Tippetts, Palmer, Howard, and Nicholson, and Surgeons Webb and Carter, of the Army Medical Department; 39 invalids and 34 time-expired men for Netley; 17 invalids and 12 time-expired men for Woolwich; two men of the 12th Lancers for Canterbury; 291 men to join the Army Reserve, of whom 114 are from the 2nd Battalion 16th Foot and 40 from the 25th Foot; a number of convicts, and 21 families.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SERAPIS."—The *Serapis*, Captain Twiss, which left Bombay on the 13th of November, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, having been somewhat delayed after leaving Malta, owing to the fracture of two blades of her propeller, probably from wreckage. As she encountered a favourable wind on passing Gibraltar she was enabled to use her sail power, by which means she made up for lost time. The *Serapis* disembarked the 62nd Regiment at Aden, and brought thence the 1st

Battalion of the 6th Foot to Portsmouth for Warley. It consists of Colonel Colthurst, Majors Hole and Cockburn; Captains Fitzgerald, Collis, Meredith, and O'Beirne; Lieutenant Corse-Scott, Howard, Lumsden, Jones, Clayton, London, Chambers, and Twigg; Quartermaster Beedle, twenty-seven sergeants, fourteen drummers, 408 rank and file, twenty-three women, and forty children. She also brought the 2nd Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of one officer, five sergeants, and forty men; and the 9th Battery, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of two officers, five sergeants, one trumpeter, and forty-eight men. Both batteries will be stationed at Pembroke Dock. The details brought home consisted of Major Roberts; Capt. Bearer, Denny, Shiel, and Freeth; and Lieuts. Nash, Jervoise, Fox, Hughes, Penton, Newton, and Sandback, all of the Royal Artillery; Lieut. Forbes, 7th Foot; Capt. Prendergast, 29th Foot; Capt. Miller, 70th Foot; Lieut. Hoskins, R.E.; Capt. Anderson, Bombay Staff; Capt. Hornby, 12th Lancers; Lieut. Gillow, 13th Foot; Major Feneran, 48th Foot; Capt. Lawson, 2nd Foot; Capt. Ogden, 14th Foot; Capt. Phillips, 18th Foot; Lieut. Walker, 60th Rifles; Capt. Carter, 62nd Foot; Capt. M'Kean and Lieut. Owen, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Tyndall, 68th Foot; Capt. Gordon and Lieut. Lamb, Bengal Staff; Vet. Surg. Slattery, Deputy Surgeon General O'Neal; Surgeons Major Giraud, M'Donald, and Hyde; and Surgeons Prendergast and Martin, of the Army Medical Department; 14 sergeants, three drummers, 298 rank and file, invalids, and time-expired men, 59 women, and 147 children. Four soldiers and a child died on the passage.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The *Malabar*, Capt. Grant, sailed from Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay, with a large number of drafts, and Major Stratton, Capt. Gregory, Lieuts. Phipps, Hornby, Leslie, and Hobday, 157 men, 11 women, and 9 children of the B Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery; Major Battiscombe, Capt. Holley, Lieuts. Barlow, Inglis, and Nathan, and 157 men, 21 women, and 12 children of the G Battery of the same brigade, Major Lloyd Lieuts. Massey, Talbot, and Taylor, 157 men, 21 women, and 3 children of the N Battery, and Major Alexander, Lieuts. Keir, Cuthbertson, and Rundel, and 155 men, 17 women, and 37 children, of the O Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A. The principal drafts consist of 58 men 6th Dragoon Guards, 52 men 8th Hussars, 20 men 9th Lancers, 30 men 10th Hussars, 60 men 12th Lancers, 72 men 13th Hussars, 50 men 14th Hussars, 36 men 17th Lancers, 55 men 88th Foot, 11 women, and 9 children. The *Malabar* also takes out the families of the 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, consisting of 18 women and 27 children, and the following officers:—Col. Twiss, R.A.; Lieut. Davidson, 8th Hussars; Capt. Evans, 9th Lancers; Second Lieut. Allsopp, 10th Hussars; Capt. Stewart, 12th Lancers; Lieut. M'Dougall, 13th Hussars; Capt. Liddell, 10th Hussars; Second Lieut. Renton, 7th Lancers; Lieut. Col. Wood, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Barton, 88th Foot; Second Lieut. Christie, 12th Lancers; Second Lieut. Colvin, 17th Lancers; Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A.; Second Lieut. Churchill, 12th Lancers; Second Lieut. Martindale, 30th Foot; Surgeons Major Roberts, Kerr, and Greene, and Surg. Malvaney, Army Medical Department; Capt. Brett, Well, and Shields, A.P.D.; Mr. Kidd, inspector of army schools; Lieut. Benson, R.A., and the following second lieutenants:—Jenner, 9th Lancers; Vesey, 8th Hussars; Attrell-Downes, 13th Hussars; Strickland, Harris, and Simpson, 39th Foot; Darrah, 40th Foot; Action, 43rd Foot; Jackson, 44th Foot; Hume, 61st Foot; Wilson and Quin, 13th Foot; Roberts, 70th Foot; Varrener and Wyrell-Mayow, 81st Foot; Templer, 90th Foot; Sherer, 17th Foot; Roberts, 14th Foot; Mitchell, 34th Foot; Vaughan, 100th Foot; and Kerr, 1st Rifle Brigade.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, tenders were received at the Bank of England for Rs. 35,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 18,27,000; to Bombay, Rs. 15,00,000; and to Madras, Rs. 1,73,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. received about 6 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with the previous week, this price shows a decline of 1-16d. Yesterday tenders were received for the same amount, of which Rs. 33,26,000 were allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 1,74,000 to Bombay. The average rates were 1s. 7-812d. both on Calcutta and Bombay. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7-13-16d. will receive about 13 per cent.; above that price in full.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The report states that the receipts for the past half-year show an increase of £43,665, the expenses a decrease of £8,794, and the net earnings an increase of £52,459, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The amount required to cover the guaranteed interest paid by Government for the half-year was £200,257. The difference between this sum and the net profits of the period, subject to small adjustments under the arrangement made with the Secretary of State applicable towards the cost of the new Nerbudda bridge, is £105,625. Of the total increase in the gross receipts £13,012 is due to coaching traffic, £23,031 to goods traffic, and £7,622 to other receipts. The amount of guaranteed capital remains unchanged at £8,125,300, of which £200,000 consists of 4 per cent. debentures maturing in 1882, and £375,000 of similar debentures maturing in 1884. The capital expended during the half-year amounted to £83,054, of which £35,153 was applied to work on the new Nerbudda Bridge, while £28,256 was spent on new additional rolling-stock, and the balance chiefly on works at stations and minor bridges.

Refunds were made to capital during the half-year, amounting to £26,947, of which £25,000 came from the fire insurance fund as part payment of the cost of the new Nerbudda Bridge, as mentioned in previous reports. The net additional debt against capital during the half-year amounted, therefore, to £56,107. The total expenditure on capital account was thereby raised at June 30 last to £7,602,330, exclusive of stores and materials on hand, or in transit to India, which represented a further sum of £309,006.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—We are officially informed that at the half-yearly general meeting, convened for the 4th proximo, the board of directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 7s. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital of the company, in addition to the guaranteed interest at 2 per cent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The report states that the gross receipts for the half-year ended June 30 last amounted to £1,324,920, and the expenditure to £650,960, leaving as profit £677,505, inclusive of certain items brought in by the operation of the special funds accounts. The company's moiety of the surplus profits for the half-year reaches in sterling £46,458. Out of this it is proposed to distribute a dividend at the rate of 4s. 6d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 10s.

CEYLON COMPANY.—The directors have issued an interim report, which states that the coffee crop of 1879-80 yielded net slightly more than was expected, and that the latest accounts of the 1880-81 crop were favourable. Intimation is also made that large extra quantities of cinchona have been planted, and that experiments are in progress, or about to be instituted, with tea, cacao, caoutchouc, &c. The expenses have been considerably less; but unfortunately the company does not pay. Affairs in Mauritius do not mend appreciably; the company is involved in lawsuits both there and in Ceylon, and this year already calls amounting to £101,337 have been made, of which £82,940 has been paid, about £21,000 of the share capital paid has been forfeited, £9,900 of fully paid shares have been surrendered, and about £2,000 in money has been made over to the company besides. The directors add that they are sorry that they find it to be necessary, and they have determined to call up capital next year, as in 1880. In the circular of the 3rd January last it was mentioned that circumstances might enable the directors to distribute these calls over 1881 and 1882; but the short yield of coffee for the season 1880-81 has quite destroyed the hope of such mitigation. Due notice of these calls will be sent to the proprietors, and the directors express their great regret at the suffering and trouble it may cause to many.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The twenty-eighth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders took place on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel; Col. J. T. Smith presided. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said on the last occasion their officers had been occupied in endeavouring, as far as possible, to reduce expenditure and to increase the efficiency of the service. This he was glad to find had been gained; but it was a matter of regret that although economy in the expenditure had been attained, yet, owing to the fact that troops had not been required to be moved, or any great quantity of grain required to be carried, the result of the half-year's working had not been so favourable as they expected. The reduction of the fares has had a marked effect on the passenger traffic, and for the year, he thought, this increase would be about one million. The people could now travel at the rate of ¼d. per mile, and the loss to the company consequent on the reduction of fares had been about £200. They had also had under consideration the question of reducing the rates of goods carriage, but this required to be dealt with very carefully; but they had arranged to send parcels at a uniform rate for any distance, and this, he had reason to think, would be of great benefit, and he had also reason to suppose that this department would be a decided success. It had, however, only been in operation for six months, and in that time it had paid its way. Changes had been made in the locomotive department, but they had to be cautious in this respect. The superintendent gave them notice that some of their stock was getting old, and would have to be renewed. An attempt had been made to get native coal, but it was found that, considering the steam producing power of the coals, it was more economical to have English coal delivered into their yards at Madras. No great engineering works had been completed during the half-year as they had not yet the consent of the Indian Government to construct three bridges which were in contemplation. They had, however, made a junction with the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, and this he considered an advantage, as all the traffic brought to the line was seasonable and serviceable. He had also to report that the short line to Bangalore had been handed over to their agent and manager, and he anticipated that it would be opened by Jan. 1. After alluding to the gold discoveries at Mysor, he said that there were seventeen joint-stock companies formed to work these mines, and the expenditure of large sums of money in the country must be beneficial to the company. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Mr. Spring seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was adopted; and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and officials.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—A meeting of the mortgagees of the above company took place on Wednesday, Dec. 8, when a resolution was proposed to the effect that the terms offered by the Government be accepted so far as regards the mortgage debenture holders, and that on the transfers being completed

the Secretary of State for India will, in redemption of the mortgage debenture debt due by the company, pay £75 for each £100 of principal of the mortgage debentures, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on each £75 from Nov. 1, 1880, until such amount of principal is paid, the £75 thus paid being received by the holders of the mortgage debt on giving up their securities as in full discharge of all claims for principal and interest against the company, and in full discharge of all claims, if any, against the Secretary of State for India. An amendment to this resolution was put and lost, and then another amendment was carried to the following effect:—"That this meeting requests the committee of bondholders to represent to the Secretary of State for India that the offer made by him is not considered adequate, and to propose that the sum of £82 be substituted for the sum of £75 in such offer." This amendment was put and carried—forty-one voting for and thirty-one against it. The meeting was then adjourned till Jan. 4.

DEVALA MOYAR GOLD MINING COMPANY.—It is announced that the transfer books will be closed from Friday, 17th inst., to Friday, the 24th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of distributing a portion of the profit derived from the sale of the Rhodes Reef.

INDIAN MAMMOTH GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The first general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday last; Mr. Goodson in the chair. The chairman explained that this was a statutory meeting in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. He then read a long statement in reference to the differences which had arisen with regard to the title, and remarked that the lease of the property granted by the Raja to Mr. Minchin had been transferred to Capt. Cooksley and Mr. Adams, the vendors to the company, and it was now in the office of the company's solicitors in Bombay. The directors had received an offer of £50,000 for part of the company's property, which would receive the consideration of the board. A long discussion took place in reference to the sum of £15,000 having been paid to the vendors before they had really got possession of the property, and, after explanations from the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MANISTY—Dec. 10, at Wantage, Berkshire, the wife of George Eldon Manisty, Bengal Civil Service, barrister at law, a daughter.
SAUNDERS—Dec. 1, at 2, Paxton-place, Guernsey, the wife of Major H. G. Saunders, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
WALLIS—Dec. 15, at 62, Doughty-street, London, the wife of C. J. Wallis (late of Bombay), a son.

MARRIAGES.

DE WEND—PORTER—Dec. 9, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, William Fenton, son of the late Major De Wend, staff officer of pensions, and of Mrs. De Wend, to Marianne Olivia, daughter of Col. J. Fortescue Porter, late of the Madras Cavalry.
HUNT—ADDISON—Dec. 7, at Weston-super-Mare, Henry Vaughan Hunt, R.H.A., to Elizabeth Janet, daughter of the late George Addison.
LIARDET—CORY—Dec. 7, at Wembury Church, Edward A. M. Liarde, Capt. R.M.L.I., son of the late Col. Charles T. Liarde, 14th Madras N.I., to Edith Maria, daughter of Richard Cory.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—Dec. 8, at 4, Lancaster-gate, Duncan Davidson, late of H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, aged 67.
ELLIOT—Dec. 5, at Hastings, James Scott Elliot, late of Calcutta, aged 60.
INGRAM—Dec. 8, at South Bank, Redhill, Ann Eastmond Ingram, widow of the late Charles Ingram, H.E.I.C.S., aged 73.
SANGSTER—Master of the Queen Line steamship *Victoria*, which vessel left Calcutta for London on June 12 last and has not since been heard of, aged 38.
SEWARD—Dec. 1, at the Lawns, Highgate, Gabrielle M. M., daughter of Harry Ignatius and Josephine Seward, aged two years and six months.
THEOBALD—Dec. 11, at 1, Stafford-place, Buckingham-gate, Charles Theobald, late of Hart's, Pall-mall, aged 69.
VISME—Nov. 25, at Malta, on his way home from India, Gerald Auriol de Visme, son of the late G. A. de Visme, captain 8th (K.R.I.) Hussars, aged four months.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALDER—Nov. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. J. B. Alder, a daughter.
ARMSTRONG—Nov. 18, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. Col. E. Armstrong, Madras S.C., a daughter.
BERBISON—Nov. 21, at Dinapore, the wife of W. J. Berbison, a son.
BRIDGER—Nov. 24, at 12, Rampart-row, the wife of Fred. Bridger, a son.
BISCOE—Nov. 21, at Lahore, the wife of Capt. Seymour Biscoe, S.C., a daughter.
BOND—Nov. 14, at Jhelum, the wife of Lieut. W. J. Hodson Bond, 26th P.N.I., a daughter.
BOONE—Nov. 16, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut. Col. F. B. Boone, 6th Regiment N.I., a son.

CARSWELL—Nov. 12, at Meean Meer, the wife of District Sergeant Major James Carswell, R.A., a son.

DONNELLY—Nov. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of J. R. Donnelly, Esq., a daughter.

EUSFACE—Dec. 8, at Fort Kangra, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon Major Eustace, a daughter.

GRAY—Nov. 22, at Puna, the wife of Evelyn Gray, C.S., a son.

HANN—Nov. 19, at Secunderabad, the wife of Sub Conductor H. Hann, Commissariat Department, a son.

KNOWLES—Nov. 12, at Walsingham, Simla, the wife of Major Knowles, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.

LEDGARD—Nov. 23, at Chowpati, the wife of the Rev. G. Ledgard, a daughter.

LOVE—Nov. 23, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. H. Davison Love, R.E., a daughter.

LYALL—Dec. 12, at Hong Kong, the wife of Capt. Henry Lyall, R.A., a daughter.

M'GREGOR—Oct. 5, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon Major John M'Gregor, superintendent Central Prison, a daughter.

MACKINTOSH—Nov. 16, at Dooriah Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Alis'ar Mackintosh, a son.

MSES—Nov. 22, at Calcutta, the wife of D. H. Moses, Esq., a son.

OLDFIELD—Nov. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry Oldfield, 6th B.C., a son.

PEMBERTON—Nov. 16, at Allahabad, the wife of Major Sholto E. Pemberton, a daughter.

PINSENT—Nov. 16, at Madras, the wife of Charles P. T. Pinseat, a daughter.

SHIRCORE—Nov. 6, at Jalandar, Mrs. A. A. Shircore, a son.

SLACK—Nov. 19, at Krishnagar, the wife of F. A. Slack, Esq., B.C.S., a son.

STANBRIDGE—Nov. 7, at Fatehgarh, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. E. B. Stanbridge, R.A., a son.

SYMONDS—Nov. 11, at Dharwar, the wife of Capt. F. C. Symonds, Bombay S.C., a daughter.

WAKEFIELD—Nov. 18, at Nagpur, the wife of Lieut. Col. Wakefield, Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.

WARTER—Oct. 17, at Umballa, Punjab, the wife of Major Warter, R.H.A., a daughter.

WARTH—Nov. 12, at Dera Dun, the wife of Dr. H. Warth, a son.

WEBER—Nov. 19, at Hornby-row, the wife of J. R. Weber, Esq., a daughter.

YOUNG—Nov. 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. C. Wilson Young, 17th N.I., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREW—HAMILTON—Nov. 19, at Simla, Mr. J. T. Andrew with Miss Annie Hamilton.

BOYD—GRICE—Nov. 17, at Meean Meer, Julius Robert Boyd, to Hannah Josephine, daughter of Captain P. Grice, late assistant engineer, P.W.D.

BURNETT—DAY—Dec. 8, at the Cathedral, Bombay, William Francis Burnett, surgeon major A.M.D., to Annie Margaret Agnes, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Curry Day, Madras Army.

DEAN—BERLIE—Nov. 20, at Madras, John William Thomas Dean, *Madras Times*, to Georgiana Eliza, daughter of Capt. A. C. Berlie, commander of H.M. steam barge *Salisbury*.

GORDON—DAVEY—Nov. 29, at Khundalla, Capt. J. Eyles Gordon, 3rd Sind Horse, to Frances, fourth daughter of George Davey, Esq., M.D.

GRAVES—WALKER—Nov. 25, at Murree, Benjamin Channing Graves, captain 31st Punjab Infantry, to Rebecca Mary, daughter of John Walker.

HOPEWELL—GWYTHYR—Nov. 10, at Calcutta, Ernest Hopewell, of London, to Alice Pearson, daughter of the late Edwin J. Gwyther, C.E., of Birmingham.

STRANACK—HARINGTON—Oct. 26, at Murree, Punjab, Edwin Fulcher Stranack, to Grace Ellen, daughter of the late Col. T. L. Harington, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

BRAINE—Nov. 10, at Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, Lieut. Edmund Francis Braine, of the Madras Staff Corps, aged 32.

CAMERON—Nov. 20, at Calcutta, Sergeant Major Francis Cameron, Royal Engineers, supervisor, D.P.W., aged 39.

CATANIA—Nov. 16, at Howrah, Mr. A. F. Catania, aged 53.

CHRISTY—Dec. 13, at Rawul Pindi, from an accident at polo, Edwin Christy, 8th K.R.I. Hussars, aged 25.

COSBY—Nov. 15, at Pondicherry, Julia, the widow of the late William Joshua Cosby, aged 51.

DE VINE—Nov. 17, at Peshawur, Lieut. William De Vine, officiating deputy commissary of ordnance.

FREYER—Nov. 16, at Ghazipore, Grattan Burke, the child of Surg. P. J. Fryer, M.D., civil surgeon, aged 3.

HAINSWORTH—Nov. 22, at Byculla Cottages, Bombay, John Hainsworth, pensioned chief engineer, Bombay Marine, aged 50, leaving a wife and four children.

HAINSWORTH—Nov. 25, at No. 7, Grant-road, Mary, widow of Mr. James Hainsworth, Government pensioner, aged 72.

HOPPER—Dec. 6, at Rangoon, Edward Lytton Hopper, shipbuilder, aged 51.

MARDALL—Nov. 9, at Sujiani, Lieut. Frank Mardall, adjutant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, aged 29.

NAMEY—Nov. 15, at Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Ann Namey, widow of the late Mr. John Pearson Namey, aged 66.

NEDHAM—Nov. 12, at Sambalpur District, C.P., Helen Edith, daughter of W. A. Nedham, assistant commissioner, aged 3 months.

NYSS—Nov. 21, at Calcutta, Hilda Lillian Mary, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Nyss, aged 13 months.

SCHONAMAN—Nov. 9, at Cooch Behar, Carl Schonaman.

SMITH—Nov. 4, at Fyzabad, Mr. Alexander James Smith.

SMITH—Nov. 4, at Rampore Haut, Mr. J. H. Smith, East Indian Railway, aged 30.
 WARDEN—Nov. 17, at Suez, on board the *Manora*, Jane M. Warden, mother of Dr. Warden, professor, Medical College, Calcutta.
 WEARE—Nov. 15, at Lahore, Lieut. Henry Oxenden Weare, 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, son of Major General H. Weare, aged 29.
 WILLOUGHBY—Nov. 10, at Patna, Sophia, daughter of the late James and granddaughter of the late Major James Willoughby, of the Bengal Artillery, aged 40.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 9. Dora and Orchid, Demerara; Zamora and Britannia (s), Calcutta; Indus (s), Bombay; Cocandelal, Bassein; Dublin Castle, Cape; City of Vienna, Calcutta; Zea, Kustendje; Lael and Louise, Pomaron; Roraima (s), Demerara.—10. Star of Italy, Calcutta; Ephesla, Pomaron; Cipero (s), Demerara; Star of the Sea, Calcutta; Canute, Moulmein; Palm (s), Calcutta; Eustace, Bushire; Branksome Hall (s), Bombay.—11. Dawpool, Calcutta; M. T. E., Singapore; Indus (s), Rangoon.—14. Mistley Hall (s), Calcutta.—15. Bernard, Trinidad; Dionea (s), Shanghai.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 16. Polluce (-), Melbourne; Busheer (s), Rangoon; Lalla Rookh, Jeddah.—17. Mecca (s), Singapore.—18. Flamingo (s), Natal; Aglaja (s), Trieste; Portia, Newport; City of Calcutta, Glasgow; Windermere, Port Elizabeth.—19. Pekin (s), Southampton; Lennox (s), Jeddah; Ballochmyle, Bombay.—20. Satara (s), Camorta; Duke of Sutherland (s), London.—21. Suez (s), Hong Kong; Idomene, Liverpool.—21. Egbert (s), Karachi; Discoverer (s), Liverpool; Roderick Dhu, London; John Devie, Mauritius.—22. Socotra (s), Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 7.—Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.—9. Brodick Castle (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 19. Abyssinian, Moulmein.—20. Umballa (s), Bussorah; H. M. S. Euryalus, Trincomalee.—21. Nizam (s), Shanghai; Duncraig, Mauritius; Tenedos (s), London.—22. Hydaspes (s), Sydney; I. G. S. Dalhousie, Karachi.—23. Verona (s), Venice; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Arrow (s), Mandevie.—25. Albula (s), Aden; Hougomont, Moulmein.—26. Mars (s), Trieste.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 9.—Haddon Hall (s), Liverpool.—11. Peerless, Greenock; Burmah, Cardiff.

MADRAS.—Nov. 17. Scindia (s), Calcutta.—18. Asia (s), Rangoon.—20. Gannet (s), London; Seringapatam, Cape Town.—22. St. Mark (s), Natal.—24. Chinsura (s), Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 7.—Red Gauntlet, London; Dorunda (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 8. Æthelbert and Norma, Singapore; Foscallo, Cape Town; Hurworth (s), Bombay; Gordon Castle (s), Penang.—9. Inchmarle, Karachi; Kepler (s), Aden; Prins van Orange, Batavia; Flintshire (s), Penang, &c.; Clan, Bombay; Usko, Rangoon; Birnam Wood and Rochdale (s), Bombay.—10. Glenville, Demerara; Teviot (s) and Rochdale (s), Bombay; City of Cambridge, Calcutta.—11. Glenarva (s), Singapore; Oskdale (s), Aden.—12. Lizzie English, Bombay.—14. Amy, Demerara; Europa, Batavia.—15. Ashbourne (s) and Peshawar (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 16. Camelot (s).—17. Sirdhana (s).—18. Reliance (s), Curlew (s), and Japan (s).—19. Morry (-) and Coldingham.—20. Pemba (s), Peshwa (s), and Anglo-America.—21. Pleiades (s), Viceroy (s), Artist, and Baroda.—22. Lucile.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 8.—Macedonia (s), Bombay.—11. Orestes (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 23. Burmah (-), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Britannia Calcutta; Amizade, Mozambique; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Daggy, Elephant Point.—20. Khandaila (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Hispania (s), Karachi; Picardy (s), Marseilles; Surat (s), Venice.—25. Arrow (s), Coast and Kutch; Frederic, False Point; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Africa (s), Coast and Calcutta.—26. Malabar, Galle.

MADRAS.—Nov. 17. Chanda (s), Bombay and Southern Ports; Meinam (s), Pondicherry and Galle.—20. Scindia (s), Bombay; Henzada (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Indus*, Dec. 7.—From Bombay: Mr. R. C. Rennie, Col. Boyd, Rev. and Mrs. Hardy and children, Mr. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Wollam, Major Lamb, R.A., Mrs. Swinhoe and two children. From Suez: Messrs. Adam. From Malta: Mr. J. Hood and Capt. Price. From Gibraltar: Mr. Bacebridge, Mr. Amley, and Mr. A. Gibson.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, Dec. 7.—From Bombay: Major Bourke, Col. and Mrs. and Miss Young, Col. Low, Mrs. Clark, Capt. Tickell, Lieut. Fanshaw, Mr. F. Douglas, Major Walker, Mr. F. Cotgrave, Capt. Hon. F. Napier, Mrs. Halsey and child, Mr. Scott, Major and Mrs. Badcock, Col. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Major Scott, Col. Nicholl, Capt. Dalton, and Col. and Mrs. Caven and child. At Venice: Mr. Majore, Mrs. Brandis and children, Col. and Mrs. Jenkins, Col. and Mrs. Craster, Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth, and Major Kingsley. From Aden: Major Wooldridge and Mons. Burds. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Pye and Mr. J. W. Moss. From Calcutta: Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Wolsey. From Hong Kong: Dr. Ringer. From Singapore: Mr. Stachmach. From Yokohama: Mr. Bransen. From Alexandria: Madame Rolf.

AT GRAVESEND.—Per *Mira*, Dec. 2.—From Calcutta: Mr. A. Buskin, Mrs. and the two Misses Chalmers, Mrs. J. K. and Miss Couper, Mr. J. W. Crosbie, Mr. H. Gibb, Mrs. Harman, Mr. Liver-

more, Major W. North, Mr. R. Porter, Miss Pott, and Mr. Scot From Colombo: Mr. C. P. Braithwaite, Mr. A. A. Hall, Mr. W. H. Graham, Mr. J. M. Gallwey, Mrs. J. D. and the two Misses M'Donald, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Walker, two children, and servant, Mr. Walter Wragg, and Mr. J. Findlay.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, Nov. 23.—From Southampton: Mr. Inglis, Mr. Ashbee, Mr. A. H. Cooper, Miss Hallett, Miss Jaleff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ivens, Mr. R. Bright, Miss Stephens, Mrs. O. Todd, Miss Bowhill, Mrs. Grant and infant, Hon. Lieut. J. Keane, Mrs. A. C. Havelock, Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. A. Coates, Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. R. Haworth, Mr. W. Hopkins, and Mrs. Dittmas. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and infant, Mr. A. B. Chalmers, Mr. R. W. Maxwell, Mr. James Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr. F. G. Hill, Miss Hennessy, Gen. Blake, Mrs. Degacher, Mr. Harter, Mr. Wieting, Mr. E. M'A. Moir, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Ollroy, Mr. J. Ruyter, Mr. Prinsep and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Major Ward, Mr. L. Schumacher, Mr. A. W. Godlin, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Mr. H. Fornari, and Major and Mrs. Quin. From Brindisi: Mr. J. B. Peile, Miss Archer, Mr. J. N. Vickers, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Bellew, Mrs. Worgan, Mr. R. Tickner, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. W. M. Clay, Mr. J. A. Marcel, Mr. W. Capper, Mr. Crew, Mr. D. Grove, Mr. W. Irvine, and Mr. H. B. Hederstedt. From Suez: Mr. C. M. Brodermann, Mr. J. Nicolaides, and Dr. and Mrs. J. Anderson. From Marseilles: Mr. Moody and Mr. Ormes. From Aden: Col. Hills and Mr. Fernandez.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, Dec. 13.—From Bombay: Mr. Danah, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. W. B. Liddell, Capt. J. W. Martin, Major Buller, Capt. S. T. Barron, Col. Macgregor, Major Bance, Lieut. Hughes, Capt. W. Wyle, Major Swinley, Major A. Vivian, Lieut. D. A. Stewart, Mr. J. Soares, Dr. Williams, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Mr. J. P. Henderson, Miss Smith, Mrs. Bell and infant, Mr. L. Smith, Mrs. Burnett, Mr. G. Hutton, Dr. J. Scott Dill, Viscount St. Vincent, Major Abadie, M. Gierstein, Col. Hodding, and Col. C. D. L. Macdonald.

AT VENICE.—Per *Surat*, Dec. 15.—From Bombay: Col. Bartleman, Mr. J. Erincus, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. L. E. Birch, Mr. J. A. Miller, Col. P. M'Calmon, Capt. Ramsden, and Mr. W. Currie.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Rohilla*, Dec. 1.—For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, the Misses Hill, Mrs. Webster, Mr. Macausland, Mrs. Stockwell and child, Mrs. Stewart and children, Miss Aston, Mrs. Young and child, and Col. Hon. A. Fraser. For Malta: Mr. Ruckman, Rev. A. H. Gifford, Mr. Gott, and Mr. Taafe. For Suez: Mr. R. Mackay and Mr. M. Brewer. For Melbourne via Bombay: Mr. and Miss Wells and Miss M'Kennon. For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bayley, Miss Scott, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. and two Misses Biddle, Mrs. Richardson and child, Miss Richardson, Miss Perrott, Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. Irvine, jun., Mr. Bensusan, Capt. Mills, Mrs. Dorwood, and Capt. Kaye. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Goodline, Mr. Raines, and Mr. and Mrs. Ind.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 10.—For Bombay: Mr. D. Miculachi, Mr. R. and Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, and Mr. Hintze. From Brindisi: Col. W. Johnson, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Clarke, Mr. and Miss Steedman, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Glade, Sir W. G. Cumming, Mr. Rees, and Mr. Rombjelski. For Alexandria: Rev. — Marwood and Mr. Myers. From Brindisi: Mr. Langtree, Mr. and Mrs. Dinckgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Capt. Patten, Mr. James, and Mr. Phillips.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Nizam*, Nov. 27.—For Brindisi: Mrs. Bell and infant, Lieut. H. W. Hughes, Major Swinley, Capt. S. D. Barrow and G. W. Martin, Mr. G. Smyth, Major H. M. Buller, Mr. J. Soares, Major A. Vivian, Capt. H. Wylie, Dr. Williams, 9th N.I., Viscount St. Vincent, Lieut. Donald W. Stewart, Col. Macgregor, Mr. G. A. Maclean, Mr. L. E. Birch, Mr. J. P. Henderson, Major Abadie, Dr. J. S. Dill, Mr. Gierstin, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Col. Hodding, Mr. E. Hutton, Col. Hugh M'Calmont, Col. Bartleman, and Major Bance. For Southampton: Mrs. B. and Miss Webster, Mrs. Talbot Goodridge and two children, Major H. A. Fletcher, Major Gen. W. and Mrs. Roberts and son, Miss Forsyth, Major W. M. Atkins, Mrs. Burnett, Sir M. Kennedy, Mr. G. T. Armstrong, Mr. Mrs., and Master Kendall and four children, Miss Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Mony, Mr. Kerr, Miss Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Gaye, Sir G. V. Thomas, R.H.A., Hon. R. C. Drummond, 72nd Highlanders, Lieut. Triscott, R.A., Lieut. H. H. Champion, R.A., Surg. Major R. Keith, Mr. Dunsmore, Commander P. C. Johnstone, Capt. Beaver, and Lieut. Chapman. For Venice: Mr. J. E. Miller, Major and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Wm. Currie, Capt. Ramsden, Col. Munro, and Mr. Ermens. For Malta: Mrs. C. H. Clay, two children, and infant. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Nov. 20:—For Brindisi: Major J. G. D. Walker, Mr. R. Lees, Mrs. Darragh, and Mr. Willoughby.

CASUALTIES.

The Hindostan (s), from Calcutta to Dundee, has been towed into that port by the *Arethusa* (s); particulars of damage not yet to hand.

The Star of Bengal, from Calcutta, was in collision about twenty miles west of the Lizard, with the Corby, for Sydney. The first-named ship is supposed to have proceeded; the latter has put back to Falmouth, with loss of jibboom and other damage.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

British Sovereign, from Chittagong, Nov. 2, 13 N., 85 E.; Grecian, for Cape Town, Nov. 23, 25 N., 21 W.; Orpheus, for Calcutta, Oct. 28, 4 S., 29 W.; Coila, for Karachi, 6 N., 22 W., eighty days out; Brechin Castle, for Calcutta, Oct. 14, 25 S., 34 W.; Queenscliff, from Rangoon, Nov. 18, 32 N., 36 W.; Sophie, from Rangoon, Nov. 3, 1 S., 94 E.; Tarbat Castle, for Calcutta, Nov. 3, 1 N., 26 W.; Otthona, Rotterdam to Samarang, Nov. 7, 14 N., 28 W., all well.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	106½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	723½
Bank of Bengal	500	745½
Bank of Madras	500	620½
Agra	110	133
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	104
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	800
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,150
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1120
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	415
Bellary	1,000	530½
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	350	145
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	65
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	850
Chollera Ginning	300	220
East India	1,000	1,100
Fort	8,500	2,090
French	500	440
Sind	750	510
Mofussil	400	345
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,250
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1225
Sassoon	500	425
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	104
Alfred Manufacturing	500	585 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,400
Bhowanuggur Mills	2,000	650
Bombay United	1,000	990
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	740
Central India S. W. and M	500	750
Coorla Mills	1,000	900
D. Spinning	2,000	650
Hindustan	1,000	1,100
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	800
Khandeish	1,000	1,040
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,550
Manchester Spinning	50	200ml
Mazagon Spinning	500	200
National Spinning	1,000	1,000
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,130
Oriental	665	790
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	350
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	840
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,060
Victoria Mills	1,000	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-7	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New 15 Shares	106-5-15	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	142 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	450
Teacher and Co.	500	730
Thacker and Co.	100	140

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 1 to 98 4
4% of 1870 (1883)	101 8 to 102 0
4% of 1871 (1881)	98 1 to 98 4
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	107 4 to 107 4
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107 0 to 107 4
Debentures of 1867	101 8 to 102 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 8 to 106 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	109 8 to 110 0
6 of 1878 (1898)	104 0 to 105 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	120	121
Agra Savings	105	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	100	104 to
Bank of Bengal	500	74½ to
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to
Delhi and London	125	180 to 182
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	12½	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Unconventanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	170 to
Barrington Jute	100	71 to
Bengal Coal	1000	1650 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballaghutta Jute	100	20 to
Bengal Mills	100	1275 to
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	61 to 62
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	87 to 88
Burrakur Coal	100	124 to 125
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	6 to 7
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	117 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	108 to 109
Darjiling Steam Tramway	37	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	— to —
East Indian Railway	100	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	220 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	43 to
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	22 to
Gouripore	100	87 to
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	85 to 86
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1400 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	110 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	405 to
Nanthore Indigo	300	3 to
New Beerboom Coal	100	100 to 101
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	3 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	99 to 100
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press	90	104 to
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	63 to
Strand Bank Press	100	110 to 111
Watson's Patent Press	100	113 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amuckie	100	55 to
Arctutpore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Assam	100	550 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to
Do. contributory	80	23 to
Bishnath (Assam)	200	20 to
Do. contributory	100	203 to
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	60 to
Central Cachar	200	75 to
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Chandpore (Cachar)	500	300 to
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	170 to 172
Darjiling	100	400 to 410
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehling (Assam)	90	40 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	25 to
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to
Grob (Assam)	100	250 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	40 to
Indian Terai	500	500 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar)	250	200 to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to
Do. contributory	200	45 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	100	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to
Majagram (Cachar)	100	25 to 30
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to
Do. contributory	90	35 to
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to
Do. contributory	225	50 to
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65 to 70
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	— to —
Singbullia and Murmah	100	par.
Singel (Darjiling)	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling)	100	64 to 65
Springside (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	88 to
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to 85
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	30 to

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Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	6½ to 6½ pre.
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LONDON.—Dec. 15.

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4	India Enforced Paper	81½ to 82½
4½	Do. do. 1875	81½ to 82½
4½	Do. do. 1893	88½ to 89½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	20 to 25pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	20 to 25pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 1874, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	103 to 105
4½	Do.	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	117 to 120
4½	Do.	107 to 109
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99 to 101

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South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	115 to 117

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Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	147 to 149
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1893	—	23 to 23½
Do. Ann. B, 1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	131 to 133
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	132 to 134
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
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Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 128
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Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	105 to 107
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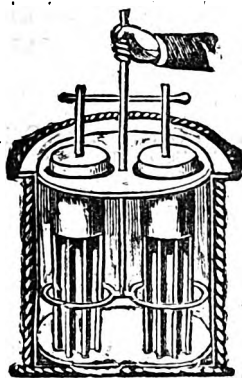
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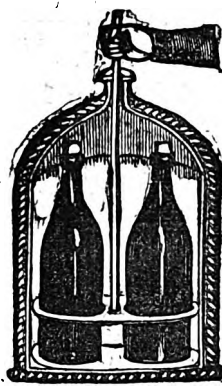
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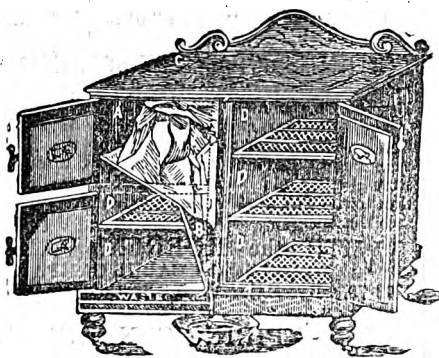
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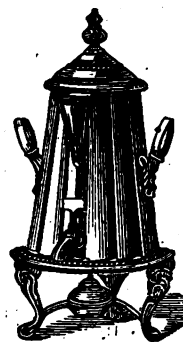
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DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.

The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Utopia, a

Grand Fairy Romance. The Electrical Railway; Great Lightning Induction; a Lecture on Scientific Wonders, by Mr. J. L. King. Musical Sketches by Mr. Eric Lewis. Christmas and its Customs, by Mr. Frank Heath. Humorous Recitals by Madame Hickson. Blondin, Leotard, Diving Bell, &c. Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from Eleven till Five, and from Six till Ten.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an Examination of Candidates for thirty appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 14th February, 1881, and following days.
Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, embodying the contents of the Royal Warrant of 16th November, 1880, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, London, S.W.
The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the examination.
T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.
India-office, 10th December, 1880.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

117, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.—DAYS ON WHICH THE STORES WILL BE CLOSED.

The STORES will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th, until MONDAY, the 27th December (inclusive); Saturday being Christmas Day, and Monday a Bank Holiday. The execution before Christmas of Country Orders received after the 22nd, or of Town Orders received after the 23rd, cannot be guaranteed.
By Order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

PERTHSHIRE.

FOR SALE.—The RESIDENCE of PITCULLEN HOUSE, PERTH, the Property of the late General Hugh Truap, Bengal Army, beautifully situated on the rising ground of the left bank of the River Tay at Perth. The House is most substantially built and very commodious, and is thoroughly heated with hot-water apparatus. The Outbuildings include Entrance Lodge, Coach-house and Stables, Mothouse, Greenhouse, &c. The Grounds, which are tastefully ornamented with Trees and Shrubs, extend to about eight acres, including Three Small Grass Fields, an excellent Walled Garden, Carriage Drive, &c.—Apply for further particulars, and cards to view, to J. and K. Morrison, accountants, Perth; or to J. and J. Miller, solicitors, there.

SUPERIOR LESSONS IN MODERN LANGUAGES; also in Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic.—Address, Professor, 27, Dorchester-place, Blandford-square.

WANTED, by a selected candidate I.C.S., some LESSONS in MARATHI.—Address 1 Whitehall-gardens, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 4; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 2; Calcutta, Dec. 1.

THE reports on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops for the week ending Nov. 23 state that rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency and the general prospects continue satisfactory. There has been slight rain in parts of the Deccan and prospects are generally good. In Bengal there was no rain, except light showers in parts of Behar; prospects are, however, very favourable, and the sowing of the cold weather crops is nearly completed. The usual autumnal fever prevails in many places. Good and general rain fell in all districts in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, which has greatly benefited the rabi crops, and a much larger area will now be sown. All immediate fears as to the rabi are over, but more rain is wanted in Cawnpore and part of Allahabad. Prices have fallen in Fyzabad, Rae Bareilly, and Partabgarh, but have risen a little in Cawnpore. Several districts in the Central Provinces have had rain, the kharif outturn is good on the whole, and the rabi sowings have been completed; fever is abating. In Burma there has been no rain; the crops have suffered in places from want of the later rain, but generally they are good. In Assam and the other provinces and States the prospects are good, except in parts of Gwalior and Northern Bundelkhand, where there is still reason for anxiety. Throughout India prospects are now generally satisfactory, though in some places more rain is still required.

A FURTHER rainfall is reported from the North Western Provinces, and there is a decided improvement in the crop prospects. The last official report of the two worst districts is as follows:—"At Rae Bareilly there were showers on the 10th and 13th, but rain was not general. The sowings are almost over and the crops are thriving. The demand for work is slackening somewhat, and wages are falling. The fodder difficulty is increasing. The Cawnpore irrigated crops are thriving. The markets are well supplied and prices are unchanged."

THE health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: Fever in Sind and Guzerat. Bengal: Usual autumnal fever prevalent in many places, in Nuddea very severe; in Bhagulpore cholera decreasing. North West Provinces and Oudh: Gorakhpur, fever prevalent; slight fever in Meerut; general health good. Punjab: Slight fever prevalent in Rawul Pindi; general health good. Central Provinces: Fever abating. British Burma: Cholera abating in Prome; cases still occurring in Pegu; otherwise health good. Assam: Malarious fever prevalent in Gauhati. Mysor and Coorg: Health good. Hyderabad: Ague prevalent. Central India: Manpur, fever prevalent below Ghats; elsewhere health good. Rajputana: Reports good.

THE recent telegrams referring to Afghanistan from Kandahar, Quetta, and Teheran are as follow:—

"The only important news of the past week is from Herat, whence we hear that the tribal confederation against Ayub Khan has fallen through and its leaders have dispersed. Details are yet wanting, but there is no doubt that the immediate cause was the defection of Khan Agha, the Jamshidi chief, who left the camp of the confederates when already on the march towards Herat, and joined his son-in-law, Ayub. The danger is for the time averted; but all accounts testify to Ayub's extreme unpopularity and the harsh and oppressive character of his rule. From Cabul there is no news at Kandahar, caravans being, it is said, detained at Ghazni on account of the dangerous state of the road, which is infested, between that place and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, by numerous bands of robbers."

"Intelligence received at Teheran from Herat states that

Ayub Khan having been informed that the tribes in the Kushk district had revolted, desired to despatch a force against them, but that, his troops having been without pay for a long time past, refused to march."

"All is quiet in Afghanistan. Abdul Rahman is meeting with no success whatever in his efforts to collect revenues at any distance from his capital, the Ghilzais and other tribes acting as if entirely independent of his rule. The presence of the British at Kandahar is indeed the only security existing against universal anarchy in Afghanistan. A column is on the point of starting against the Marris to complete the work which was left unfinished by Macgregor."

YESTERDAY'S telegram from Allahabad states that the feverish symptoms have disappeared, and Lord Ripon's convalescence is now completely established. No more bulletins respecting his Excellency's health will consequently be issued.

LORD RIPON has declined to preside at the annual meeting of the Doveton College, a Protestant institution. The affairs of the college are just now exciting much notice in Calcutta.

SPEAKING at Puna recently, the Marquis of Ripon said that what India wants is peace and rest that she may devote herself to the advancement and progress of agriculture and commerce.

THIS week's telegram says that, in consequence of the illness of the Viceroy at Allahabad, "India may almost be said to be without a Government. Sir John Strachey, who was appointed president of the Council for the period of the Viceroy's tour, has been visiting some friends at Bankipore prior to proceeding to Bombay, whence he sails for England on Saturday. The other members of the Supreme Council are in Calcutta, but for the present they are without any head, and, therefore, unable to act as a corporate body. There was some talk of their being summoned to Allahabad, but such a course would be most inconvenient, and doubtless detrimental to the Viceroy's health as well, and, as Lord Ripon cannot be fit for work for some time, it seems likely that as soon as Sir John Strachey is relieved by Mr. Baring, who is expected by this week's mail, one of the other members will be gazetted president of the Council."

THE Indian papers are chiefly filled with the particulars of the Viceregal visit to Bombay. The amount of work in the shape of official visits, inspections, receptions, and orations performed by his Excellency was only too likely to bear fruit in the shape of the illness from which the latest telegram states that he is now pronounced convalescent. His speeches were most felicitous, and he evidently earned a large amount of popularity, in which the Marchioness of Ripon shared.

IN his reply to the address from the Municipal Committee of Puna, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—

"I am well aware that that reception is due to the fact that I occupy the great position of the representative of your Queen-Empress of India; I doubt not you are well aware how deep is the interest which her Majesty takes in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of her Indian subjects. Her Majesty from time to time does me the honour of addressing to me a few words; and I can truly say that there is scarcely an occasion upon which, in those letters, there is not contained some message to her people in India, messages always expressive of the deep personal interest with which she ever regards the inhabitants of this great jewel of the English Crown."

MR. ADAM, the new Governor of Madras, arrived at Bombay on Monday week, and left for Madras on Thursday. He will assume charge of his office at once.

THE Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, late Governor of Madras, sailed from Bombay for England on Monday.

THE latest telegrams state that the excitement among the Sonthals has subsided.

MAJOR MICHELL, political officer, Naga Hills, has seized one of the most ill-affected and influential chiefs and sent him a prisoner into Assam.

As already telegraphed, orders have been given for the immediate removal of the telegraph wire between Lundi Kotal and Peshawur, and an officer has been detailed to superintend the work. It is presumed, says the Bombay journal, the troops will follow, and our withdrawal from the Khyber Pass be accomplished.

A DISASTROUS fire has occurred at Rangoon. A large amount of property was destroyed, the principal fire engines having completely broken down. The damage is estimated at nineteen lakhs of rupees.

COLONEL H. H. GOUGH, C.B., V.C., who has just returned from Southern Afghanistan, where he was in command of a cavalry brigade, has resumed charge of his appointment as commandant 12th Bengal Cavalry.

THE thanks of the Secretary of State have been given to Mr. Campbell Thomson, executive engineer, Rajputana State Railway, for his services in supervising the practical course for students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, during 1879-80.

It is stated, says the *Englishman*, that, in consequence of the opposition which the proposed Rent Bill has met with from the landholders in Bengal and Behar, it is to be transferred from the Bengal to the Viceregal Legislative Council.

THE Indian Government has passed a decision on the question at issue between the Calcutta merchants and the local custom-house regarding alleged misdescription of cotton goods claiming exemption from duty. The Government acquits the importers of any intention of fraud, and admits that the action of the customs authorities in imposing penalties was injudicious, although not illegal. It was ordered that in future penalties shall not be imposed indiscriminately in every case of misdescription, and that in ordinary cases it will be sufficient simply to levy duty. The importers, therefore, may be said to have got the best of the dispute.

THE secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the India-office stating:—"No official information has reached the Government regarding the alleged proposal of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that the Government of India should reimpose a moderate duty on all classes of cotton goods, and Lord Hartington has no reason to suppose that such a proposal would be entertained by the Government of India."

AT a meeting of the electors of North East Lancashire Mr. Grafton, M.P., read a letter from the Secretary for India as follows:—

"The rumours to the effect that there is an intention to reimpose a uniform rate of duty on cotton goods, including those now free from duty, have probably risen from the speech of Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in which he said that the present system had so broken down that it would probably be necessary to revert to a uniform rate. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce wrote to me on the subject, and has been informed that we have no official information on the subject, and have no reason to suppose that the Government of India would entertain such a proposal. I believe that this reply has already been published in some of the newspapers, but you may probably think it desirable to repeat the substance of it as from myself personally. And you are quite at liberty to add that, as at present advised, I should most strongly object to the adoption of any such retrograde policy."

THE Marquis of Hartington has fixed Wednesday next, at the India-office, to receive a deputation of Lancashire manufacturers on the subject of the Indian import duties and the attitude of the Indian Government in relation thereto.

It is strange, the Lahore paper remarks, that we have heard nothing yet of any recognition by the Government of the services of the Naga Field Force. Recently occurred the anniversary of the assault and capture of Konoma—as gallant an action as any in our Indian annals; but, except the bestowal of the Victoria Cross on Lieut.

Ridgeway, and the grant of the Order of Merit to five non-commissioned officers and men of the 44th Native Infantry, nothing has been done to reward the troops for their continuous and arduous labours throughout a very harassing and protracted campaign. The 44th N.I. alone lost three British officers killed and wounded, three native officers, and seventy-two of all ranks killed and wounded. The hard fighting and hard work which has fallen to this regiment during the past two years has not been surpassed by any encountered by other portions of the native army, and it is bad policy to leave them unrecognized while the more favoured regiments obtain full reward and compensation. It was understood that a medal would be granted for this as well as for previous campaigns on the Eastern frontier, and six months' batta would be money as well invested there in compensating good soldiers for their labours as in any other part of India.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg states that on the night between the 18th and 19th inst. the cavalry under Colonel Navotsky, belonging to General Skobelev's force, occupied Kelat-Nadir after a severely-contested engagement, inflicting a serious defeat upon the Tekke Turcomans, who made an obstinate defence. The Russians captured many rifles, as well as several thousand sheep and a number of horned cattle. A body of troops with artillery was advancing from Merv to render assistance to the Tekkes. According to intelligence from Tiflis, the Russian troops who were concentrated on the Russo-Persian frontier have been withdrawn to their headquarters.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* states that there is no truth in the statement that Lord Dufferin, before his departure, received instructions with a view to an agreement being come to between England and Russia.

It is proposed to make the chancel of the Lahore Cathedral a memorial of the British soldiers who fell in the late Afghan campaign. The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"As the advance on Cabul has made the years 1878-79-80 very eventful ones for India, and more especially for the Punjab, from whose boundaries large armies have lately sallied forth, and as many regiments recently engaged in the expedition were closely connected with the Punjab, and have had to mourn the loss of comrades in battle or victims to disease, it has been suggested that no more fitting place to establish a lasting memorial of such friends could be found than in the capital of the Punjab, now wanting its cathedral to fit it to rank as the northern capital of Christianity in India. The total cost of the cathedral is estimated at Rs.2,50,000, of which sum a little over Rs.2,00,000 have been promised. The chancel is the only portion of the edifice for which funds are still required. The committee, therefore, solicit contributions for this part of the building, and they suggest that the names of all the British soldiers who have died in their country's service during the last Cabul campaigns should be engraved on mural tablets, to be hereafter placed in the chancel."

DURING the week ending Nov. 25 there were 337 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 40.9 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras during the same week there were 298 deaths, and the death-rate was 38.9 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending Nov. 23 the deaths numbered 361, giving a death-rate of 27.43 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Rev. W. Greenway; Lieut. Col. Crispin, 4th Bombay Rifles; Mr. W. W. Alexander, inspector of schools, Punjab.

THE VICEROY AT BOMBAY.

THE Viceroy arrived at Bombay on Nov. 27 and dined that evening at the Byculla Club, the chair being taken by Sir Michael Westropp, the chief justice of Bombay, who had the Viceroy on his right hand and the Governor on his left. The Bombay Volunteers furnished a guard of honour of 200 men. After the customary loyal toasts the chairman proposed the health of the Viceroy, whom he described as one who, by descent and experience, was both statesman and diplomatist.

The Viceroy, replying, said that the chairman, at all events, truly described him as having a hereditary interest in India. His grandfather was Governor of Madras, and his first recollections of life were connected with those stirring scenes which marked the viceregalities of Lord Ellenborough and Sir Henry Hardinge, when his (the Viceroy's) father was chairman of the Board of Control. The chairman next proposed the health of the Governor of Bombay, and the Hon. Mr. Ashburner proposed the health of the Army and Navy and the Volunteers. The Commander in Chief, replying, referred to the Maiwand disaster as an event which, though it cost a great many valuable lives, yet attained the end which was desired—viz., stopping Ayub's advance. The event had been subjected to many adverse remarks; but he could assure his hearers that, speaking simply as commander of the Bombay Army, he had not in any way lost confidence in the Bombay sepoys, and he trusted he might have the opportunity, which hitherto had been denied him, of leading them against an enemy. The Viceroy, in proposing the toast of the Byculla Club, referred to General Warre's speech, and said the Government of India, and himself individually, highly appreciated the great undoubted efforts made, under difficulties which it was difficult to over-estimate, by the Bombay troops. General Warre, in returning thanks, alluded to the strenuous exertions General Phayre made to reach Kandahar in time to meet General Roberts, who got to the ground in time to scatter the already almost scattered forces of Ayub. General Phayre did not meet an enemy, so did not reap the benefit of his extraordinary exertions. The Viceroy said that General Phayre's services were already acknowledged in official despatches. On Nov. 29 the Viceroy held a levee, which was very numerous attended. After the levee he held a review of the troops in garrison and the volunteers, numbering in all about 1,500. The 66th Regiment, which arrived on 28th, took part in the movements, and was loudly cheered when marching past. Subsequently the non-commissioned officers and men of the 66th were entertained at dinner by the members of the Bombay Government. About 400 sat down, and during dinner the Viceroy, accompanied by the Governor and the Commander in Chief, entered the dining tent. The Viceroy addressed the men as follows:—Non-commissioned officers and men of the 66th Regiment, I am very glad to have this opportunity of associating myself with the welcome which is given you on this occasion by the members of the Government of Bombay. The great feat of arms which was performed by your gallant comrades who died to the last man in defence of the standards of the Queen-Empress has already been acknowledged, as you are perfectly aware, in glowing terms by the Commander in Chief, Sir Frederick Haines, whose words have been cordially endorsed by the Government of India. Your feat will live in the memory of your country and in the memory of the world so long as great deeds and noble self-sacrifices have their value among men. But, 66th, you must remember that to have been comrades of those who died so gallantly throws great responsibility upon this noble regiment, because you have to maintain, each and all of you, in your future history, the fame which has been won for you by those who have died for their country. I will not detain you longer, except to say how heartily I wish you God speed, and how firm is my confidence that throughout the world you will know how to defend those colours which will be again entrusted to you by your Queen. Three cheers were called for the Viceroy and heartily responded to, and three cheers were called for the Queen. Col. Hogge, commanding the regiment, in responding, thanked the Viceroy for the kind words he had uttered, remarking that if upon any future occasion the 66th should be called upon they would fight equally as well, but he hoped with better result. Col. Hogge then called for three years for the Commander in Chief, which were heartily given, and one of the men called three cheers for General Burrows, which were also enthusiastically given. General Warre said he was more pleased at that cheer for General Burrows than at the cordial welcome they had given him. The Viceregal party then left, the Viceroy saying, "Good-bye, men; God bless you." On Nov. 30 the Viceroy received a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, who presented a long address. His Excellency, in reply, said he was glad to have an opportunity of meeting the representatives of the mercantile community of Bombay. He appreciated very highly the enterprise of that community, and set a high value upon the maintenance and extension of all that concerned its interests. In regard to the first and most important question in the address—that of through communication on through lines of railway—the Viceroy said he sympathised with them in principle as he thought it very desirable that those through lines should not be subject to a brake of gauge, but at the same time the chamber must recollect it was a very different thing to decide the question in the first instance and to go back from a policy which has already been adopted and carried out. He acknowledged generally the great advantages of railway communication and extension, and it was the desire of Government to obtain all possible information on the subject. As the Hon. Mr. Gibbs was head of the

Railway Department the interests of Bombay were in no danger of being neglected. After referring to the petroleum factories bills as matters which would require careful attention, he came to the subject of telephonic communication, when he distinctly declared his preference for private companies over Government when the former could do the work. At the same time he said the monopoly of electric communication now in the hands of Government, both in India and England, must be carefully safeguarded, but he conceded that Government was bound to see the wants of the public amply supplied. He stated that a proposition was now before Government in regard to the establishment of telephone exchanges, and that the matter would be most carefully considered. The Viceroy afterwards visited the Crawford Market and the School of Art. In the evening his Excellency distributed prizes to the pupils at St. Francis Xavier's College, a Roman Catholic educational institution, and afterwards delivered a brief address, in the course of which he enlarged upon the benefits of education and the necessity, in these days of keen competition, of a thorough education.—*Pioneer*.

THE SONTHALS.

THE Sonthal country, which in 1855 was the scene of a rebellion on a small scale, is again causing some anxiety to the Government. Signs of discontent have for some weeks past been apparent among the rude aboriginal tribes who inhabit that country. The numbering of their houses and other preparations for the census to be taken next February seem to have frightened them into an idea that a poll-tax or some other obnoxious impost was about to be imposed. This restlessness was especially manifest in the neighbourhood of Jamtara, a station on the main line of the East Indian Railway, and the deputy magistrate in charge of that subdivision at length thought it necessary to call the attention of the deputy commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the matter. That officer at once proceeded to Jamtara, where he met a deputation, which invited him to go to Narainpore, twelve miles distant. On his arrival there he found about 200 men collected, to whom he tried to explain matters; but, finding that they would not listen, he returned to Jamtara. On the way back he heard that after he had left Narainpore seditious and threatening language had been used. On the following day 600 Sonthals, armed with clubs, assembled at Jamtara and assumed an insolent and menacing attitude. Thereupon the deputy commissioner arrested a man named Kyree and three others as ringleaders, and despatched them by train to Bhaugulpore. The Sonthals present showed intense excitement, but made no attempt at a rescue and dispersed, vowing that they would murder the two sahibs. That same night the subdivisional officer's bungalow was burnt down, but luckily without injury to its occupants. No further overt act has yet been reported, but the excitement shows no signs of abating, and it is rumoured that large bodies of Sonthals are collecting among the hills. The Bengal Government is taking every precaution and has strengthened the local police force, while the safety of the Jamtara station has been entrusted to a detachment of the East Indian Railway Volunteers.—*Times Telegram*.

NATIVE SOLDIERS AND THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

UNDER instructions from Government the Commander in Chief, Sir F. Haines, has directed officers commanding regiments of native cavalry and infantry to afford every facility to conservators of forests, working under the orders of the local Governments, when called upon for the names of suitable non-commissioned officers of the regiments under their command, and for assistance in their selection for employment in the Forest Department. Only young men of good constitution and active habits are to be named; they should possess fair powers of observation, a good sense of locality, and such other qualifications as are likely to make them useful forest officers. They should not exceed the age of thirty years. The men should be familiar with the language of the district in which they are to be eventually employed. Commanding officers who may have suitable men in their regiments, for whom they wish to find employment, are to submit the names of such men to the Conservator of the School Forests at Dehra Dun, in the North Western Provinces. Men who may be selected for employment in the forests will at first be employed on probation, under the conservator by whom they were selected, and they will receive pay under the local Government. The time of probation in the forests, whether of the school circle or of other provinces, will be one year. The men who, on the expiry of their probation, are considered as desirable to retain, will then be called upon to make their choice as to the conditions of service. They may either take their discharge from the army, in which case their year of probation will count for service under the civil pension rules, or they may serve in the Forest Department, and be transferred to the Native Unattached List, and come under the pension rules laid down for men in that list. Those men whom it is not

considered desirable to retain in the Forest Department at the termination of their year of probation will return to their regiments in the rank in which they left it and be absorbed as soon as possible.

CRIME IN CEYLON.

THE Ceylon police administration report for the past year discloses, as the inspector general remarks, that there was a general increase of lawlessness in the island during the year, especially as regards serious crimes; murders, manslaughters, serious offences against the person, malicious injuries, robberies with violence, gang robbery, all were more numerous than in the preceding year. The highways round Colombo, it is noticed in particular, were very unsafe on account of gangs of robbers. Towards the end of the year, however, matters appear to have in some respects mended. It would seem from this report, therefore, that man has been eminently vile in Ceylon during the past year. "The chief cause of the prevalence of crime," says the inspector general, with a boldness which should commend itself to a certain department of the public service in this country, "has been the working of the criminal courts of the island." A large percentage of undoubted criminals, he goes on to state, were acquitted, and thus it came to pass that "the criminals, who were getting off every day, and all their fraternity, openly laughed the police to scorn and became bold beyond measure." The inspector general thinks the remedial measure required is the introduction of the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes, and there is no doubt that if anything can reduce the crime of a country it is the regular administration of a scientific body of criminal law. Under the head of accidents it is noticed that fatal accidents to toddy drawers were very numerous, 225 of these men having been killed from falls while climbing cocoanut trees to draw the juice. Most of these accidents resulted from the breaking of the rope with the help of which the men climb the tree.—*Englishman*.

PASSING IN RUSSIAN.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a contemporary, says it appears to him an anomaly that as yet no reward or encouragement of any kind has been offered to officers for the study of the Russian language. Rewards are granted for passing examinations in the Persian and Arabic, but these are spoken at great distances from India, while the Russian Empire *via* the Chitral Pass, Zebek and Fyzabad, in Badakshan, is now only 338 miles from this country, a distance which is rapidly decreasing with each year. When on a visit to the Russian ironclad Petropaulovski, in the harbour of Smyrna in 1876, the officers of that vessel informed him that under a recent order of their Government all naval cadets were required to pass an examination in English before obtaining their commissions, and it was expected that the order would shortly be extended to the army also. He also ascertained at the same time that it was a fallacy to imagine, as is generally believed, that nearly all Russian officers are acquainted with French or German. Many certainly are, but by no means the majority. The correspondent in question suggests for the consideration of Government that rewards of at least Rs.1,000 and Rs.3,000 should be offered for passing examinations in the Russian language according to the higher standard and high proficiency tests respectively. These rewards, he says, however, would merely recoup the student of a small portion of his outlay, for instruction is not obtainable in India, and at least a year's residence in some part of Russia is absolutely necessary. He has on some half-a-dozen occasions received rewards for passing in a few Eastern languages, from Persian down to Canarese, but invariably he has found it, financially, a losing business in the end.—*Times of India*.

CARRIER CORPS AND COOLIES.

At the United Service Institute, on Friday, Sir Garnet Wolseley in the chair, a paper was read by Major G. Salis Schwabe, 16th Lancers, "On Carrier Corps and Coolies on Active Service in China, India, and Africa." He referred, first, to the Chinese experience in 1860, when, on the landing of 10,000 allied British and 7,000 French troops, Sir Hope Grant ordered a Chinese coolie corps, 4,000 strong, to be organised into ten companies of 400 each. The French, landing at Shanghai, raised a corps of 1,000 strong. During March and April the Chinese Coolie Corps rendered excellent service in unloading transports; 300 went with 2,500 troops to Chusan. In May the whole British force, which, with followers, amounted to 14,000, moved. To each seven battalions of European infantry was attached one company of the Chinese Coolie Corps, for carrying sick, ammunition, camp equipages, rations, wood, &c., doing their work well. On the first advance the excellent work of the Coolie Corps prevented the whole expedition coming to a stand, and throughout the campaign they did so well that in 1867 Lord Napier suggested a carrier corps for the Abyssinian campaign of 3,000 strong. Only 1,650 Bengal coolies, however, disembarked in Africa fit for duty in January and February. Of these 104 died and 294 were invalided. They did much good service, but were not so satisfactory as the

Chinese coolies in 1860. In the Lushai expedition of 1871-72 a carrier corps was organised, but the transport arrangements were weak and there were the dangers of failure from the Governor General not having accepted Lord Napier's suggestions, though the work of the carriers justified the wisdom of their employment. In Ashantee in the autumn of 1873 native Carrier Corps were engaged, but at first the results were not satisfactory. Lieut. Col. Colley agreed to take the transport organisation out of the hands of the commissariat, when, by vigorous action on the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley, a sufficient number of carriers was got together, and then, within three weeks, the advance was made and the campaign was successfully brought to a close. The Duffla Expedition in 1874-75 showed further the advantage of Carrier Corps, provided the organisation is careful and the strictest discipline is maintained, independently of the commissariat. The great feature of the lecture was the Zulu experience, when, on the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the lecturer was made commander of a Kaffir Carrier Corps, which did admirable work. They were two thousand strong and carried 85,000lb. of stores—besides cooking utensils, camp equipage, and baggage—eleven miles and deposited their loads next day at Fort Chelmsford, eight miles further on. At first the Kaffirs were Natal natives, but they were soon superseded by Zulus, who did their work wonderfully well, considering the stories told of them by the Natal natives, the Zulu experience showing that carrier transport was superior to pack animals—an experience verified by the recent great march of General Roberts. Local carriers were inferior to an organised corps from a distance, and experience showed that Chinamen were far better than the natives of any other part of the world, and he therefore favoured Sir Hope Grant's suggestion of the embodiment of a permanent nucleus of a Chinese coolie corps for expansion on commencing any of our campaigns in barbarous countries without roads.

THE RETENTION OF KANDAHAR.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held on the 15th inst.—General Sir A. Taylor in the chair—Lieut. Col. Browne, R.E., read a paper on "The Retention of Kandahar and the Defence of the North West Frontier." After comparing the merits of Kandahar and Peshin for permanent occupation by England and declaring in favour of the latter, Col. Browne said, in face of the more urgent claims of railways to Peshin, to Peshawur, and to Thall, in the Kuram Valley, a railway along the Punjab border was not an urgent want. It would suffice for the present to construct a good bridged road. This would prepare the way for a railroad in the future. He suggested that the whole front of the defence should be further connected by rail to the rear, with Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and linked together by a cross line from Ghazee Khan and Mooltan and Lahore. Should Russia's advance, either towards Herat or Badakhan, require the precaution, the frontier railway and its connecting link from Dehra Ghazee to Mooltan should be completed in time to enable us to concentrate, as needed, to the north or to the south. Might it not be worth considering, he asked, whether a European military colony in Kashmir and Hazarab might not immensely strengthen our position in that quarter, while helping to solve some important social questions in India and doing away with some of the expense and difficulties which short service and the abolition of a local European army had brought in their train? He was opposed to the retention of Kandahar, and also opposed to returning to the old frontier of 1876; but in place of Kandahar he advocated the selection of the Peshin Valley. Kuram had so many advantages that the Afghans should not be allowed to return to it. On the whole, he advocated withdrawing from Kandahar in the spring and retaining Peshin, Bori, and the Peiwar. Russia would be thrown back on the line of the Upper Indus for any fulfilment of her somewhat problematical designs upon India, and the illusions the Afghans might yet entertain as to our relative powers would be dispelled. A discussion followed the reading of the paper. General Cavenagh concurred in the views expressed by Col. Browne as to the Indian frontier. He was, however, opposed to giving up the Khyber Pass. Sir George Malcolm, on the other hand, was altogether opposed to the withdrawal from Kandahar, on the ground that it was a retrograde step which would encourage our enemies. The abandonment of Kandahar would be a timid and weak policy, and, seeing that our charter for holding India was courage, he could not but view with regret any proposal to give up Kandahar. If we left Kandahar we should leave Russia master of the situation. Mr. Maclean strongly opposed the Peshin frontier as worse than useless. Sir A. Arbuthnot, while not expressing any opinion on the question of the temporary retention of Kandahar, was convinced it would be a great mistake to annex it. A great mistake had been made in deporting Yakub Khan and excluding him from ruling over the country. General MacLagan supported the views of Col. Browne. The discussion was continued by Lord Mark Kerr, Rajah Rampal Singh, and Col. Wood, after which Col. Browne replied briefly, and a vote of thanks was passed to him for his interesting paper.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—Mr. C. Piffard and Mr. B. L. Gupta have been appointed examiners for the B.L. degree examination of the Calcutta University for next year.—*Pioneer*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CABUL CAMPAIGN.*

It has grown so much the fashion to expect, even from military narrators, elaborate judgments on the conduct of military affairs, that it is quite a relief to read Major Mitford's plain soldier-like story of his personal experiences. Such a work as his in no degree touches on the province of the historian; it rather affords the most valuable materials to him. Major Mitford takes us into his company [at the Kuram, and with him and his gallant Bengal Lancers we start on the expedition which set forth on Sept. 23, 1879, to avenge the massacre of the gallant Cavagnari. Nor do we say farewell until the 27th of the following January. We leave him enjoying the unaccustomed pleasures and well-earned rest of a British cantonment, even though it was only Peshawur. The march, the battle, and the encampment, the peaceful occupation of Cabul, and the stand made with beleaguered Sherpur, are in succession described with a bright clearness and plainness which thoroughly match the illustrations. As the latter most faithfully depict the fantastic piles of Afghan cliffs, where the weathered stone simulates ruinous battlements, so does the graphic description bring before us the actors in the scenes of fighting, pursuit, and punishment, and the more peaceful relations of trafficking and sight-seeing. It would be useful for some of those who have made an outcry about imaginary severities and wasted their sympathies upon the Afghans to study the stories of treachery that occur in every few pages. On the vexed question of Yakob's faith Major Mitford quotes the opinion of a Kizil Bash, named Ibrahim Khan, who had been a native officer in Hodson's Horse and gave information as to the whereabouts of "General Saifollah Deen." This opinion, Major Mitford says, was confirmed by others, and he thus states his own conclusions:—

"Whether all the accusations brought against Yakob Khan are true none can say, but quite enough has been proved to show that he is utterly false and treacherous, and that he should never be allowed to return to Cabul. Better far let the Russians occupy Afghanistan. The extra energy of the Nihilists would find a wide field for its diffusion, and a safer one for the civilised world in general, and the Czar in particular, than the secret societies of St. Petersburg and the cellars of the Winter Palace."

The events which led to and the hard work—sharp fighting and continuous excitement—which characterised the retirement within Sherpur are told by Major Mitford, only so far as they concerned his own regiment. He declines to express any opinion on the operations of General Massy's Cavalry Brigade, but briefly records the gallantry of the forty-four men of the 14th Bengal Lancers and the devoted bravery of Lieut Hardy, who refused to desert his guns, or the wounded young subaltern, Lieut. Forbes, who had only joined a week before. We cannot refrain from quoting a passage which needs no comment. He mentions that the bodies of the slain were so much hacked though not, as he elsewhere notes, mutilated in the loathsome manner some correspondents described, as to make it impossible to bring them in for burial. Among the dead was "the corpse of the only son of an old native officer who was with me at the time, but this too had to be abandoned for the same reason. I told the father, a fine-looking, broad-shouldered old grey-beard, how sorry I was not to bring in his son's body for the performance of the ordinary funeral rites, but the old fellow said, 'What better funeral can he have than to die in battle?' and then, catching hold of my hand, burst into tears. Poor old boy! He soon followed his son." He subsequently states that the bodies of Forbes and Hardy were afterwards found buried under a bank, and were reinterred with military honours in the cantonments cemetery. The hardships and privations endured, as well as the dangers of battle, are told in a cheerful way, as matters of no consequence, but it is easy to put together enough to show how severely our native troops must have suffered, and well earned has been the praise and reward bestowed on them; nor is it out of place to remind our readers that the personal service so modestly narrated in these pages adds another chapter to a record already sufficiently honourable. Major R. C. W. Mitford served throughout the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857-59, and was present at the action of July 5, near Agra, with the Neemuch mutineers, the battle of Agra on Oct. 10, 1857, affair of Futtehpoore Sutree, and other minor actions in the Agra district. Present with Hodson's Horse at the capture of Lucknow, commanded a detachment of the regiment in the action of Nawabgunge, Bara Benkee, and Selimpore, and was highly mentioned by the Governor General "for gallantry in capturing a party of rebels with twenty dismounted sowars. Proceeded with 150 sabres to join the force under Major Bulwer at Jabrowlee, and on Oct. 16 charged and defeated a large body of rebel infantry, receiving

a slight wound. In the subsequent action of Jabrowlee, on Oct. 23, the detachment of Hodson's Horse under his command captured three guns and cut up a large number of the enemy's infantry; was severely wounded in this action whilst assisting an officer of the Uncovenanted Civil Service who was attacked by several of the rebels, and would probably have been cut down but for timely aid. On partially recovering from his wound he rejoined the 3rd Regiment of Hodson's Horse as adjutant, and served the Trans-Gogra campaign of 1859, up to the final surrender of the rebels—(medal)—and recommended by Lord Clyde for the Victoria Cross. We make no apology for quoting this record from "Hart," and we hope that next year fresh honours will require a new and completer list of services, as well as a second edition of this plain unvarnished tale of the doings of the 14th Bengal Lancers in the "Cabul campaign."

INDEX TO THE HISTORIES OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

THE index promised by Mr. Pincott has now appeared. It gives a summary of all the occurrences which took place in any town or district, and of all the actions recorded of any person mentioned in Kaye's "Sepoy War" and Malleon's "Indian Mutiny." Valuable, however, as this very complete analytical index is to possessors and students of the works of these authors, to which it is an indispensable addendum, it is a most useful auxiliary to the student of general history who desires a shorter road to a clear purview of events than that which lies through voluminous works. In the words of the preface: "The method of arrangement enables the progress of the mutiny to be traced with remarkable distinctness." The article "Mutiny" contains an excellent chronological series showing the "fearful rapidity with which the outbreak spread," and the districts successively involved in it while whosoever desires further knowledge can turn for details to the exact page of either Kaye or Malleon. In fact, under the modest guise of an index, Mr. Pincott has furnished a complete guide to the history of the great mutiny, not a fact nor a person of importance enough to be mentioned in the volumes referred to being omitted. Although Mr. Pincott is a purist in the spelling of Indian names, he inserts some well-known names in their familiar and historic form, e.g., "Cawnpore, see Kahnpur." Many would have appreciated an extension of this relaxation in favour of the old-fashioned and general reader, but all will profit by Mr. Pincott's zealous and successful industry.

* "Analytical Index of Kaye's 'Sepoy War' and Malleon's 'Indian Mutiny.'" By F. PINCOTT. W. H. Allen and Co.

OLD STORIES.*

IN retelling the more or less familiar tales which Mr. Ascott Hope has selected he has exercised a judicious amount of excision as well as alteration. Doubtless to the young readers of new Christmas books this volume will contain novelties, although we are disposed to think that even in these days, "when the printing-press is so ceaselessly pouring forth fresh masses of fact and fiction, there will be a prompt recognition of some well-known favourites even in their new disguise." The indestructible nature of the ancient stories, that, like gems, have been exported from the East to the West, handed down from generations, recut and reset, and are still welcome gifts, is admirably exemplified in the Hope collection. An amusing chapter is devoted to a collection of the sayings and doings of the wise folks of Gotham, which sagacious parish, as the compiler is careful by innuendo to warn his young readers, is not to be identified with a place near Kegworth. Too accurate a knowledge of English geography might otherwise mislead them, but they must remember that these old world tales acknowledge no bounds of history, time, or place. Mr. Murray's illustrations add much not only to the appearance but to the intrinsic worth of the volume.

* "Stories of Long Ago." Retold by ASCOTT B. HOPE. John Walker and Co.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

IT is satisfactory to see from the report on public instruction in Bengal for the year 1879-80 that the proportion of Government expenditure is being steadily reduced, whilst contributions from private sources increase. Thus in the year under notice this has fallen to 46 per cent, from 47½ per cent. in the previous year. Of the cost of collegiate education, the Government share has fallen from 52½ to 51½ per cent.; or, if university charges be added, all of which fall on the candidates, from 44 to below 43 per cent. In secondary education the Government share has fallen from 35 to 34½ per cent., and in primary education from 28½ to 25½ per cent. Of the cost of special instruction the Government share is naturally much higher, amounting to 82 per cent. These figures refer only to those colleges and schools which receive aid from the

* "To Cabul with the Cavalry Brigade." By Major R. C. W. MITFORD, 14th Bengal Lancers. W. H. Allen and Co.

State. If the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of unaided institutions be taken into account the proportion of the Government expenditure to the total cost will be very much less. The sanctioned estimates of expenditure for the year amounted to Rs.25,23,000; the actual expenditure was Rs.24,73,000. The receipts passing through the Government treasuries amounted to Rs.4,50,000, a sum in close accordance with the estimates. The actual net Government expenditure amounted to Rs.20,22,415, against Rs.20,73,000 estimated, a saving of more than Rs.50,000 having thus been effected. Adding the cost of medical education, which is provided for in the estimates of the Medical Department, the departmental returns show that, out of a total expenditure of Rs.47,68,000 in all Government and aided institutions, the cost incurred by Government amounted to Rs.21,97,000. In the previous year the total cost of education in connection with schools and colleges receiving aid from the State was Rs.45,45,000, and the share borne by Government was Rs.21,72,000. The Government expenditure has therefore increased by only Rs.25,000; while the expenditure from private sources has increased by Rs.1,98,000. The only head under which the expenditure of the department has exceeded the sanctioned estimates is that of "direction and inspection;" and this is explained as being due for the most part to the appointment of three assistant inspectors for the divisions of Bhagalpur, Chittagong, and Chutia Nagpur after the estimates had been framed. Altogether, excluding unaided pathshalas, tols and muktals, which are outside the Government system, there were 39,376 places of instruction under Government supervision, with 819,030 pupils. Last year the number of schools was 33,278, and of pupils 727,707, so in round numbers there has been an increase of 6,000 schools and 100,000 pupils, which is certainly satisfactory. The institutions are thus classified:—Government schools and colleges, 301 schools, 29,332 pupils; grant-in-aid schools and colleges, 1,708 schools, 88,005 pupils; circle grant schools, 290 schools, 12,355 pupils; primary grant schools, 30,414 schools, 582,992 pupils; and unaided schools and colleges, 6,663 schools, 106,346 pupils.—*Englishman*.

MAJOR BARING AND MANCHESTER.

THE reply of Major Baring to the Manchester deputation constitutes the first public utterance of the future Indian Finance Minister in connection with his coming duties. We are not told specifically what was the subject laid before him by the deputation which he promised to take into consideration, but we suppose by subject, subjects are meant, and that these were the various questions alluded to in the telegram, and that the observations sent out to us were the principal heads of his speech, and not merely incidental remarks of interest to India introduced in the course of a reply on a subject not told us. The gentleman who summarised the speech into the words given in the telegram is possibly not a master of *précis* writing, and, therefore, we are perhaps not justified in complaining of his informing us in India of the views of the chambers of commerce of this country, instead of giving the substance of any remarks that Major Baring may have made on the same. It may be hoped, now that the drain on the resources of the country to meet the unproductive expenditure of war has to a great extent ceased, a renewal of energy towards developing its material resources will follow. It has been many times authoritatively admitted that the slackness in the prosecution of public works was only of a temporary character, unavoidably caused by more pressing demands on the public funds elsewhere, and that, as soon as these circumstances permitted, the portion thus diverted would again be applied to their legitimate uses. Having entered into a conflict, wisely or not, need not be here argued, it was inevitable that every consideration would yield before the overwhelming necessities of war. Having launched upon the venture, and perceiving the danger of increased taxation, the only way to support its burden was by retrenchment in the current expenditure, and, of all the varieties of the latter, that on public works was, perhaps, the one which could be retrenched with the least permanent injury to the public weal to meet the wants of insatiable war. It would seem, although we are told nothing of Major Baring's views on the general question of public works, that, at least with regard to that portion of them comprising the extension of railways, he sees no probability of any such extension for the present. As railway construction constitutes the outcome of the latest ideas on the material development of India on a large scale, the views of the gentleman who is to have a large hand for the next few years in its material prospects are, apparently, that in the matter of public works the capacities of the country are not likely for some time to be much more than equal to parochial works such as fall to the lot of an English vestry. India has already experienced the fact that the remission of the duties on cotton goods primarily depends on financial considerations. The information that the duties still remaining are maintained on the same economic grounds as were their abolished predecessors is not new. While, however, the same argument could in former times be advanced with every show of reason, the existing emasculated duties in their present form can scarcely be bolstered on such specious logic. One of two courses with regard to them is indeed inevitable. Before any considerable lapse of time it will be necessary either to equalise or to abolish them in their entirety.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

KASHMIR.—The recent rising in Gilgit is now said to have been due in some measure to the excitement caused by the events during our occupation of Cabul. The insurgents were commanded by one Pahalawan Bahadur, a chief of Yassin, and at first succeeded in taking some frontier forts. They met a check at Sher Kila, but an attempt by Major Biddulph to relieve that fort failed, owing to the sickness of the Kashmir troops. Thereupon Major Biddulph withdrew to Gilgit fort and invited Amanulmaek, Chief of Chitral, to invade Yassin. That chief agreed to do so, and sent a force to occupy Yassin. This had the effect of dispersing the Yassins, who had followed Pahalawan Bahadur to Gilgit, and all danger to the latter country appears to be now at an end. Pahalawan is said to be a fugitive in Wakham, while the Chitral Chief is treating Yassin as a conquered country. The relieving force from Kashmir will, however, proceed. One thousand men are already well on their way and a second thousand have started.—*Times Telegram*.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.—A crowded meeting of Eastern Bengal landholders was held at Dacca last week to protest against the Rent Bill now pending before the local Legislature. The meeting resolved that the proposed measure was calculated to revolutionise the whole system of land tenure, to throw great difficulties in the way of the landholders, and to set the landholders and tenants against each other; also, that any alteration in the existing law was uncalculated for, the tenants in Bengal being happy and prosperous. A memorial embodying the views of the meeting was adopted, and a committee was appointed to procure signatures prior to its submission to the Lieutenant Governor.—*Ibid*.

ROADS IN ASSAM.—The opening out and maintenance of road communications in Assam were conducted during the last official year at a cost of Rs.1,99,908 to that province. Considerable assistance was given to official efforts in these directions by private gentlemen both in the way of direct contributions of money, labour, and material, and in supervision of work. A tea company in Sibsagar contributed Rs. 10,000 to the furtherance of the object under notice. All contributions, it need not be said, were thankfully received. With the beginning of the present year the Assam Local Cess Regulations came into force, the object being to consolidate the regulations for the material development of the province, leaving one cess to deal with all local improvements. The Chief Commissioner draws attention to the necessity of an improvement in village water supplies in reference to the regulations. He urges, though perhaps not with force commensurate with the importance of the subject, the great need of improving these supplies of water. The subject has been ably and persistently advocated by Dr. De Renzy, and it is satisfactory to see its importance is beginning to be perceived in executive quarters. District officers have yet to learn that pure water is of more value to the people than good roads.—*Englishman*.

A NEW SCHOOL AT SHILLONG.—The opening of a middle class Government-aided school at Shillong on the 1st of March of next year is notified. A committee of management, nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, will exercise supervision and control over the school. There will be two trained mistresses in charge. Instruction will be given in the scriptures and the ordinary elementary items. Boarders will be taken at a charge of Rs.25 per mensem, and day scholars of Rs.10 per mensem. Boys will be admitted between the ages of four and eight, and girls between those of four and sixteen.—*Ibid*.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—The *Pioneer* has a suggestion that on the Naga frontier carrier pigeons should be employed as a means of keeping the necessarily widely separated military stations in communication. The great difficulty that has been, and is likely to be, experienced in dealing with the Nagas is to guard our frontier effectually against raiding. The great desideratum is a means of rapid communication between the various isolated posts and threatened districts, which would facilitate the interception of retreating raiders, even in cases when it failed to give sufficient warning to provide for their warm reception. Telegraphic communications are out of the question, and the relative situations of the posts, tea gardens, &c., to be connected would often render heliography impossible. The cost of a carrier-pigeon service would be trifling, while the certainty and rapidity of communication ensured would compare fairly even with a system of telegraphs when the chances of the latter being cut are taken into consideration. The Nagas have a very keen appreciation of the danger of having their retreat cut off, and if this were effected in one or two instances, by means of intelligence rapidly conveyed to posts actually stationed inside the hills, the moral effect in preventing future raids would be very great.—*Bombay Gazette*.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Government of India has under consideration a project for the construction of a new line of railway in the Punjab, between Delhi and Ferozepore. The line of direction, it is proposed, should pass through Rohtak, Hansi, Hissar, and Sirsa, though an alternative route via Rewari and Hansi will also be examined. A reconnaissance of the country between Delhi and Ferozepore is about to be at once commenced, and the duty has been entrusted by the Government of India to Mr. H. Lambert, superintending engineer. The Allahabad paper says that

the construction of a line between Amritsar and Pathankot is expected to be shortly sanctioned.—*Ibid.*

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.—The situation in Burma seems very unexciting at present, and tending possibly towards some sort of understanding with the Government at Mandalay. At all events, there is no immediate probability of war. Both King and people find it very much to their interest to smooth the river trade for the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and the company is well satisfied with the treatment it receives; so there is just a chance that things may go on as they are for an indefinite time, even if the more genuine *rapprochement* between the British Government and that of King Theebaw, spoken of above as possible, should not be brought about. The river trade itself is a screw which can be put on the native Government at any time; that is to say, its stoppage would be very embarrassing for Mandalay, though, of course, that would be an extreme measure. The best thing that could happen, perhaps, would be for the present Government to get broken up, as may happen at any time through some internal convulsion. More satisfactory arrangements than any that can well be made with it might be possible with another *régime*. Meanwhile the Rangoon-Toungo Railway is to be set on foot at once. This is an important step in many ways. There is no physical obstacle to prevent its ultimate extension to Mandalay. The hills on the way have gaps which would allow of an extension without anything except heavy cutting being necessary.—*Pioneer*.

THE BENGAL LAND QUESTION.—Mr. Reynolds's conference with the zemindars of Behar came off on Dec. 1 at the Bankipore commissioner's office. The Maharaja of Durbanga and many members of the Behar Landholders' Association and representative zemindars from the Behar districts summoned by the several collectors, were present. Mr. Reynolds, after receiving an address and hearing the adverse opinion of those present, said that if the bill was well understood it would not appear so revolutionary as the speakers represented it to be; that at any rate they ought to have confidence in the sense of justice of their Lieutenant Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, who could not countenance any measure which would have the effect of taking away their rights; and that the bill does not express the opinion of the Bengal Government but of the Rent Commission only. Coming to details, he said that the majority of the commission think that, under custom, ryots with three years' holding have a right of occupancy, that the incident of transferability was of course new, and, as they have brought forward weighty arguments showing it to be very injurious to the zemindars and ryots alike, these arguments will have due consideration. The right of distraint will not be abolished altogether but kept up in a modified form. As for the Bhaulee tenures of building lands and trees these were mere matters of detail which the Government will settle to their satisfaction when the bill is taken up.—*Times of India*.

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER IN THE PUNJAB.—Settlement operations in the Punjab are almost complete, only five settlements are now on hand, whereas in the beginning of 1879 there were eleven. For the present a staff of five settlement officers will be kept up, other officers working in the Settlement Department being gradually brought back into the regular line of the commission as there are vacancies. The first settlement officer is to be called senior settlement officer or deputy commissioner of settlement, and will draw Rs.1,100 a month. The other four settlement officers will draw the substantive and officiating pay of their rank in the commission; the following settlement allowances being granted—viz., two of Rs.600, two of Rs.400, and one of Rs.200 a month. There will be three assistant settlement officers with a monthly settlement allowance of Rs.100 each, or Rs.200 if they are in charge of a separate party. One extra assistant settlement officer will be attached to each settlement, with an allowance of Rs.50 a month as at present. Mr. W. E. Purser has been gazetted senior settlement officer; and Capt. J. A. L. Montgomery and Messrs. E. B. Steedman, T. G. Walker, and R. G. Johnson, settlement officers. Messrs. J. Wilson and A. Kensington are likewise gazetted assistant settlement officers, but the former continues to act as settlement officer, Sirsa.—*Pioneer*.

DEATH OF A FRONTIER CHIEF.—The death is announced at Lahore of Mahomed Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Gandiam. This chief, who attended the durbar, was a man of considerable importance in the Upper Miranzai Valley, Kohat District, where he did excellent service and worked heartily in the interests of Government under General Roberts and Col. Waterfield.—*Times of India*.

REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE.—The Royal Humane Society has forwarded, through the Secretary of State for India, a handsome silver medal to Police-constable Nizam Din, of the Jullunder District, for gallantry in rescuing a man from drowning at Nur Mahal in the spring of the current year.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE PROBATIONERS.—In the Punjab, as perhaps might have been expected, the selection of the Government for the much-coveted appointment of a probationer for the native Civil Service has fallen upon a gentleman who did good service in Afghanistan, Mahomed Atzal Khan, Gandapur, the gentleman in question, is a chief in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and is well educated in English and Persian.—*Pioneer*.

THE ASSAM IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.—The Government of Bengal has appointed a committee to consider the Assam

immigration question, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Mr. A. Mackenzie, president; Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. Browne of Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn, and Co., Mr. Inglis of Messrs. Bigg, Dunlop, and Co., Mr. Wilson of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co., Mr. Aitchison, tea planter, Assam, members, and Mr. Hare assistant secretary, Assam Government, secretary. The first meeting of the committee will be held at the latter end of December.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

GENERAL REID.—A farewell ball was given on the 30th ult. at Lucknow to General Reid, who has been officiating as judicial commissioner of Oudh for some time past, and is now about to return home. His name will be remembered in the province with very friendly feelings, and the compliment just paid him appears to have been the expression of genuine cordiality.—*Pioneer*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the unfixed tonnage in port stood at 32,000 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed quiet at £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d. for rice or wheat, £2 15s. for jute, £3 for cotton, £3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. for hides, tea, shellac, and other choice cargo. Linseed nominal, rape nominal, poppy, £3 2s. 6d. For London *via* Cape: The market closed quiet at £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d. nominal for wheat, £2 13s. 9d. nominal for linseed, £2 16s. 3d. nominal for rape, £2 17s. 6d. for poppy, and £2 11s. 3d. for jute. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Quotation, rice or wheat, £3 nominal, oils and measurement, £3 5s. to £3 10s. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Wheat or rice, £2 7s. 6d., linseed, £2 10s. nominal, jute, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d. nominal, oils, £2 17s. 6d.—*Englishman*.

COMPANIES.—At a general meeting of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, held Nov. 27, an interim dividend of Rs.5 per share for the half-year ended Aug. 31 was declared.—*Ibid.*

ASSAM IMMIGRATION.—The *Assam Gazette* contains the remarks of the Government of India on the report on immigration to Assam *via* Dhubri for the year 1879-80. The success of the Dhubri route the Government considers fully established, as proved by the number of immigrants using it. Although the actual total in the year was less than in 1878-79, yet the proportion borne by immigration through Dhubri to immigration *via* Goalundo has risen in a remarkable degree. In 1877-78 it was 36 per cent., in 1878-79 it was 40 per cent., and in the year of report 577 per cent. The diminution must therefore be due to general causes, which have lessened immigration to Assam for the time being, causes, in all probability, to be found in the good harvests which enhanced the difficulty of recruitment, and possibly also in the present condition of the tea industry. The relative popularity of the Dhubri route has increased. Regarding the proposal to close the route *via* Goalundo, the Government says:—"This is no doubt in part due to the establishment of a daily service between Kaunia, the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and Dhubri. It is shown that 3,004 persons used the steam ferry from Kurigram to the latter place. You are of opinion that the time is rapidly approaching when the route *via* Goalundo should be closed to immigrants proceeding to Assam Proper; for although some establishment might still be necessary at Goalundo for despatching coolies to the Surma Valley districts, the expense of keeping up two routes and of maintaining two depots would be diminished by the adoption of this measure. It has been noticed that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal entirely agrees in all that you have said in favour of substituting Dhubri for Goalundo as the place of embarkation for Assam, but that he thinks that the change can hardly be made till the communication between Kaunia and Dhubri is completed, and till some steps are taken for the more speedy conveyance of immigrants from Dhubri to Gauhati. He further considers that the matter should be borne in mind when Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.) is under revision. As you have been informed, it has now been decided to appoint a commission to frame a draft bill for the amendment of the Act, and this question may, as suggested by the Government of Bengal, be referred for the commission's consideration."—*Englishman*.

CALCUTTA VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER.—The number of births registered in September was 668, against 583 in the preceding month. It exceeds the numbers in the corresponding months of the past decade, excepting 1876 and 1877. There is an increase of 64 births over those of the corresponding month of the previous year. This excess is observable amongst all races except non-Asiatics and "other classes." The mean number of the last ten years is 548. The number of deaths registered in September was 812, against 825 in the preceding month, giving an annual ratio of 22.6, against 23 per 1,000 of population. The diminution of 67 deaths, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, is principally due to a falling off in fevers and bowel complaints, and is shared by all classes of the community except "other classes." There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 22 in the preceding month. The figure is lower than those of all the corresponding months of the past decade, excepting 1874, and is less by 27 than the decennial average. There were only two deaths from smallpox, being one short of the preceding month and of the decennial average. From fevers there were 242 deaths, against 295 in the preceding month. The total is considerably less than those of all the corresponding months of the past ten years, and is less by 152 than the mean of the decade. Among the different races the ratios were as follow:—Hindus, 365; Mahomedans, 375; mixed races, 275.8; and non-Asiatics, 59.2.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

THE FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.—Some time ago we stated that it was likely that when Mysor was ruled by a native prince Coorg would still be connected with the province, the resident being the superintendent of the small State. Both the Coorg and the European planters memorialised the Government of India not to allow Coorg to be made a district of the Madras Presidency. We learn now that their request has been acceded to, and the proposal that was made by the Chief Commissioner and desired by the people themselves has been sanctioned by the Viceroy in Council.—*Madras Times*.

THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Major Blood has been deputed to Madras for the purpose of conferring with Col. Sim in view to assimilate the equipment of the Sappers with that of Bengal and Bombay. Major Blood is at present the officiating commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners and an officer of great experience. He has, from the experience he gained in the late Zulu and Afghan campaigns, in which he served, drawn up a work on pontoon bridge-making, which has so commended itself to the Inspector General of Ordnance in Bengal as to lead to Major Blood being sent to Madras for the purpose stated above. Major Blood will go to Bombay after he has done with Madras to confer with Major Bedford, the officiating commandant of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE LIEUT. BRAINE, M.S.C.—It was stated recently that the health of the 30th Regt. M.N.I., stationed at Dera Ghazi Khan, was altogether unsatisfactory. We now regret to record the death of Lieut. Edmund Francis Braine, quartermaster of that regiment. Lieut. Braine had been ailing for some time past with a "laryngeal abscess," and on the night of Nov. 10 succumbed to the disease. This young officer received his first commission in the 1-21st Fusiliers in 1870, entered the Madras Staff Corps in 1876, and was posted to the 30th N.I. in the same year. Many players in Madras will recollect Lieut. Braine on the boards of the theatre of the 1-21st Fusiliers when that regiment garrisoned Fort St. George.—*Ibid.*

MUSKETRY PRACTICE.—The returns of musketry practice in the Madras army during the past official year show that the figure of merit of the native infantry of that army was 73.30, an increase of 2.54 points on the figure of merit of last year. The figure of merit of British infantry under the commander in chief of Madras was 104.71 as against 101.83 in 1878-79. The 48th Regiment, for the second year, heads the list. It is pointed out in reference to the native infantry that a large number of good shooting regiments were on field service, and that thus heavy duties were entailed on those left behind. It is notified with regret that, owing to inaccuracies in marking, his Excellency the commander in chief in India is compelled to withhold again the first infantry prize for good shooting. Target practice, in many instances, was not superintended as directed, and in consequence "scores incompatible with correct marking were recorded."

CULTIVATED LANDS.—From certain proceedings of the Board of Revenue we gather that there is in this Presidency a diminished area under cultivation this year, as compared with the area cultivated last year, of 122,000 acres. There is a falling off of 5 under seeds or 119,000 acres, of 129,000 under food grains, but an increase of 10,000 acres is shown under the head of green and garden crops, and 23,000 acres under topes and orchards. Special crops, such as cotton and indigo, show an increase of 93,000 acres. The total cultivation this year is still below the average of normal years before the famine by nearly three million acres. From the same proceedings we gather that the exports of oil seeds and oil were valued in 1877-78 at Rs.64,86,324, and in 1878-79 at Rs.61,24,104; that of cotton was Rs.35,05,294 and Rs.99,79,360, and of indigo Rs.39,28,762 and Rs.39,48,898.—*Madras Times*.

THE STAFF OFFICER OF FORT ST. GEORGE.—We understand that the appointment of staff officer and superintendent of details, Fort St. George, will not be abolished, as was anticipated. The Government have decided to retain the post. We believe this appointment is retained on account of the extra duties devolving on the officer commanding the Centre District by the abolition of the Northern and Southern commands. It was further found impracticable to impose the duties on the assistant adjutant general, the assistant quartermaster general, or even the superintendent of pensions, as the work of one and all will be considerably increased consequent on the abolition of the aforesaid commands. Colonel Bruce is at present the staff officer and superintendent of details, and it is doubtful if he would accept the appointment should the Commander in Chief be disposed to offer it to him permanently.—*Madras Times*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Nov. 27 the bill to abolish the Neilgherry Commission was passed, but not without some opposition. The Water-rate Bill was also passed, and in this case also the passing was not without opposition. Sir Neville Chamberlain stoutly fought the battle of houseowners, as he considered that the measure would prove a hardship to them. He called attention to the strong feeling prevalent among the native community with regard to the imposition of taxes, and added that the water-tax was looked upon by a great many houseowners as a most inequitable tax.—*Madras Times*.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS TO THE DUKE OF BUCKING-

HAM.—On Friday, Nov. 26, H.H. the Begum gave an *al fresco* festival in honour of the Ladies Grenville. On Monday, Nov. 29, the Mahomedan community of Madras feted the Duke of Buckingham. The spacious grounds of the Aziz Bagh, the residence of Muhammed Mahund Sahib Bahadur, the chairman of the committee, near the Thousand Lights, Mount-road, were illuminated by means of the electric light and numberless lamps. A wide and lofty pandal erected in front of the verandah formed an entrance-hall to the house, and led the way to an inner drawing-room, where, under an elegant shamianah, or canopy, supported by four silver posts, a golden and crimson chair of state was placed for his Grace the Governor, with a golden chair of less height on either side, for the Prince of Arcot and the Lady Mary Grenville respectively. The rooms were handsomely furnished and brilliantly illuminated. After dinner was over, Muaz-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, son-in-law of the Prince of Arcot, proposed the health of the Queen-Empress of India in a few words, and the toast was drunk, all standing. Then the Hon. Mir Humayoon Jah—the grandson of Tipoo Sultan of Seringapatam, and great grandson of the yet more redoubtable Hyder Ali, the Indian Napoleon—proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a lengthy speech, which, unfortunately, reached the ears of those only who were in his Highness's immediate vicinity, and his Grace's reply also was heard only by those who were sitting at the central table. His Grace was understood to have expressed himself highly gratified at finding that his efforts to do his duty had been appreciated by the natives of this Presidency and much pleased with the entertainment that the Mahomedans had been so good as to give him. Shortly after the Governor had resumed his chair Muaz-ud-Dowlah Bahadur rose, and the party moved off into the adjoining bungalow, where a large company of Europeans and natives, including the young Maharaja of Vizianagram, had meanwhile assembled to witness the presentation of the address. There was first a display of fireworks near the house, and, when this was over, the Duke retired into the inner room and took his seat under the canopy with the Prince of Arcot on his right hand and the Lady Mary Grenville on his left, and a crowd of Europeans and natives on each side. The address in Persian was now read slowly and clearly by Muhamed Mahmud Saheb Bahadur, and the English translation by Ahmad Moheddin Khan Bahadur, H.H. the Prince of Arcot's secretary. His Grace, in reply, expressed his grateful sense of the kind wishes that had been expressed regarding himself and his family. It was the endeavour of those who were appointed by her Majesty to govern various parts of her Empire to rule the people committed to their care with impartiality and justice without regard to caste or creed. He hoped after his return to England frequently to hear of the progress of affairs in this Presidency, and he trusted that he would soon be informed that the Mahomedans had qualified themselves for taking a large share in the administration of this country, of whose community they form so important a section. The Persian copy of the address, engrossed in beautiful characters on vellum, was now rolled up, placed in a long silver box, and respectfully presented to the Governor, who handed it to Lady Mary. His Grace was then conducted to the large hall to witness a Hindu nautch.—*Times of India*.

THE LATE MISS CODD.—We regret to announce the death of Miss Margaret Codd, which took place about one p.m. on Nov. 27 at the residence of the Hon. Gajputee Rao, Nungubakum. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Codd, of Leamington, England, and came out to Madras in February, 1878, having been specially recommended by the late Lady Anna Gore Langton as peculiarly well qualified to direct the education of the young ladies of the Goday family. Miss Codd was very successful in her work. If any proof were wanting of the wholesome influence of English education on a Hindu lady by the constant presence of an English lady of the tact and accomplishments of the deceased it would be found in Miss Sitayama Gajputee Rao. The cause of Indian female education and reform has suffered no small loss in the untimely death of Miss Codd.—*Madras Mail*.

HEAVY RAIN.—Extremely heavy rain has fallen in many parts of the Presidency. The railway service is interrupted in more than one place owing to the carrying away of bridges or the flooding of the lines.—*Pioneer*.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.—A good service pension has been conferred on Col. W. A. Gibb, M.S.C., in the place of Col. L. W. Buck, who has succeeded to colonel's allowance. Col. Gibb's war services began in 1844, when, as an ensign, he was present at the capture of the fort of Werker during the rebellion in the Maratha country, and he recently commanded a brigade in the Afghan War.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—The news of the death at Lisbon of the Archbishop of Goa has been received with great regret by the Roman Catholic community of Goa and Western India.—*Times of India*.

A GAME ACT.—A bill for establishing a close season for game and fish is now pending before the Bombay Legislature, and has provoked considerable discussion and some opposition. The animals which it is proposed to protect are bison, nyghau, antelope,

samber, cheetah, chikarah, bekri, hog deer, and hares, also all birds and fish used for food. The measure came before the Council on Monday week, and was postponed for further consideration.—*Times Telegram*.

THE WESTERN RAJPUTANA.—The Western Rajputana State Railway, an important and direct communication between Bombay and Northern India, will be formally opened by the Governor of Bombay and Mr. Gibbs and the members of the Supreme Council on Jan. 1.—*Ibid*.

THE HARBOUR OF KARACHI.—We quote the following passages from the address presented by the Harbour Board to H.E. the Viceroy:—"We would respectfully urge for attention two works, without which the effects of the dredging cannot be complete or permanent, viz., the curved extension of the east pier or groyne, and the removal of the serious rocky obstruction of Deep Water Point. The necessity for these works has long been represented from observation and experience by the port engineer and successive master attendants, and their desirability was recognised by Sir Andrew Clarke, though on his advice the Government of India gave dredging the precedence, a view which has lately been repeated by the Government of Bombay. We submit, however, that the amount required for these works, about one lakh of rupees for the pier extension, and two and a-half lakhs for Deep Water Point removal, might be expended at once with great advantage and ultimate economy, by acceleration and larger development of improvement and by saving of repeated dredging in the lower anchorage and entrance. This board would therefore respectfully press these works on your Excellency's attention, feeling, as they do, that the funds at their command can only meet the much required extensions of accommodation works, which, by cheapening the operations of commerce and developing the local resources, will tend eventually to relieve the State of any burden for the improvement or maintenance of the harbour." With reference to progress of trade, so far, a few figures may be quoted. In 1843-44, the first year of British possession, the total value of imports and exports of Karachi was rather under 12 lakhs of rupees, and by 1856-57, before the influence of the railway and harbour works was felt, had risen to about 135 lakhs. In 1878-79 (considered a bad year) the value was 576 lakhs, and in 1879-80, 895 lakhs—a sudden increase, partly, but not entirely, due to the Afghan war.—*Times of India*.

KATHIAWAR.—The Kathiawar administration report for 1879-80 is reviewed in a resolution of the Government of Bombay just published in the *Government Gazette*. The resolution is dated July 28, but the delay in its publication is explained by the addition of a letter from the Secretary of State, to whom it has been submitted. The amount of tribute due from the various States in the Kathiawar Province for the year was Rs.12,16,163, and there were also Rs.1,74,449 arrears due from previous years. The distress which marked the year 1878-79 happily abated in the beginning of the year under review, and, the rainy season proving favourable on the whole, the autumn and winter crops were excellent in quality and quantity, and grain became cheaper than it had been for years. Owing to this favourable condition of things, not only the whole amount of tribute due for the year was collected, but arrears also were paid off to the extent of some Rs.1,03,737. The general attitude of the different chiefs and the management of their States is regarded with warm approval; and Government specially acknowledge "the helpful interest taken by the chiefs in the military operations undertaken by Government in Afghanistan, and which was manifested in a joint contribution of 1,000 baggage ponieshipped from Kathiawar ports to Karachi in November, 1879. The internal economy of the chief States in regard to public works, education, the administration of justice, &c., is generally satisfactory. Fault is found in one or two instances only. The principal delinquent is the Thakur of Malia, who was found to be unequal to the task of controlling the lawless and violent tribe of Mianas which is settled in his State. It was found necessary for Government to assume the criminal jurisdiction in the Malia State without interfering with the Thakur's jurisdiction in civil revenue matters. The judicious steps taken by the Political Assistant, Mr. FitzGerald, in disarming the Mianas and destroying their wandhs, or camps of grass huts, which were used mainly to facilitate their predatory proceedings, received the commendation of Government. A hint is given to the Rana of Porbanda that "it would give Government great pleasure to hear that he had revised the system of duties on exports and imports at Porbanda, which appear to be vexatious to his subjects and a hindrance to the prosperity of the place." Government regret that the Jam of Nowanagar "should have found it necessary to part with his able Dewan, Mr. Narayenrow Kharkar," and hope "that his Highness, with the help of his new Dewan, will take steps which will rapidly clear his State of the debt incurred in the late years of disaster." Lord Hartington records the satisfaction with which he has read Colonel Barton's account of the year's operations, "testifying as it does to the excellent relations which prevail between the chiefs and the political agency, and to the admirable spirit evinced by the rulers as a body in regard both to imperial and local affairs." His lordship notes also "with particular pleasure the consideration which upon the return of prosperity has been shown by the respective durbars to the cultivators to whom advances were made during

the recent distress; while the liberal scale on which public works are prosecuted in many States, and especially in Bhowanagar, is the best augury for the future prosperity of the province."—*Bombay Gazette*.

W.I.R.A., 1880.—Winners of Silver Cups and Medals.—Mr. W. F. Whitehead, B.V.R., Bombay; Mr. S. G. Brebner, B.V.R., Puna; Private J. Elsdon, 62nd Regt., Morar; Mr. T. Linchan, C.V.R., Calcutta; Surgeon Major W. W. Tomlinson, 2-13th Regt., Kamtee; Private Kassim Ali, 12th (K.I.G.) Regt., Agra; Mr. W. F. Whitehead, B.V.R., Bombay; Mr. W. F. Whitehead, B.V.R., Bombay; Mr. S. G. Brebner, B.V.R., Puna; Mr. S. G. Brebner, B.V.R., Puna; Mr. F. R. Thomson, B.V.R., Agra; Capt. M. Fruton, Army Pay Dept., Nynece Tal; Mr. W. Watson, Agra Vols., Agra; Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, Puna; Lieut. Adam Smith, B.V.R., Puna; Lieut. Adam Smith, B.V.R., Puna. Gold Medal—Mr. W. F. Whitehead, B.V.R., Bombay. Silver Medal—Mr. R. Carraras, G.I.P.R.V., Bhosval. Bronze Medal—Mr. S. G. Brebner, B.V.R., Puna.—*Times of India*.

THE Bhavnagar Railway was opened on Dec. 20 by Sir James Fergusson.—*Telegram*.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mr. Radenhurst, senior, an assistant inspector in the Abkari Department of the Ahmednagar collectorate, met with an unfortunate accident on the 23rd instant, which resulted in instantaneous death. It appears that he had been out shooting, and, after having bagged two antelopes, was returning to his camp. On the way he happened to see a wolf, and in the act of taking his gun, which was loaded, out of a country cart, it exploded, and its contents lodged in his right breast, causing instant death. This sad accident occurred in the Kopergoan taluka and not far from the Sanwatsur station of the Dond and Manmad State Railway.—*Puna Observer*, Nov. 27.

RETURN OF H.M.'S 66TH FOOT.—This gallant regiment arrived at Bombay on Nov. 28 from Karachi, numbering sixteen officers, one lady, three children, 421 men, forty-two women, and thirteen children; besides ninety-five followers and ten horses. The names of the officers are Lieut. Col. S. G. C. Hogge, commanding, Major J. T. Ready, Capt. J. Quarry, Harris, W. A. D. Mackinnon, W. J. de la Pöer Beresford-Peirse, and F. M'C. Bruce; Lieuts. Fennel, J. W. G. Fitzgérald, C. M. Edwards, M. L. O'Donel, and H. Lynch; Second Lieuts. G. L. Melliss and F. W. M'T. Bunny; Paymaster E. G. P. Mayers, and Surgeon Major H. Waghorn.—*Times of India*.

THE KANDAHAR GARRISON.—The following military movements are reported by the Kandahar paper of Nov. 15:—The headquarters and wing 78th Highlanders marched into Kandahar this morning. H-1 R.A. also marched in from the Argandab. A large sick convoy, escorted by the headquarters and detachment 3rd Q.O. Light Cavalry, under Capt. Morley Mayne, and two companies 8th N.I. left this morning for India. Major Crawford, 60th Rifles, and Lieut. Moss, 2-7th R.F., also went down on sick leave. Capt. Brandish, R.S.F. Militia, and Sub Lieut. Batten, 2nd P.C., left for India at the same time.—*Times of India*.

THE TERAI.—According to reports from Nepal, dated Katamandu, Nov. 16, the rice crop throughout the Terai is not likely to exceed half the average, owing to the failure of rain. There are no apprehensions, however, of a scarcity, as there is a surplus in store from previous crops.—*Pioneer*.

KASHMIR VINECULTURE.—We hear that his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has applied for permission to engage the services of three Frenchmen for working the liquor distillery which has just been established at Srinagar, and for generally supervising the vineyards and other industries in his State. Amongst other labours, one of the men is intended to supervise a glass manufactory, his Highness having determined to make, in his own territory, the bottles necessary for wine, which he expects to turn out next year in considerable quantities.—*Ibid*.

THE CALCUTTA CENSUS.—We are glad to hear that the superintendence of census work in the city of Calcutta and suburbs is to be entrusted by Government to Mr. Beverley, C.S., as special census officer. There could be no better appointment. The experience he gained in connection with the last census will be invaluable, and his report on the occasion left practically nothing to be desired.—*Statesman*.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM LAHORE.—The following shows the exodus of troops from Meean Meer:—The 10th Hussars left on Nov. 17, by rail, for Lucknow; the 6th N.I., on the same day, by road, for Moradabad and Shahjehanpore; C-3 R.A. on the 19th, by rail, for Bombay, to embark for England; A.B., R.H.A., on the same day, for Umballa, via Ferozepore; 15th Madras N.I., on the 20th, by rail, for Bangalore; 12-9 R.A., on the same day, by road, for Morar; 72nd Highlanders, on the 22nd, by rail, for Lucknow; 2-9th Foot, on the 23rd, for Subathu and Jutogh, going as far as Umballa by rail; and the 25th N.I., also on the 23rd, by road, for Ferozepore. The 15th Hussars leave on Nov. 26, by rail, for Bombay, to embark for England; the 92nd Highlanders, on the 27th, by rail, for Cawnpore, whence they will proceed to England on Jan. 1, 1881; the Central India Horse, on the 29th, for Puna, going by rail as far as Agra; the 3rd Goorkhas, on Dec. 1, for Almorah, going by rail to Moradabad; and the 68th Foot, on the same day, for Meerut, by road, on being relieved by the 8th Foot.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

It sometimes happens that even well-informed organs of public opinion express rather their opinion on what ought to be than their knowledge of what is about to be. Information as to future appointments partakes occasionally of misdirected ambition, "which falls on the other side." But when a great journal which, whatever it may have lost, undoubtedly possesses still certain especial advantages of information as to military matters, announces an appointment of which it finds itself compelled to disapprove, there is an air of verisimilitude which compels belief. "As one compelled, in spite of scorn, to teach a truth he could not learn," the *Times* has announced that all antecedent guesses and rumours may be put aside. The valuable and important office, the great military prize of the office of Commander in Chief in India, has fallen to the lot of Lieut. General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, G.C.B., B.S.C. The bestowal of the additional honour designated by the former letters at the Lahore Durbar was received with approval by all who had watched with interest the military and administrative success achieved by Sir Donald Stewart in Afghanistan, and especially the victorious march from Kandahar to Cabul, which, although it has been partially eclipsed in the public mind by the subsequent march of Sir F. Roberts from Cabul to Kandahar, will hold the next place in military annals. It is not too much to say that that march, with its accompanying defeat of the enemy and its relief of the forces beleaguered at Sherpur, rendered the subsequent achievement of Sir F. Roberts much easier than it might otherwise have proved. We are not going to follow even great authorities in the fault of instituting invidious comparisons, or of abstracting from the fame of one general to add to the laurels of another. "Sparta has many a worthier son than he" would be a truth admitted frankly by either general, as it is the true expression of that self-effacing feeling which has not been the peculiar property of the gallant Outram in that service which will rejoice to have furnished from its ranks

the new military head of the armies of India. It is with the more regret that the carping comments will be read which disparage beforehand the claims to such a high preferment of the late commander of the forces in Afghanistan. It is quite true that the date of admission to the service which stands against General Stewart's name is 1840. Twenty-five years have passed since he served against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier and was first mentioned in despatches. The records of the Mutiny briefly remind us that he commanded the volunteers serving in the Allyghur District in the May and June, and volunteered to carry despatches from the Government of the North West Provinces to the officer commanding at Delhi. As deputy assistant adjutant general he served throughout the siege of Delhi and obtained anew mention in despatches and the brevet of major. His services at the siege and capture of Lucknow and in Rohilkund gained for a third time mention and the brevet of lieutenant colonel. Ten years later, as commander of the Bengal Brigade in the expedition to Abyssinia, he earned the honour of C.B. But these are old world stories, and it by no means follows that a brave and efficient officer of that date should retain the bodily and mental vigour needful for the discharge of the duties of Commander in Chief in India in 1881. This at least seems to occur to any one who reads the captious criticism on selection by seniority which the appointment has called forth. It almost seems as if the critic had forgotten that the new Commander in Chief is the man who held Southern Afghanistan free from outbreak, who proved himself not merely a gallant and vigilant commander, but a most able governor, at once strong and conciliatory, coldly calm (though deeply loved by his staff, the best proof of the real qualities of a general, who held his lightest wish law, and never thought of criticising Sir Donald's orders), to whom it has been owing that the long and peaceful occupation of Kandahar by our forces was what may be fairly called a peaceful one. There have, indeed, in the recent operations been melancholy illustrations of the disadvantages of allowing too much weight to the claims of seniority and rights of succession. But whether we regard the military governorship or the achievements in the field of Sir Donald Stewart, it does seem extraordinary to object to his seniority and talk about his forty years' service. But the real objection taken is that, as a distinguished officer of the Bengal Army, an ornament to the Staff Corps, he may not unnaturally know so much of the merits as to be blind to the defects of the existing system. It would certainly seem to anyone who was not predetermined to think no officer but one fit for the post, or, indeed, but one fit for any high command, that the thorough experience that Sir Donald has acquired by the hardest tests and trials of the whole system, the entire mechanism of the army in India, is about the best qualification that a commander in chief could possess. We pass over the very obvious merit which has earned the offer of the command which Sir Neville Chamberlain has felt himself obliged to decline by reason of his physical weakness. The defects of the Indian army system, which have been most thoroughly brought to light, not by the inquiries and lucubrations of the commission, but by the stern and crucial tests of the campaign, will not find an upholder in the general who has been severely tasked to remedy the disadvantages caused by them, not on paper, but in the camp, the march, and the battlefield. There is

an unwise, an ill-placed, ill-timed jealousy which prompts the envious disparagement of a commander who has so ably led the armies of India, which, we make bold to say, reflects more discredit upon the ill-concealed object of this admiration and laudation than the offerers of it are aware. *Suum cuique* is a motto that might well be remembered. The generals, of whom the one has passed over his chance of a splendid appointment because he felt unequal to the adequate discharge of the active duties, while the other who has succeeded "by virtue of seniority," let his junior have all the honour and distinction of the relief of Kandahar, are not the only ones "among the seniors" of the Indian service who could fill the office even of a reforming commander in chief without fear or favour. We do not believe that the early announcement of the appointment of such an Indian officer, even though he be "a senior," as Sir Donald Stewart will evoke any feeling in India sympathetic with the dolorous disappointment which vibrates through every line of the complaint that the prize was not awarded to either of the two unnamed expectants.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 27.)

PHILLIPS, Mr. A., barrister at law, to be standing counsel for the Presidency of Bengal.
PROTHEROE—The services of Major M. Protheroe, are replaced at the disposal of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.
HAWKES, Mr. G., assistant traffic superintendent, is posted to the state railways under the control of the consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Lahore.
SPARKE, Major J. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed port storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay.
HILEY, Mr. G. store verifier for state railways, and officiating port storekeeper, Bombay, is transferred to Karachi as port storekeeper, State Railway Department.
WARWICK, Mr. C. S., port storekeeper, State Railway Department, Karachi, is appointed stock verifier for State railways.
 Postings to the three new divisions of the Punjab Northern State Railway:—

Lahore Division—Mr. A. Brereton, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), in charge; Mr. J. S. Brown, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; and Mr. M. J. Chabrel, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. Jhelum Division—Mr. C. A. Bull, executive engineer, 2nd grade, in charge; Mr. H. S. Harrington, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, assistant engineer, 1st grade; and Mr. L. G. Prickett, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. Rathi Ravines Division—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, executive engineer, 4th grade, in charge.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, executive engineer, 1st grade, fifteen months' furlough to England.

MILITARY.

Brevet promotions:—

HORSLEY—CRUTCHLEY.—To be colonels—Lieut. Col. F. Horsley, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieut. Col. R. J. L. Crutchley, Bengal Staff Corps.

GIB.—Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer from the date specified:—Col. W. A. Gib, Madras Staff Corps, from August 20.

PAYNE.—The services of Local Lieut. E. W. Payne having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, the local and temporary rank conferred on him ceased from Nov. 2.

CLOSE.—The services of Local Lieut. A. H. G. Close having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, the local and temporary rank conferred on him ceased from Sept. 11.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Major General J. Fulton, R.A., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary 1st class, Punjab P. W. Department (private affairs), to Oct. 4, 1882; Lieut. Col. G. N. Money, S.C., commandant 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (medical certificate), for one year; Lieut. Col. J. Bartleman, S.C., wing commander,

20th (Punjab) N.I. (medical certificate), for two years; Major H. J. Barton, S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class (medical certificate), for one year; Capt. T. Nicholls, G.L.I., wing officer, 32nd (Punjab) N.I. Pioneers (medical certificate), for two years; Capt. S. V. Gordon, S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 23rd (Punjab) N.I. Pioneers (medical certificate), for two years; Lieut. A. T. Weller, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 9th N.I. (private affairs), for two years; Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, P.W. Department (private affairs), for 273 days; Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, P.W. Department (medical certificate), for one year; Surgeon B. Hunter (medical certificate); Major H. Morion, S.C., wing commander and second in command, 40th (the Shahjehanpore) N.I. (private affairs), for one year seventy-three days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 18.)

LANGTON, Lieut. H. P. G., 72nd Regt., is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 9.

STEVENSON, Lieut. J. W., 2nd Batt. 6th Regt., to be instructor of masonry.

SHIPLEY, Second Lieut. M. L., 14th Bengal Lancers, 2-7th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

FAIRBROTHER, Lieut. W. T., 13th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment 29th N.I., to be wing officer on probation.

HUNTER, Lieut. J. G., 36th N.I. (7th Foot), a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

STEWART (4th Ghorkas), Capt. N. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer.

MINTO, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., is posted to Lucknow for general duty.

MAY—DOUGLAS, Lieut. Col. J. May, Bengal Infantry, and Lieut. Col. H. M'D. De W. Douglas, Staff Corps, are posted for general duty, the former to Dinapore and the latter to Meerut.

PEARSON, Capt. A. J., R.H.A., to proceed from Meerut to Meerut and rejoin C Battery, C Brigade R.H.A., for duty.

M'KEAN, Capt. A. C., 6th Dragoons, A.D.C., to Lieutenant General Sir F. F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., to proceed to England.

Orders confirmed:—

YOUNG—Peshawur District O., Oct. 30, directing Major H. L. Young, G.L.I., to do duty at Peshawur.

MAINWARING—Jubbulpore Station O., Nov. 8, appointing Capt. R. B. Mainwaring, 1-23rd Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, Jubbulpore.

JAMES—Hill—Jullunder Station O., Aug. 24, directing Major C. O. James, 63rd Regt., to assume command of the station. Dated Nov. 9, directing Capt. G. M. D. Hill, 20th N.I., to assume command of the station.

TEWKESBURY—Chakrata Station O., Oct. 31, directing 2nd Lieut. Lord Tewkesbury, 2-60th Rifles to take over charge of the station staff office, Chakrata.

ROGERS—1st King's Dragoon Guards—R.O., Oct. 15, appointing Capt. G. E. Rogers to act as interpreter to the regiment on disembarkation.

FOX—1-18th Foot—R.O., Nov. 1, appointing Lieut. W. E. K. Fox to officiate as interpreter to the battalion.

NUTHALL—63rd Foot—R.O., Oct. 26, appointing Capt. W. F. Nuthall to take over the duties of interpreter.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—NEVILLE—PEYTON—14th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Nov. 2, making the following appointments:—Major Eardley-Wilmot, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. J. P. C. Neville, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; and Lieut. L. S. Peyton, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 20.)

Orders confirmed:—

STRICKLAND—Jubbulpore Station O., Nov. 8, directing Col. W. G. M. Strickland, 13th M.N.I., to assume command of the station.

IRWIN—Jullunder Station O., Nov. 12, directing Capt. L. B. Irwin, 20th Punjab N.I., to assume command of the station.

VIALS—2-14th Foot R.O., Nov. 1 appointing Second Lieut. H. G. Vials to officiate as quartermaster.

COLLINS—BRANDER—FREEMAN—70th Foot R.O., Nov. 8, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under:—Major R. Collins, president; Capt. E. R. S. Brander and T. A. Freeman, members; Capt. T. A. Freeman will officiate as paymaster.

CHAPMAN—GLASCOCK—1st Bengal Cavalry R.O., Oct. 29, making the following appointments:—Major A. R. Chapman, second in command, to officiate as commandant; and Major T. B. M. Glascock, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.

MITCHELL—EYRE—WOOLLEY—16th Bengal Cavalry R.O., Nov. 1, making the following appointments:—Lieut. St. J. F. Mitchell, adjutant, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. T. H. Eyre, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; and Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

RICHARDSON—MACMULLEN—18th Bengal Cav. O., Nov. 1, making the following appointments:—Capt. G. L. R. Richardson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

BROWN—EXHAM—Sappers and Miners' Corps O., Nov. 2, making the following appointments:—Capt. L. F. Brown, R.E., to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. S. H. Exham, R.E., doing duty officer, to officiate as adjutant.

BUSTON—Dated Nov. 2, appointing Lieut. P. T. Buston, R.E., officiating doing duty officer.

EYRE—23rd Pioneers—R.O., Nov. 5, appointing Capt. V. G. L.

Eyre, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.
KIRKE—27th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 5, making the following appointment:—Major H. P. Kirke, attached, to officiate as wing commander.
RENNICK—38th M.I.—R.O., Oct. 19, appointing Capt. R. H. F. Rennick, S.C., attached, to officiate as wing officer.
ROSE—**WEMYSS**—**WATSON**—**DRURY**—1st N.I.—R.O., Nov. 2, making the following appointments:—Capt. H. M. Rose, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. B. Wemyss, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. G. H. Watson, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant; and Lieut. F. M. Drury, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.*(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 24.)*

STEVENS, Mr. C. C., officiating collector of Burdwan, to act as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.
EDGAR, Mr. J. W., C.S.I., to act as magistrate and collector of Chumparun.
CURRIE, Mr. G., to be joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chumparun.
PAGE, Mr. W. H., officiating additional judge, of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to act as district judge of Burdwan.
MONDY, Mr. E. F., to be a professor in the Government Engineering College, Howrah.
FAULKNER, Mr. E. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Central Provinces.
BESTIC—**FRASER**—**COY**—**FROST**—**CLAYTON**—Assistant engineers, 2nd grade, of the Royal Indian Engineering College, posted to the provincial branch—Mr. W. Bestic to the Eastern Circle, Mr. L. R. Fraser to the Western Circle. To the Irrigation Branch—Mr. J. P. Coy, Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Mr. R. O. Clayton.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.*(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 27.)*

CASEY, Mr. A. E. C., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner in charge of Naiini Tal.
FITZGERALD, Surg. Major E. A., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Mirzapur, to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, Agra.
TRACY, Mr. T. B., magistrate and collector, posted to the Moradabad District.
WHITEWAY, Mr. R. S., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is posted to the Moradabad District.
STEINBELT, Mr. J. M. C., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is posted to the Budaun District.
REDFERN, Mr. T. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is posted to Hardoi District.
COLVIN, Mr. E., magistrate and collector, is posted to the Muzaffarnagar District.
SPARKS, Mr. H. J., C.S., officiating judicial commissioner, Oudh, to revert to his substantive appointment as commissioner of the Lucknow District.
QUINN, Mr. J., C.S., officiating commissioner of the Lucknow Division, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner of Hardoi.
BUTTS, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy commissioner, Hardoi, to revert to his substantive appointment as sub-judge, 1st grade, Fyzabad.
COWIE, Capt. T. R., officiating sub-judge, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner 2nd grade, Sitapur.
KLIVERT, Mr. F., officiating commissioner in charge of Naiini Tal, to revert to his substantive appointment as extra assistant commissioner of the Tarai District.
LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., is transferred from Moradabad to Banda, as officiating joint magistrate 1st grade.
HEVETT, Mr. J. P., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Muttra to Agra.
SLATER, Mr. A. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is promoted temporarily to executive engineer, 4th grade.
GORDON, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.
JAMES, Capt. C., R.E., executive engineer, is posted to the Benares Provincial Division.
BELLASIS—The services of Capt. G. H. M. Bellasis, executive engineer, 4th grade, district engineer, Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of this Government in the General Department.
BATTIE, Mr. R. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is promoted temporarily to executive engineer, 4th grade.

BRITISH BURMA.*(British Burma Gazette.)*

FOX, Mr. F. W., C.S., to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and posted to the charge of the Thone-gwa District.
SANKEY, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from Shway-gyin to the charge of the Yandoon Division of the Thone-gwa District.
ALLEN—**FOX**—Mr. C. F. E. Allen, barrister at law, received charge of the office of Government advocate, British Burma, from Mr. C. E. Fox, barrister at law, on Nov. 15.
NISBET, Mr. J., assistant conservator of forests, reported his return from privilege leave on 29th ult.
BLACKER, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway.
DONNON, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway.

PUNJAB.*(Punjab Gazette.)*

DANE, Mr. R. M., assistant commissioner, Lahore, is appointed secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab.

M'DONELL, Mr. J. C., deputy conservator of forests, is attached temporarily to the office of the conservator of forests, Punjab.
REUTHER, Mr. A. M., assistant conservator of forests, is appointed to the charge of the fuel reserve, North Division.
INNES, Mr. J. E., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Lahore District.
HOMAN, Mr. T. H., extra assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 16, on return from the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him.
DAVIES—**JOHNSTONE**—Col. W. G. Davies, C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, relieved Lieut. Col. W. H. Johnstone of the charge of the Jullundur Division on Nov. 15.
KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Lahore on Nov. 20.
WOOD—**NISBET**—Promotions in the Punjab Commission from Sept. 26:—Mr. O. Wood, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class; Major R. P. Nisbet, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class.
ROE, Mr. C. A., who reverts from the Settlement Department to the General Line, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class.
CLOSE—The services of Mr. A. H. G. Close, assistant district superintendent of police, is temporarily posted to the Bannu District.
EGERTON—The services of Lieut. R. G. Egerton, 1-17th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief from 24th inst., and Lieut. Egerton is directed to rejoin his regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

COLLIS—**YOUNGHUSBAND**—(Queen's Own), Corps of Guides—R.O., Oct. 15, making the following temporary appointments—Lieut. M. C. Cooke Collis, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
DANIELL—4th Punjab Infantry—R.O., Nov. 6, making the following temporary appointment—Lieut. A. Daniell, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.
M'CONNELL, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been posted to the Simla Division at Simla.
GRANT, Mr. A., assistant engineer, is posted to the 1st Circle, Punjab. Mr. Grant joined the Rawul Pindi Division on Nov. 10.
MILLER, Capt. J. F. J., S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the Swat River Canal Division to the 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal.
FURLONGHS—Mr. J. R. Macdonochie, officiating settlement secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, to Europe for eleven months; Major B. Slater, 2nd Sikh Infantry, on medical certificate, to proceed to England.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.***BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.***CIVIL.***(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 30.)*

WILKINSON, Mr. F. H., to act as district and sessions judge of Salem.
YOUNG, Mr. H. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police Tinnevely, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam.
SWEET, Mr. H. E., acting assistant superintendent of police, on special duty, Rajahmundry, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely.
SULLIVAN, Mr. J. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam to act as assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool.
LEGGATT, Mr. B. C., treasury deputy collector, Calicut, to be in charge of the Currency Department at that station.
FRAZER, Mr. R. W., to be an assistant to the collector and district magistrate, North Arcot.
SARGEANT, Major C. C., second assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, to be first assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey.
BABER, Mr. E. M., second assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, to act as first assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey.

MEDICAL.

BROWNE, Surg. W. R., M.D., of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act as resident surgeon, general hospital, and professor of pathology in the Medical Department.
CLIFTON, Surg. Major R. W., A.M.D., from medical charge, infantry details, Bangalore, to medical charge 14th Hussars, Bangalore.
POYNTER, Surg. J. L., from Salem to Madras for orders.
COLLINGTON, Surg. A. G., to be placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces, Madras.
HOEY, Surg. J., from acting zillah surgeon and superintendent, gaol, Berhampore, to British Burma Division.
HUNTER, Surg. J., doing duty 30th Regt. N.I., Dera Ghazi Khan, to rejoin 37th Regt. Grenadiers.
JAMES, Surg. W. M., A.M.D., from doing duty left wing 43rd L.I. Tonghoo, to medical charge R.A., Tonghoo.

MILITARY.

HANKIN, Lieut. Col. E. L., S.C., to act as secretary to Government, Military Department.
HENDERSON, Lieut. Col. J. W. C., S.C., to act as superintendent of family payments and pensions.
WELDON—The services of Lieut. Col. T. Weldon, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Judicial Department.

*BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**(Headquarters, Madras, Nov. 15.)**Postings of R.A. officers:—***ROGERS**—**HUME**—**BICKFORD**—**HEAD**—**WYNYARD**—**CHAMBER**—

Lieut. H. H. Rogers, No. 10 Battery 9th Brigade, appointed to No. 3 (Mountain) Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. C. V. Hume, 1 Battery 3rd Brigade, appointed to No. 6 (Mountain) Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. E. Bickford, No. 3 Battery 8th Brigade, posted to No. 10 Battery 9th Brigade; Lieut. C. T. Head, No. 6 Battery 8th Brigade, posted to No. 7 Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. R. Wynyard, N Battery 6th Brigade, posted to No. 17 Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. G. D. Chamier, No. 12 Battery 8th Brigade, posted to N Battery 6th Brigade.

MATTHIAS, Major F. H., attached to 1st Regt. N.I., as officiating wing commander, will rejoin his permanent appointment as wing officer 38th Regt. N.I.

Orders confirmed:—

CHAMBERS—PIERS—Feb. 21, by the officer commanding R.A., Fort St. George, appointing Major G. F. S. Chambers to assume command of the R.A., Fort St. George, Madras, and Lieut. H. O. Piers as acting adjutant, R.A. Fort St. George, Madras.

ORR—April 25, by the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Lieut. Col. J. W. Orr, 19th Regt. N.I., to command the station.

PASSY—Aug. 31, by the commandant 4th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. De L. D. Passy to officiate as wing commander.

FARQUHAR—Sept. 27, by the officer commanding Mysor Division, Surgeon Major Farquhar, assistant garrison surgeon, to assume medical charge of the 37th Grenadiers.

YOUNG—Oct. 7, by the commandant 5th Regt. N.I., appointing Major T. H. B. Young to officiate as wing commander at Rajahmundry.

YOUNG—ATKINSON—Nov. 1, by the commandant 5th Regt. N.I., appointing Major T. H. B. Young to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander; and Major S. E. Atkinson to officiate as wing commander.

CLERK—Nov. 3—By the commandant 4th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. R. M. Clerk to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander.

CLOTHIER—Nov. 5—By the commandant 37th Grenadiers, appointing Lieut. R. F. Clothier, officiating wing officer, to act as adjutant.

TILLARD—Nov. 6—By the commandant 36th Regt. N.I., appointing Major G. H. Tillard to officiate as wing commander.

CLARK—Oct. 23—By the officer commanding 43rd Light Infantry, appointing Lieut. P. Treby Clark acting adjutant to the regiment.

YATES—CHALON—JONES—Nov. 2—By the commandant 3rd Regiment L.C., appointing Major H. A. Yates to officiate as second in command, and Major T. H. T. Chalon as squadron commander, and Lieut. F. L. Jones to officiate as squadron commander.

JARVIS—Nov. 13—By the officer commanding the 67th Regiment, appointing Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis, interpreter to the regiment.

WAY, Lieut. H. G., 68th Foot, is attached to the 13th Regiment N.I., as officiating wing officer, and appointed a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

Postings, &c., of Royal Artillery officers:—

AUCHINLECK—NELSON—WADE—HONNER—MOLESWORTH—APLIN—Major J. C. Auchinleck, C Battery 4th Brigade to C Battery B Brigade; Capt. W. F. Nelson, O Battery, 6th Brigade, retired upon a pension with the honorary rank of major; Capt. A. G. S. Wade posted to O Battery 6th Brigade; Lieut. W. J. Honner, L Battery 6th Brigade, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. L. Molesworth, No. 2 Battery 8th Brigade, transferred to L Battery 6th Brigade; Lieut. H. M. Aplin, No. 10 Battery 10th Brigade, transferred to I Battery 3rd Brigade.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 2.)

SCOTT—HANCOCK—Major W. Scott delivered over charge of the office of the joint administrator, Gondal, to Major G. E. Hancock on the 18th ult.

BOWEN, the Rev. E. J., is admitted to the service from Nov. 16, and is appointed to do duty at Khandala and Lonavli temporarily.

CANE, the Rev. A. G., M.A., is placed on general duty at the Presidency, and is appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay on his lordship's approaching visitation tour.

MACMILLAN, Mr. M., to act in the 3rd grade from Aug. 12.

SELBY, Mr. F. G., to act in the 3rd grade from Sept. 30.

LAMBERT—MELLIS—Major P. Lambert, R.E., delivered over charge of the office of the examiner of Public Works accounts, Bombay, to Col. G. I. Mellis, S.C., on Nov. 27.

FENTON, Mr. L. E., assistant superintendent revenue survey, Southern Maratha country, resumed charge of his duties in the Survey Department on the 13th ult.

SILCOCK—FROST—Mr. H. F. Silcock delivered over charge of the office of first assistant collector, Nasik, to Mr. C. E. Frost, on 16th ult.

DEORAO—KING—Mr. Balkrishna Deorao took over charge of the office of district deputy collector, Ahmednagar, from the collector, Mr. King, on 18th ult.

CAMPBELL—MOORE—Mr. J. M'L. Campbell, forest settlement officer, Puna, delivered over charge of his office to the collector, Mr. J. G. Moore, on 20th ult.

PRESCOTT, Mr. H., to be first grade inspector of police in the Nasik District.

MILITARY.

MAITLAND—The services of Surgeon C. B. Maitland are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief for military duty.

Orders confirmed:—

LECKIE—Sind District O., Nov. 15, appointing Capt. F. W. V.

Leckie, S.C., wing officer, 8th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general.

WALKER—District O., by the general officer commanding line of communications, S.A.F.K., Oct. 31, appointing Capt. J. N. Walker, S.C., wing officer, 13th N.I., to officiate as brigade major, line of communications.

ROBERTS, Surgeon H. P., M.D., I.M.D., is permitted to resign the service.

BOLTON—LUCKHARDT—HUGHES—FAGAN—RADCLIFFE—FULLER—Promotion and reversions in the Commissariat Department:—Lieut. Col. J. S. D. Bolton, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. Col. W. Luckhardt, acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to revert to acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Capt. C. F. Hughes, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to revert to acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Major J. L. Fagan, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to revert to acting sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Capt. G. B. L. Radcliffe, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, acting deputy assistant commissary general 2nd class, to revert to acting sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Dec. 3.)

ADAM, Major, assistant quartermaster general, is posted to the Mhow Division.

STOCK, Major H. J., S.C., is attached to the 10th Regiment N.I.

SUETT, Lieut. F. W., S.C., is attached to the depot, 23rd Regiment N.I., Ahmednuggur, for duty.

MAITLAND, Surgeon C. B., I.M.D., is appointed to general duty, Presidency circle.

VANS AGNEW, Lieut. P.A., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, will proceed to join the 4th Battalion of his regiment on promotion.

RODECK, Capt. R. P. B., 7th Foot, will proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

SHERARD—Killa Abdulla Station, 1st Sept., appointing 2nd Lieut. R. H. Sherrard, 2-15th Foot, to be station staff officer.

GRONOW—Sept. 15, appointing Captain W. L. Gronow, 63rd Foot, to be station staff officer.

BATTEN—Cavalry Brigade (Southern Afghanistan Field Force) Oct. 19, appointing Sub. Lieut. A. C. Batten, 2nd P. Cavalry (attached to the 9th Lancers) to be provost marshal.

WERGE—Puna Division O., Nov. 24, appointing Lieut. E. Werge, 11th Regiment N.I., to command the depot 8th N.I.

GAWNE—4th Foot (2nd Battalion), R.O., Nov. 19, appointing Lieut. J. M. Gagne instructor of musketry.

MONTEITH—83rd Foot, R.O., Nov. 23, appointing 2nd Lieut. R. W. F. Monteith, officiating interpreter to the regiment.

PEAT—JACKSON—1st Bombay Lancers—R.O., Nov. 24, making the following appointments:—Major W. S. Peat, 3rd squadron commander, too ficiate as 2nd squadron commander; and Lieut. F. W. S. Jackson, adjutant, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

MORSE—TANDY—8th Regt. N.I.—R.O., Nov. 14, appointing Major H. C. Morse, wing commander to officiate as 2nd in command; and Capt. H. S. Tandy, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. T. H. J. Woodrow (No. 14 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.) from Nov. 5 to Feb. 4, 1881, in extension, in England, on medical certificate. On the recommendation of medical boards the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England from date of embarkation, for the period specified opposite their respective names:—Capt. J. P. Freeth, R.A. (N Battery 1st Brigade) six months (unfit for duty with troops); Lieut. H. H. Champion, R.A. (No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade) for one month; Major John G. Crosbie, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles six months (unfit for duty with troops); Col. J. Doran, C.B., B.S.C. to Europe; Capt. W. B. Warner, 2nd Regt. M.L.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Surgeon D. C. Davidson has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate; Major M. D. V. T. Grant, S.C., wing commander, 13th Regt. N.I., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—DEC. 17.

12th Lancers—Second Lieut. A. S. Ralli, from the 16th Lancers, to be second lieutenant, vice S. G. Crosse, promoted.

14th Hussars—Second Lieut. H. Kirk, from the 56th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice A. J. Howlin, transferred to the 55th Foot.

4th Foot—Capt. F. R. Sandys has retired on half pay; Capt. J. T. A. Drought, from the 59th Foot, to be captain, vice W. H. B. Little, who exchanges.

6th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Stevenson to be instructor of musketry, vic Lieut. W. E. Scott, who has resigned that appointment.

11th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Edward Collins resigns his commission.

18th Foot—Capt. W. H. Herbert has retired on half pay.

21st Foot—The name of the lieutenant promoted to the rank of captain in the *Gazette* of Nov. 9, 1880, is "Frederick Stovin Chapman," and not as previously stated.

22nd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. R. A. Blane to be captain, vice W. K. Matterson, seconded from Sept. 10 for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

54th Foot—Capt. J. H. Tarleton has retired on half pay; Second, Lieut. H. S. G. Hall has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

67th Foot—Lieut. (with the local and temporary rank) E. Carbonaro

from the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice A. M. Lloyd, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieut. H. P. G. Langton resigns his commission.

83rd Foot—Lieut. W. D. Thompson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. T. A. Maberly retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Second Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Bateman Hanbury, from the 41st Foot, to be second lieutenant on augmentation.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant Commissary T. Cole, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant.

DEC. 21.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. M. Le Fer Taylor, from the Supernumerary List, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. J. H. Brown, who retires upon full pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Captain A. Burton-Brown to be major, vice A. K. Cruickshank, who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Captain H. A. Barker to be major, vice F. Lodge (late Bombay), placed upon the Seconded List; Captain and Brevet Major G. T. Pretymann, from the Seconded List, to be captain, vice A. Burton-Brown, promoted. Lieut. L. G. Fawkes, on the Seconded List, to be captain on the Seconded List. Lieut. T. Perrott to be captain, vice H. A. Barker, promoted. Lieut. H. C. C. D. Simpson to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List.

3rd Foot—Capt. H. W. W. Spooner, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half pay.

12th Foot—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. W. Giles, dated Oct. 12, is cancelled; Second Lieut. W. Giles to be lieutenant, vice J. M. Carpendale, a probationer for the Indian S.C.

13th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major W. Cox to be major, vice H. Gillett, retired on a pension; Lieut. P. E. Hughes to be captain, vice Brevet Major W. Cox; Supernumerary Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot to be lieutenant, vice P. E. Hughes.

16th Foot—Capt. G. L. Le M. Taylor retires on half pay; Second Lieut. L. Croasdale to be lieutenant, vice R. F. M. Johnstone, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Second Lieut. W. Flood to be lieutenant, vice R. M. Barry, promoted.

17th Foot—Second Lieut. G. H. P. Burne to be lieutenant, vice W. W. Clarke, promoted.

24th Foot—Lieut. R. A. P. Clements to be captain, vice Brevet Major W. T. Much, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

29th Foot—Second Lieut. H. L. Houghton to be lieutenant, vice C. P. Cubitt, promoted into the 106th Foot.

60th Foot—Major J. S. H. Algar to be lieutenant colonel, vice J. J. Collins, deceased. Captain A. Morris to be major, vice J. S. H. Algar. The promotions to the ranks of captain and lieutenant respectively of Lieuts. N. E. de B. Fenwick, dated June 9; W. H. Holbech, dated July 21; and W. S. Anderson, dated Sept. 29; and Second Lieuts. C. E. Clowes, dated June 9; and L. La T. Bateman, dated July 21; and the restoration to the establishment of Lieut. G. T. Campbell, vice W. S. Anderson, dated Sept. 29, are cancelled. Lieut. N. E. de B. Fenwick to be captain, vice H. D. P. Okeden, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. W. H. Holbech to be captain, vice N. W. Wallace, promoted; Lieut. W. S. Anderson to be captain, vice C. L. C. de Robeck, retired on a pension; Lieut. H. Allfrey to be captain, vice A. V. O'Brien, retired on a pension; Lieut. R. Henley to be captain, vice A. Morris, promoted; Lieut. M. C. Boyle to be captain, vice R. C. Robinson, retired on a pension; Supernumerary Lieut. G. T. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice H. Allfrey, promoted; Second Lieut. C. E. Clowes to be lieutenant, vice N. E. de B. Fenwick, promoted; Second Lieut. L. La T. Bateman to be lieutenant, vice W. H. Holbech, promoted; Second Lieut. Sir T. H. C. Troubridge, Bart., to be lieutenant, vice W. S. Anderson, promoted; Second Lieut. Lord W. Fitzgerald to be lieutenant, vice R. Henley, promoted; Second Lieut. W. J. Myers to be lieutenant, vice M. C. Boyle, promoted; Quartermaster W. N. Holmes retires on half pay, with the honorary rank of captain.

66th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major R. J. Stewart to be major, vice C. V. Oliver, deceased; Supernumerary Capt. T. Harris to be captain, vice Brevet Major R. J. Stewart.

72nd Foot—Second Lieut. W. Greer to be lieutenant, vice J. W. Hughes-Hallett, promoted.

81st Foot—Second Lieut. J. H. Young to be lieutenant, vice A. J. Tetley, promoted into the 47th Foot; Second Lieut. W. E. Phillips to be lieutenant, vice J. H. Young, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. B. W. Cracroft to be lieutenant, vice W. E. Phillips, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. C. Davidson to be lieutenant, vice W. S. Morrice, promoted into the 47th Foot.

88th Foot—Capt. H. G. Bowen retires on a pension with the honorary rank of major.

89th Foot—Second Lieut. H. H. Dobbie to be lieutenant, vice A. H. G. Anton, promoted into the 94th Foot; Second Lieut. C. I. Fry to be lieutenant, vice C. N. Jones, promoted into the 94th Foot; Second Lieut. A. M'D. Moore to be lieutenant, vice H. R. A. Ellis, promoted into the 94th Foot.

102nd Foot—Second Lieut. H. Swire to be lieutenant, vice H. T. Hicks, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Major F. H. A. Seymour to be lieutenant colonel, vice Lord E. W. P. Clinton, retired on half pay; Captain and Brevet Major E. J. Fryer to be major, vice F. H. A. Seymour; Lieut. the Hon. P. Sidney to be captain, vice Brevet Major E. J. Fryer; Second Lieut. C. L. M. Pearson to be lieutenant, vice the Hon. P. Sidney; Second Lieut. C. Montague-Blackett to be lieutenant, vice A. W. Cutlar-Fergusson, resigned.

STAFF.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, an inspecting officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, to be placed on half

pay and appointed assistant adjutant general at headquarters, vice Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. L. Annesley, half pay, late 11th Hussars, appointed to the Staff in India.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. E. T. Shiffner, 54th Foot, to be colonel.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General W. Irwin, colonel of the 88th Foot, placed upon the Retired List on Dec. 3, 1880:—Lieut. Gen. J. R. Stuart, C.B., colonel of the 54th Foot, to be general; Major Gen. R. W. M. Fraser to be lieutenant general.

INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 16.

The Queen has approved of the following admission to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

MADRAS.—To be surgeon.—F. C. Reeves. This cancels the appointment of the above-mentioned officer to the Bombay Establishment notified in the *London Gazette* of April 23, page 2,658.

DEC. 20.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. B. Williams. To be majors—Capts. C. J. Walter, M. J. King-Harman, W. T. Stuart.

To be captain—Lieut. A. M. Muir.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. S. Chalmers.

To be major—Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors St. George Caulfeild, R. H. Phelps.

To be major—Capt. S. L. Hunt.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be major—Capt. and Brevet Major C. C. Morris, late 8th Light Cavalry.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be surgeon major—Surgeon F. H. Blenkinsop.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be major—Capt. J. M. Heath.

To be captain—Lieut. W. A. Broome.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major A. H. Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. Gen. T. Stock, Bombay S.C., retired.

To be majors—Capt. (now Major) H. M. Ramsay, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. Gen. Stock; Cap. G. Edmonds, Bengal Unattached List.

The undermentioned officer is granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—To be colonel—Lieut. Col. E. J. L. Twynam, of the Bengal S.C.

DEC. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. M. Carter, 62nd Foot, Capt. R. P. Tickell, R.E., Capt. S. V. Gordon, S.C., Lieut. Col. R. C. Low, Cav., Col. C. C. Johnson, C.B., S.C., Capt. W. C. Ramsden, Inf., Surgeon A. H. Williams, Col. C. M. M'Gregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., Surgeon C. B. Hunter, Lieut. E. A. Smith, R.A., Lieut. Col. A. Vivian, S.C., Major G. Swinley, R.A., Capt. H. Wylie, Inf., Surgeon A. S. Reid, Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E., Lieut. H. C. Lamb, S.C., Capt. J. R. Burlton-Bennet, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. P. Penton, R.A., Lieut. R. D. M'Donnell, S.C., Surgeon T. Mayne.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. W. Anderson, S.C., Surgeon T. E. Worgan, Lieut. H. P. Young, S.C., Col. M. Boyd, S.C., Lieut. J. R. C. Domville, S.C., Surgeon Major J. Davies, Lieut. A. M. Monteith, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. F. Mathews (Cov.), G. Smyth (Cov.), H. F. Cotgrave (Uncov.), Dr. R. Willmott (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—R. Rice (Cov.), C. S. Crole (Cov.), C. Vincent (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. R. Macdonald (Cov.), W. C. Rennie (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. T. Blandford (Uncov.), six months; A. Cook (Uncov.), six months; F. A. Chichester (Uncov.), six months.

Madras Estab.—A. S. Russell (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate.

Bombay Estab.—R. C. Beynon (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate; W. Porteous (Cov.), one week.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. J. Durand, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. J. C. Grant (Cov.), W. R. Larminie (Cov.), J. B. Fuller (Cov.), W. A. Campbell (Uncov.), George Watt, M.D., (Uncov.), H. E. Lamborn (Uncov.), A. G. Miller (Uncov.), J. O'Callaghan (Uncov.), C. B. Purchase (Uncov.), W. R. Philipps (Uncov.), T. Jones (Uncov.), H. V. S. Baker (Uncov.), W. Warden (Uncov.), E. A. Leach (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—H. S. A. Goodrich (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. A. Moscardi (Uncov.), W. Forteous (Cov.), H. Batty (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major H. S. Elton, S.C., four months, Surgeon J. A. Laing, eighteen months.

HOME NEWS.

SIR F. ROBERTS IN DUBLIN.—The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon General Roberts last Thursday by the Senate of the University of Dublin, in the Examination Hall of Trinity College. Dr. Webb, the public orator, in a Latin speech, recited the exploits of General Roberts in India. The Vice Chancellor, in presenting the degree to General Roberts, also spoke in Latin. General Roberts signed his name in the college register, and, after repeated calls for a speech, said: I cannot make a speech in Latin, and I am afraid every one here would not understand me if I spoke in Persian or Hindustani, so the best thing I can do is to say in a few words of English how extremely proud I am to be here to-day and to receive the very hearty welcome you have given me.

THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, the executive committee held a meeting at the Jerusalem Chamber. They adopted the principle of the design submitted by Mr. Boehm, who, to indicate Lord Lawrence's character, has seized on an incident related of his earlier career in the Punjab. He exhibits a sword and a pen to the Sikh chieftains, and demands to know by which they choose to be governed. Mr. Boehm will now proceed with the work. The statue is to be placed in the south east corner of Waterloo-place, opposite that of Sir John Burgoyne. The committee discussed the second object of the memorial—viz., the benefit of Indians visiting England; but came to no conclusion, as it cannot yet be known what surplus will remain after the statue, which is the first object, has been erected. Fresh receipts, about £800, from eighty-four donors, will now be advertised in the *Times*.

THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL H. F. BROOKE.—The remains of the late General Brooke, which had been brought home from Kandahar, and arrived in her Majesty's ship *Serapis* on the 11th inst., were interred in the family burial-ground at Colebrook, county Fermanagh, on the 14th inst. The coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, on which were placed numerous wreaths of white flowers, was carried by men of his old regiment, the 94th, under the command of Capt. Lionel Brooke, 94th Regiment (brother of the deceased). The chief mourners were George Cecil Brooke (son of the deceased), Capt. Arthur Brooke, R.N., Capt. Hastings Brooke, Capt. Lionel Brooke, Mr. Frank Brooke (brothers of the deceased), and Major Hall, of Narrow Water (brother-in-law). Among those who were present were Viscount Cole, M.P., Viscount Crichon, M.P., and Lieut. Campbell and Lieut. Maclean, of the 94th Regiment; 500 of the Colebrook tenantry followed the remains to the grave. The deepest sorrow was shown amongst them for the loss of one who had been so well known and beloved by them all. During the day a telegram was received by Lady Arabella Brooke from the Dowager Marchioness of Ely expressing the sincere sympathy of her Majesty the Queen with her and Mrs. Brook in their great sorrow. The coffin, which was made at Bombay of teak, had on it a brass plate with the following inscription:—"Brigadier General H. F. Brooke; born August 3, 1836; killed in action, Kandahar, Southern Afghanistan, August 16, 1880; aged forty-four."

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the general meeting, held on the 16th inst., the scrutineers reported that the following gentlemen had been duly elected to fill the several offices in the council for the ensuing year:—Mr. James Abernethy, president; Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S., Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., and Mr. J. Brunlees, vice-presidents; Mr. G. Berkley, Mr. G. B. Bruce, Sir John Coope, Mr. E. A. Cowper, Mr. A. Giles, Sir Charles A. Hartley, Mr. H. Hayter, Dr. W. Pole, F.R.S., Mr. R. Rawlinson, C.B., Mr. A. M. Rendel, Dr. C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., Mr. D. Stevenson, Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S., Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., F.R.S., and Mr. E. Woods, other members of council.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—On Monday a general meeting of the members of this society was held at 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The chair was occupied by Major General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S., president and director, and amongst the numerous attendance present were General MacLagan, Lieutenant General Sir H. E. L. Thuillier, F.R.S., C.S.I., Colonel Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Lewin, Sir H. Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. J. Fergusson, F.R.S., Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, M.A., F.R.S. (secretary), Mr. R. M. Cust, and Mr. E. L. Brandreth. The receipt of several presents to the society since its last meeting was announced by the secretary, after which the following elections were made by ballot:—As resident members, Mr. Asped and Mr. H. Haggard; as non-resident members, the Rajah of Peshwar, the Rev. C. Swinnerton, late chaplain to the forces in Afghanistan, and member of the Bengal Asiatic Society; Rev. James Long, member of the Bengal Asiatic Society; J. Vindhyeswar-Prasad, of the Sanskrit College, Benares; M. Vinson and Mr. Herbert J. Allen, of her Majesty's

Consular Service, China. Mr. Cust read a paper contributed by Professor Dawson, on "The Invention of the Indian Alphabet," in which the author examined the various views which have been held on this subject by Drs. Weber and Burnell, Professor Max Müller, Mr. E. Thomas, and others, and announced his now definite opinion that the Indian alphabet was a truly Indian invention, though there are reasons for supposing that we do not now possess the original alphabet. He added that General Cunningham and Mr. Thomas have expressed very decided opinions in favour of this view. The art of writing was, he thought, known long before there was any sign of an alphabet in India, while he considered it not unlikely that the first notion of it may have reached that country from without.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following information is supplied by the Admiralty:—From the East Indies.—The *Seagull* was at Jeddah on the 21st November, and remains. The *Eclipse* and the *Dryad* were at Rangoon on the 19th November and would remain for the present.

THE LOSS OF THE "CARTSBURN."—The report of a court of inquiry held at Aden into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Cartsburn*, of Greenock, through fire whilst on a voyage from Dundee to Bombay, has been received by the Board of Trade. The court find that the fire originated in the cargo in the lower hold and was caused by the spontaneous combustion of coal. Ventilators fore and aft in the cargo appeared to have been dispensed with by the surveyors, and no warning was manifested until efforts with a small crew would have been unavailing to check the hold the fire had gained. The conduct of the master under the circumstances is commended.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Fumna*, Capt. Church, left Portsmouth on Sunday morning with troops for Bombay. She takes out Capt. Lavie, Lieuts. Sharland, St. John, and Brereton, and the 4th Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, from Gosport; Capts. Montgomery and Ilderton, Lieut. Lethbridge, 114 men, 10 women, and 9 children of the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot; Capt. Mostyn, Lieuts. Donald and Daunt, Second Lieuts. Rhodes, Malcolm, and Hardy, 114 men, 2 women, and 2 children of the 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot; Majors Bradburne and Brind, 205 men, 4 women, and 10 children of the 1st Battalion, 17th Foot; Capt. Greenaway, Lieut. Grimes, Second Lieut. Smythies, 74 men, 4 women, and 5 children of the 40th Foot; Capt. Joyce, 80 men, 1 woman and child of the 54th Foot; Capt. Arthur, Lieuts. Tebbett and Brooke, 93 men, 1 woman, and 2 children of the 95th Foot; Major Kelsey, Capt. Hughes-Hallett, Second Lieuts. Russell-Tod and Warrand, 121 men, 1 woman, and 4 children of the 72nd Foot; Capt. Justice, Lieut. Carfrae, 81 men, 1 woman and child of the 78th Foot; Capt. Smith, 91 men, 3 women, and 4 children of the 90th Foot; the wives and families of the 1st Battalion, 23rd Foot, consisting of 40 women and 41 children; a few details, and the following individual officers:—Lieut. Col. Gilbert, 13th Foot; Major Greatwood, Paymaster Riddell, and Second Lieut. Bowles, 70th Foot; Second Lieut. Bower, 11th Foot; Capt. Sparkes, 98th Foot; Second Lieut. Ilderton, 62nd Foot; Capt. Bernard, 44th Foot; Lieut. Moirice, 34th Foot; Lieut. Munn, 89th Foot; Lieut. Brindley, 98th Foot; Quartermaster Shea, 68th Foot; Lieut. Beadnell, 25th Foot; Second Lieuts. Grant and Hunter, 24th Foot; Second Lieut. Melville, 12th Foot; Second Lieut. Smithe, 33rd Foot; Second Lieut. Brunker, 81st Foot; Second Lieut. Mayhew, 62nd Foot; Second Lieut. Somerville, 98th Foot; Second Lieut. Little, 13th Foot; Second Lieut. Thorne, 4th Foot; Second Lieut. Whistler, 99th Foot; Surgeons Major Chapple and Dudley and Surgeons Kavanagh and Hayes, of the Army Medical Department; and Veterinary Surgeons Gillespie, Hammond, and Phillips.

MAILS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA, *via* BRINDISI.—The Postmaster General has issued a notice stating that, in consequence of the severe strain put upon the Post-office at Christmas and the New Year by the exceptionally large number of letters and cards passing through the post, it is very desirable that all letters, &c., intended for the Indian mail *via* Brindisi, on Dec. 24, or the India, China, and Australian mails, *via* Brindisi, on Dec. 31, should, in order to ensure their being duly forwarded, be posted, whenever possible, before Dec. 24 and 31 respectively, or, in any case, at an early hour on those days.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for Rs. 35,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 20,08,000; to Bombay, Rs. 14,12,000; and to Madras, Rs. 80,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. will receive about 80½ per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows a decline of 1-16d.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.—The directors have just issued their half-yearly report as made up to June 30. It shows gross earnings amounting to £603,032 against £519,722, a working expenditure of £322,280 against £328,716, and a net revenue of £280,752 against £191,005, the present occasion being, it is stated, the first within the experience of the company on which the amount required to pay the guaranteed interest has been exceeded. The amount in excess of that required to pay the 5 per cent. guarantee is £3,872, of which the Government would take one-half, and the remainder would belong to the proprietors were it not that there are certain sums outstanding

amounting in the aggregate to 11,856, all of which it is expected will be got in. The capital receipts to the date already given were £11,079,573, while there was lodged with the Secretary of State for India in Council at the same date a balance of £148,842 standing to the company's credit.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The sixty-ninth half-yearly report of the directors was issued on Saturday. It states that, under the new arrangement for working the line as the property of the Government, it is worked as a whole, and the separate accounts of the Jubbulpore line therefore no longer appear. The gross receipts of the half-year were £2,082,183 on the whole of the company's system, a decrease of about £80,000 on the corresponding half of 1879. This decrease is chiefly in the receipts from the carriage of grain, the passenger income having fallen off only £11,000. The number of passengers carried was greater than in the corresponding half-year. Working expenses came to 678,334 last half-year, or 32.58 per cent. of the gross receipts, as against £722,514, or 33.41 in the corresponding period of 1879. Owing to the saving in expenses thus realised the net income of £1,403,849 shows a falling off amounting to but £36,000. For the twenty-three weeks of the current half-year that have elapsed the approximate gross receipts show an increase of £36,000 on those of the last half of 1879. The company's share of the net income for the past half-year, calculated in accordance with the Purchase Act and contract, is Rs. 10,77,322. This sum has been brought home at an average exchange of 18.7 13-16d. per rupee, and has yielded £88,890, which enables the board to recommend a dividend of 27s. per cent. for the half-year on the deferred annuity capital in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2, leaving about £400 in hand. The accounts appended to the report are full of details of the highest interest to shareholders, and an abstract return shows that the difference between the conventional rate of 18.10d. per rupee and the actual rate at which the money of the company has been remitted under the new arrangement is £95,706.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY announce that an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares of the company, free of income-tax, will be paid on the 14th January in respect of profits for the quarter ended 30th September, 1880; and that a dividend of 3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference shares, less income-tax, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1880, will be paid on the same date.

OOREGUM GOLD MINING COMPANY OF INDIA.—A meeting of shareholders of this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday, to hear reports from the neighbourhood in which mining operations were being carried on. Sir W. Arbuthnot presided, and said that the meeting was convened for the purpose of hearing from Colonel Arbuthnot the general prospects afforded by the Colar Gold Mining District. He himself knew the neighbourhood well, and could say that the climate was excellent, and it would be easy to construct roads across the country to the principal seaports. Colonel Arbuthnot said that the country was quite open, and there were reefs running across it. He believed that all that had been stated with respect to the district was quite correct. He had been down some of the shafts of the Ooregum Mine, where native operations had been carried on, and he could see that the remaining reefs were plainly auriferous. Some of the quartz had been washed in his presence, and had always been found to contain gold. In reply to questions, he said that the natives had worked to the depth of sixty-eight feet. He did not remember that any quartz which had been crushed did not produce gold. There was a plentiful supply of native labour in the district and it was cheap. Machinery could be worked by water power, and there was plenty of quartz lying about. Fuel also was plentiful and cheap, and a railway was close by in connection with the western coast. Both Colonel Beresford and Mr. Bray had telegraphed that the prospects of the mine were better than when he left. Twelve stamps were at work daily, crushing some sixty tons a week. The Chairman said that the one lying on the bank had been found to produce about 1¼ oz. of gold per ton. Mr. Pegler, who was called upon to speak, said that when he was in India, the Mysor Gold Fields were always spoken of as being very rich. He thought that there would be no difficulty in extracting gold by the simplest process, that of washing while more delicate processes would produce more profitable results. The rocks were of an unmistakably auriferous character. Several shareholders having spoken, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Colonel Arbuthnot and the chairman.

CEYLON COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. G. S. Simpson in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that their representative in Ceylon had been unwearied in his exertions to promote economy. One small estate, Citrus, had been sold, and they hoped soon to sell others; in fact since the report was written they had sold one or two others. It was a main subject now with them to get rid of all estates which gave a debit to profit and loss, keeping only such as yielded a profit. As to Mauritius, he said that they had been informed that their estates had been cultivated with a view of getting everything possible out of the land, but that was not the way to make agriculture pay, whether it was sugar or anything else. They had now given directions to study the ultimate good of the property. The most recent statements as to the condition of the crops in Ceylon were favourable. As to the general prospects of the company, he said that they relied

a good deal upon the cheapness of labour in Ceylon. It was very cheap indeed; and, if carefully superintended, he believed that more actual work was to be obtained there for a small cost than in any other part of the globe. Economy, industry, and efficiency was what they inculcated upon every estate; and in the deliberations of the board he assured them that plain common sense was being studied, and he hoped that it would result in a satisfactory return to all. Mr. P. F. Robinson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SIR R. TEMPLE ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A MEETING of the National Indian Association was held at the Society of Arts (by permission of the council) on Thursday evening, Dec. 16, at which an address was delivered by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., "On the Effect of Western Education on the Natives of India." Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., took the chair. Sir George Campbell, M.P., G.C.S.I., Colonel Macdonald (late Director of Public Instruction in Madras), Rev. James Long, Syed Ameer Ali, and others were on the platform, and amongst the audience were many Indian gentlemen. Sir Richard Temple at the outset of his lecture paid a brief tribute to the memory of Miss Mary Carpenter, who was the founder of the association, or who at least had largely contributed to its formation. He then proceeded to say that the education of the natives was either direct or indirect. The direct comprehended that which was afforded by the State. There were 66,000 schools and colleges, taken together, in India, and there were not less than 1,900,000 boys and girls attending them. This direct education which was being given by the State might be regarded as intellectual, or moral, or scientific, or as practical and technical. The intellectual portion of the direct education had been afforded with considerable success. It had extended to literature, history, and to everything which was comprised in the general term of *literæ humaniores*. The natives of India had always proved themselves very proficient in languages, not only their own languages but those of Europe also. It had been well said by Lord Northbrook that very few European foreigners could speak English as well as it was spoken by the natives of India. (Cheers.) So far, therefore, the State education had been highly successful. The moral branch was, however, to a great extent, as yet, incidental. An effective teacher, while affording instruction in history and literature, virtually afforded a good deal of ethical education also; but absolute instruction was not afforded in ethics and moral philosophy to the same degree. There was thus a certain amount of moral instruction afforded systematically and a great deal incidentally. Scientific education chiefly consisted of instruction in two branches of the applied sciences—namely, medical science and the science of civil engineering. In both these branches great success had been attained. The medical colleges had turned out a great number of fully competent native medical men, both as surgeons and physicians; but, besides this, medical schools were being established year after year in different divisions of the Empire, and hundreds of licentiates—who were not exactly medical men, but were really competent hospital assistants and apothecaries and the like—were turned out. The same satisfactory results were found in civil engineering, students being educated not only as civil engineers, but also as overseers and assistant overseers. He believed that much more ought to be done with respect to the teaching of science generally. As to the technical or practical branch of education, it must be admitted that very little worthy of the name had as yet been done. Some art education was no doubt given; some education also in mechanics. In some districts of India—especially in Madras, in some parts of Bombay, and in some parts of the North Western Provinces—some instruction had been given in agriculture, but there was great room for the popular development of this branch of instruction. Turning next to what he called the more recondite part of the education, the indirect, he pointed out the educational effect of the great field of cadastral survey of India which had been completed, and was maintained and corrected year by year, the influence on the native mind of legislation which embodied the best ethical ideas of a nation for the time being, and the education that lay in witnessing the impartial administration of law and justice to rich and poor alike, as well as in the encouragement given to the natives to resort to arbitration, to serve as arbitrators, as assessors at criminal trials, as jurymen, and as honorary magistrates. The educational effect of the criminal code was incalculable in its humanising influences, and one of the most remarkable effects of British rule was the establishment of hospitals throughout India. He next referred to the educative influence of commerce, of local municipalities, of the railways, on which thirty-five millions of persons travelled yearly, of machinery and steam, of the post-office, and of savings banks, which had been instrumental in greatly developing thrift among the natives, and he concluded with some pregnant general observations on the results which this education was producing and might yet be expected to produce on the minds of the natives. Its first fruits would be to steady the intellect of the natives. They had most retentive memories and very expansive imaginations, but they had not sufficient steadiness and maturity of thought, and they subordinated their reason to their imagination. It would strengthen their mental stamina, and strengthen, as it were, their

muscles. Next there would be, and, indeed, there was already, a great elevation of the standard of moral rectitude. The most blessed circumstance now perceptible in India was that all the educated natives showed a much higher standard of integrity, rectitude, and honour in all secular and temporal affairs than they had ever shown before. (Cheers.) When he first landed in India he never expected to see the blessed results which he had seen. In those days corruption, and worse, were rife among the native public servants of Government; but the state of matters was now quite the reverse. High native officials, graduates of the universities, were just as honourable and trustworthy as English gentlemen. He had often asked natives to what they attributed this, and they ascribed it mainly to English education. Another remarkable result was the great increase of general and political intelligence. That was good for us. It made natives take an interest in the affairs of the British Empire; but there was no doubt it had created a fresh body of public opinion, and Englishmen must bear that in mind. Referring to the effect of Western education on caste, he would gladly believe that old ideas and traditions regarding it were being weakened, but he could not see any signs of that. The natives who came to this country had to break their caste in crossing the ocean, as they were also obliged to do by living in London; but he rather expected that most of them, when they returned to India, would have to conciliate their caste brethren and go through various ceremonies in order to be readmitted to the magic pale of caste. Education under British rule had not affected the religious belief of the great mass of the people. He did not think it had affected the belief of the Mahomedans at all, nor the great mass of the Hindus. But it had affected the belief of the upper classes of Hindus. A majority of the upper class of Hindus no longer believed in Hinduism as a religion, but in abandoning it they had not become irreligious; they had not gone into atheism, infidelity, or materialism, but had a firm belief in the immortality of the soul, in an all-seeing Judge who would decide omnisciently and immutably regarding the eternal destiny of every one of us according to our conduct in this life. They had also the firmest conviction in the immutable principles of right and wrong. He concluded by some interesting remarks in reference to the spread of education among Indian women. Education was making rapid progress among them also. Girls' schools for all classes were being established, school mistresses were being trained for them—an excellent outlet being thereby afforded to native widows—a Zenana Mission was in progress, and there could be no doubt that another generation would see remarkable progress in female education. The natives of India were worthy of our best esteem, conscientious regard, and friendly efforts on their behalf, and if these were given the result would be the establishment of British rule better than it could be established by cannon and bayonets, while we would be obeying the behests of that All-wise Providence who had entrusted to us the Empire of India for the good of the human race. A short discussion followed Sir Richard Temple's address, opened by Mirza Peer Buksh, and then the chairman (Sir Arthur Hobhouse) made some observations. He referred, in corroboration of Sir R. Temple's remarks, to the evidence that had come before him, while legal member of Council at Calcutta, of the powerful effect produced on the minds of the natives by our law and its administration. He also spoke of the incalculable benefit caused by the absolute incorruptibility of our public service, and urged the practical importance of admitting natives to high executive and judicial posts, which he considered would have a valuable bearing on education. Direct education was working in India very powerfully, and he was glad to hear Sir R. Temple's opinion that its result was visible in an elevation of moral rectitude. He did not think that caste showed signs of decay, nor did he desire that it should be rapidly broken through. Mr. Hodgson Pratt proposed a vote of thanks to Sir R. Temple for his very interesting address, which was seconded by Syed Ameer Ali, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—Dec. 12, at Stafford Rectory, Dorchester, the wife of Capt. Walter W. M. Smith, R.A., a son.
VAN STRAUBENZEE—Dec. 13, at the R.M. Academy, Woolwich, the wife of Major Van Straubenzee, R.A., a son.
WALLIS—Dec. 15, at 62, Doughty-street, W.C., the wife of C. J. Wallis (late of Bombay), a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERESFORD—CRAIGIE—Dec. 15, at Edinburgh, Charles Edward, son of the late G. W. Beresford, of Delhi, banker, to Frances Charlotte, daughter of the late General Sir Patrick Craigie, K.C.B.
HUTTON—M'DOUGALL—Dec. 16, at St. John's, Angell Town, Edward Hutton, Indian C.S., to Elizabeth Esther, daughter of the late Thomas St. Clair M'Dougall.
SMITH—HAITE—Dec. 20, at Tulse-hill, Frederic Henry, son of the late Col. Charles Smith, M.S.C., to Mary, daughter of the late George Haite.
WOLRIGE—WILTON—Dec. 14, at Southsea, Arthur Field Wolrige, to Eva Maud Rochfort, daughter of Major Wilton, H.M. Retired Indian Forces.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—Dec. 14, at Maida Vale, Edward Courthope, son of James A. Davies, M.C.S., aged 16 months.

DON—Dec. 11, at Hamilton, N.B., Gerard Lewin, son of Surgeon Major W. G. Don, M.D., A.M.D., London, aged 11.
HARRISON—Dec. 14, at 7, Via de Maglio, Florence, Grace, daughter of the late H. A. Harrison, B.C.S.
PEILE—Nov. 27, at London, Col. J. H. Peile, R.A., aged 49.
PROBYN—Dec. 18, at Cheltenham, Margaret, widow of Capt. Thomas Probyn, of H.M.'s Bombay Army, aged 81.
SHARPE—Dec. 9, at Brixton, James Williams Sharpe, son of the late Capt. John Sharpe, of the 46th Bengal N.I., aged 30.
SIMPSON—Dec. 15, at Lee, Christina, widow of the late Lieut. General E. H. Simpson, H.E.I.C.S.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEHRMANN—Nov. 21, at Rohera Road Station, Western Rajputana Railway, the wife of Ewald Behrmann, Esq., assistant engineer, a son.
BROWNE—Nov. 27, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of J. Browne, Esq., 11th Regiment, station staff officer, a son.
CAMPION—Nov. 25, at Hushungabad, Mrs. J. Montriou Campion, a daughter.
CLARK—Nov. 29, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Clark, superintending engineer, B.I.S.N. Company, a daughter.
FANSHAWE—Nov. 21, at Nagpur, C.P., the wife of A. U. Fanshawe, C.S., a son.
FINNIS—Nov. 29, at Murree, in the Punjab, the wife of Lieut. H. Finnis, R.E., assistant engineer, P.W.D., a son.
FORREST—Nov. 21, at Bannu, Punjab, the wife of Capt. R. H. Forrest, 4th Punjab Cavalry, a daughter.
FOULKES—Nov. 28, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. T. Foulkes, chaplain of St. John's, a daughter.
GIRLING—Nov. 28, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Girling, sub engineer, P.W.D., a son.
GORDON—Nov. 17, at Henzidah, British Burma, the wife of Mr. Robert Gordon, executive engineer, a daughter.
GRAY—Nov. 22, at Puna, the wife of Evelyn Gray, Bombay C.S., a son.
GREGORY—Nov. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Gregory, a son.
HANLON—Nov. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. George Hanlon, of Cooch Behar, a son.
HARRISON—Nov. 22, at Dinapore, Bengal, the wife of C. E. G. Harrison, E.I.R., a son.
HATHORNTHWAITHE—Nov. 29, at Freeland, Parell, the wife of J. T. Hathornthwaite, Educational Department, a son.
HUME—Nov. 23, at Lucknow, the wife of Major E. T. Hume, R.H.A., a daughter.
JOHNSON—Nov. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of G. E. Johnson, a son.
LARRETT—Nov. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles William Larrett, 2nd engineer, steam dredger *Oclopus*, a daughter.
LONG—Nov. 22, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Carnegie Long, Coorcher Mulla Estate, South Wynaad, a daughter.
M'LEOD—Nov. 20, at Calcutta, the wife of Alexander M'Leod, a son.
MACGREGOR—Nov. 27, at Coonoor, the wife of Mr. Atholl Macgregor, Madras Civil Service, a son.
M'COMBIE—Nov. 27, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Francis M'Combie, a son.
MERCADO—Nov. 11, at Petty Staff Lines, Puna, the wife of A. Lyon Mercado, B.M.S., in sub-medical charge H.M.'s 1st R.A., en route to Ahmedabad, a daughter.
MILLER—Nov. 20, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of Major Miller, cantonment magistrate, a daughter.
O'SULLIVAN—Nov. 29, at Madras, the wife of P. O'Sullivan, Esq., a daughter.
PEMBERTON—Nov. 16, at Fort, Allahabad, the wife of Major Sholto E. Pemberton, R.A., a daughter.
RIVAZ—Nov. 26, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife Major V. Rivaz, 4th Sikh Infantry, a son.
SCHWARZ—Nov. 3, at Morar, the wife of Ritter C. von Schwarz, a daughter.
WEBSTER—Nov. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Webster, assistant surveyor, a son.

MARRIAGES.

FIEDLER—KALB—Nov. 6, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Otto Fiedler, to Fides Kalb, daughter of Rev. L. Kalb.
FOX—HANNAH—Dec. 18, at Calcutta, William J. Fox, of Dhubri, Lower Assam, to Fanny Josephine, daughter of the late Joseph Hannah.
GORDON—BAUGHAM—Nov. 29, at Khandalla, Capt. J. Eyles Gordon, 3rd Sind Horse, son of the late John Gordon, H.E.I.C.S., to Frances, widow of the Rev. T. Baugham.
HALL—MONFRIES—Nov. 20, at Calcutta, Ernest, son of Arthur Hall, Esq., of London, to Charlotte Laura, daughter of the late James Lawrie Monfries, of Cardiff.
HARE—NATION—Nov. 6, at Shillong, Lancelot Hare, assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to Laura, daughter of General Nation, commanding Eastern Frontier District, Bengal.
LECHLER—ALEXANDER—Nov. 17, at Ellore, Godavery District, William Ingle Lechler, of Vercand, Shevaroy, to Katie Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. N. Alexander, M.A., of Ellore.
MALTBY—FORT—Dec. 20, at Bombay Cathedral, Capt. Francis C. Maltby, 16th Regiment M.N.I., son of E. Maltby, M.C.S., to Alice Maud, daughter of John Fort.
MASTERS—LEWIS—Nov. 23, at Bankipore, John Masters, Esq., to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of J. T. Lewis, Esq.
NOLAN—SHULDHAM—Nov. 15, at Agra, Arthur H. Nolan, assistant apothecary, H.M.'s 17th Regt., to Katherine Harriet, daughter of E. H. Shuldham.
PALMER—RUNULT—Dec. 14, at Rangoon, Charles Willis Palmer, C.S., to Louise Eugenie Marguerite, daughter of G. Runult.

DEATHS.

CHRISTY—Dec. 13, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Edwin Christy, 2nd lieutenant 8th K.R.I. Hussars, aged 25.
 CORNELIUS—Nov. 27, at Madras, Agnes Elizabeth Cornelius, aged 23.
 CODD—Nov. 27, at Madras, Miss Margaret Codd, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Codd, of Leamington.
 GREENWAY—Nov. 25, at Dinapore, the Rev. W. Greenway, aged 74.
 GRINTER—Nov. 25, at Simla, C. E. Grinter, aged 42.
 HUDDLESTON—Nov. 19, at Puna, British Burma, of cholera, Francis E. Huddleston, sub assistant commissioner of forests, son of the late Major G. E. Huddleston, aged 25.
 M'LEOD—Nov. 23, at Calcutta, Catherine, the wife of Alexander M'Leod, aged 27.
 SEYMOUR—Nov. 19, at Rampore Haut, Harriet, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Thomas Seymour, East Indian Railway, aged 51.
 SHEA—Nov. 22, at Ferozepore, Maud Helen Nina, daughter of Major H. J. F. Shea, R.A., aged 18 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 15. Baron Aberdare, Calcutta.—16. Sicily (s), Bombay; Duncow, Calcutta; Palestine (s), Bassein; Cedric the Saxon, Calcutta; Lannar, Java; W. R. Ricketts and Jubilee (s), Pomaron; Eblana (s), Calcutta; Charles Worsley, Rangoon; James G. Pendleton, Java; Connaught Ranger and Nepal (s), Calcutta.—17. Baynair, Trinidad; Unity (s), Taganrog.—18. Fernwood (s), Taganrog; Conrad (s), Batavia; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Clan Lamont (s) Bombay.—19. Argona, Moulmein.—20. Eugenie, Akyab; Queen of the North, Bassein; City of Carlisle, Shanghai; Chyebassa (s) and Jane Porter, Calcutta; Min, Demerara; West Riding, Calcutta; Brenda, Java; Bianca and D. Hogan, Rangoon.—21. Marbello (s), Pomaron; Hal-lamshire, Demerara.
 CALCUTTA.—Nov. 23. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Simla (s), Singapore; Star of Eriu, Caulter.—24. Calcutta, Bourbon; Helena (s), Karachi; Argonaut, London.—26. China (s), Colombo; Lord Collingwood (s), Marseilles.—27. Talisman and Bengal, Liverpool; Baron Colonsay, Dundee.—28. City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool; Henzada (s), Bombay; County of Forfar, Sourabaya; Hesperides, Cardiff.—29. Arratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 15.—Helen Scott, London.—17. Mercedes (s), Rangoon, Moulmein, Colombo, &c.—18. Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London; City of Carthage (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 27. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Abyssinia (s), Bussorah; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi; Ogwen, Sunderland; Blair Drummond, Rangoon.—28. Ellora (s), Rangoon; Khandalla (s), Karachi.—29. Hispania (s), Karachi.—30. Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah; Arrow (s), Mandeve; Salote, Moulmein; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—Dec. 1. Cathay (s), Southampton; Scindia (s), Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Colombo, Shields; Macedonia (s), Liverpool; C. M. Davis, Moulmein; Elliot, Newport; Rajpoot, London; Orestes (s), Hong Kong.—2. Cardiganshire, Liverpool; Royal Alexandra, London.—3. Chanda (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 16.—Bellina (s), Sunderland.—18. Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.—21. Sumatra (s), Venice.

MADRAS.—Nov. 27. Deccan (s), Calcutta.—28. Merkara (s), Calcutta; Australia (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 21.—Tweeddale, Cardiff; Kirklock, Briton Ferry.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 15. Glenavon, Demerara; Woodburn (s), Singapore; Western Belle, Barbadoes; Ching Yang and Hesse Darmstadt, Demerara; Nagpore (s) and Chancellor (s), Calcutta; Arab (s), Cape; Brema, Bangkok.—17. Ocean, Rangoon; Wheatfield (s) and Glendarnel (s), Bombay; Mederhof, Port Natal; Excelsior (s) and Kepler, Rangoon; Theresa, Hong Kong; Venadie, Singapore; City of Khios (s), Calcutta.—18. Dora Walker, Demerara; Madame Levitt and Northern Light, Singapore; Halcyon (s), Speke Hall (s), and Viola (s), Bombay.—20. Crimdon (s), Aden; Adjutant (s), Calcutta; Kingdom of Sweden, Madras; Louvain (s), Bombay; Barbadian, Colombo; Imitum, Cape Town.—21. Elife (s), Bombay; Potomac (s), Karachi.—22. Austriania, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 23. Duke of Devonshire (s) and St. Yves.—25. Deccan (s), Reliance (s), Madura (s), Dunalistair (s), Polluce (s), Curlew (s), Sir John Lawrence (s), and Janet Court.—26. Merkara (s) and Sydney Dacres.—27. Mecca (s), Boadicea (s), Reporter, and Royal Sovereign.—28. Busheer (s), Satara (s), and Socotra (s).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 15.—Navarino (s), London.—18. Gannet (s) and Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.—19. Vega (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 27. Ossian (s), Marseilles; Calcutta (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Robert Jones, Chittagong; Tebe (s), Aden, Trieste, &c.) Nizam (s), London, &c.—29. Favorite, Akyab; Stranton (s), Havre; Avoca (s) and Mars (s), China; Umballa (s), Rangoon.—30. Euxine (s), Dunkirk.—Dec. 1. Sumatra (s), Genoa, &c.; Chupra (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.—2. Great Victoria, Calcutta; Fatte Issilamo, Mozambique; Ethiopia (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—3. Crown, Diamond Island; F. Mobarca, Mozambique; I.G.S. Dalhousie, Karachi; Lombardy (s), China; Cathay (s), Australia, &c.; Adria (s), Jeddah.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 17.—Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Nov. 24. Asia (s), Rangoon.—27. Deccan (s), Malta; Meinam (s), Calcutta.—28. Gannet (s), Calcutta.—29. Australia (s), Calcutta.—30. Merkara (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 21.—Navarino (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Cathay*, Dec. 1.—From Brindisi: The Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl de Grey, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Elmslie, Mrs. W. S. Brooke, Mr. Fitzwilliam, Capt. and Lady Clough Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and two infants, Mr. J. Bass, Mr. D. Barbour, Col. M'Nair, Dr. Windowe, Cols. Waddington, W. R. Chesney, and Thompson, Mrs. Barner, Mr. G. Aham, Mr. A. A. Lyall, Miss Burney, Sir W. de Souza, Major Gen. Sir M. A. Bdduloh. Capt. C. C. Barlow, Mr. H. S. Newman, Mr. Whittney, Mr. W. P. Dunlop, Miss A. and Mr. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Sierndale. From Venice: Mr. Browning, Rev. Father Lewis, Rev. Father Luoneventia, Mr. Simon, Capt. and Mrs. Durand, Mr. Boxwell, Col. Myln, Surg. and Mrs. Lecotas, Mr. H. Smidt, Mr. Reuttenberg, Mr. L. King, Surg. Major C. S. Kilkelly, Mr. H. F. Brown, Col. Davidson, Mr. E. J. S. Baker, Mr. W. K. Pomeroy, and Mr. W. C. Hughes. From Southampton: Miss A. Paupart, Mr. J. Smith, Col. C. Clarke, Mrs. Kaye, Mr. W. A. Watson, Rev. A. K. M'Duff, Mr. H. Cluterbuck, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. W. Clough and brother, Mrs. Bonner and infant, Dr. Sherrin, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. E. Sharpe, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. and Miss Collins, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. and two Misses Duerdin, Mr. F. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Comber and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and infant, Mrs. Hendersson, infant, and three children, Miss de and Miss R. de Renzv, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Cook, Mrs. A. Thornton, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mr. M'Causland, Mr. R. R. Ash, Surg. Major Goran, Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Whalley and child, Mrs. and Miss Merriman, Miss Bulkeley, Mrs. Pullan, Miss Rowland, and Mrs. Wheatley. From Suez: Mr. H. W. Vidal. From Aden: Surg. Gen. Moore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Assam*, Dec. 8.—For Calcutta: Miss Hume, Dr. Holman, Dr. Barry, Dr. Chipman, Mr. Watson, Syed Ameer Ali, Mrs. Pellew and child, Mr. Cowhar, and Mrs. Silkeid. For Madras: The Misses Adam, Lord and Lady Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. D. Best, Mrs. Coaker and child, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Miss Hamilton. For Hong Kong: Dep. Assist. Com. General Fincham and Mr. Vacher. For Yokohama: Mr. Sanjo. For Gibraltar: Major Hon. G. Napier, Mrs. Dixon, Major and Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. James M. Murray, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Henry, the Earl of Dunraven, Mr. J. Jones, and Mr. Milner. For Malta: Capt. Turner, Lieut. Jamieson, and Mr. R. R. Dyer. For Ceylon: Capt. Moissman. For Rangoon: Mrs. Hog.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khiva*, Dec. 8.—For Bombay: Lieut. Cookson, Mr. E. G. Dixon and child, Mrs. Mackenzie and child and sister, and Mrs. Rundell. For Suez: Mr. Dowling. For Port Said: Mr. Phillips. For Malta: Mrs. Yaldwin, Major Shoulbridge, Mr. A. A. Carr, Mr. Hailes, and Mr. Thompson.

FROM BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, Dec. 17.—For Hong Kong: Mr. G. Phillips and Mr. W. H. Gaskell. For Calcutta: Mr. Durnford. From Brindisi: Syed Ameer Ali. For Yokohama from Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt. For Madras: Mr. V. Simons. From Brindisi: Mrs. Adam and Capt. Wyllie. For Bombay: Mr. Webb and Hon. A. Wilson. From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Levy, Messrs. J. K. Spence, W. Parkes, G. Mann, J. Elmore, and Col. Purvis.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Karbela*, Dec. 13.—For Malta: Capt. and Mrs. Stark and Mr. E. Houghdon. For Colombo: Major General Lindsay, C.B., Mr. Charles Towgood and Mr. R. B. Tyler. For Tuticorin: Mr. J. A. Sharrock. For Madras: Mr. F. E. Culling Carr, Mr. Bridges Harvey, and Mrs. Nickalls. For Calcutta: Mr. E. Healey, Miss Green, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. W. Gammie, and nephew.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, Dec. 4.—For Venice: Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Mr. F. D. E. Giradon, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Constable, Col. C. T. Palin, S.C., Mr. John Metcalfe, Major J. E. D. Twemlow. For Malta: Lieut. H. C. Legh. For Aden: Mrs. Osborn, Conductor Webb, wife, two children, and two infants, Sub-Conductor H. Staff, wife, and infant, and Mr. Haywood. For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. W. V. La Touche, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson, Col. G. N. Money, Major R. M. Stewart, Mr. J. Phelps and two sons, Lieut. Col. Keen, Col. Yorke, Mrs. Milne, Mr. E. E. Spencer, Dr. M'Cartie, Col. Hennesy, Mr. J. R. Preece, Mr. W. E. Creaton, Dr. R. D. Murray, Dr. Andrew Duncan, Lieut. H. Pilkington, Mr. E. Cozens Smith, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. Protheroe, Capt. Lister, Major Barnett, and Mr. J. H. Mossop. For Southampton: Major Squire, Capt. Hankin, Col. Appleyard, C.B., Mrs. Appleyard, Mr. Appleyard, Mr. Dorwood, Lieut. H. Godfrey, Major J. B. Slater, Capt. and Mrs. Warne, one child, and two infants, Mr. James Charlton, Lieut. Ramsay, 92nd Highlanders, Lieut. Radford, 4th P.N.I., Major E. B. Burnaby, Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, 25th P.N.I., and Miss Dickson.

CASUALTIES.

The Brema, Captain Timpe, from Cardiff for Bangkok, laden with coals, arrived at Falmouth on Dec. 21, with loss of bulwarks and stanchions, and with other slight damage.

The City of Cambridge (British steamer), from Liverpool for Calcutta, arrived at Malta with propeller worked loose, and has gone into dock.

The Rochdale (s), of Scarborough, was proceeding down the river Tyne during a strong westerly gale, she ran into the iron barque Glenhantley, lying in No. 11 tier, opposite the Middle Dock Company, South Shields. The barque had some plates on her bow broken, and decks damaged. The steamer sustained no damage and proceeded on her voyage to Bombay.

The Zodiac (barque) has put into Batavia with damage to bulwarks; captain washed overboard and drowned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs. 97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	106½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	723½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	745xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	620xd.
Agra ..	500	113
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	400
National of India ..	12½	104
Oriental ..	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	2,975	800
Frere ..	150	22
Mazagon ..	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning ..	1,400	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,150
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1120
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	415
Bellary ..	1,000	530xd.
Barar Cotton Ginning ..	500	435
New Indian ..	350	145
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	65
Garwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	850
Chollera Ginning ..	300	220
East India ..	1,000	1,100
Fort ..	8,500	2,090
French ..	500	440
Sind ..	750	510
Mofussil ..	400	345
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,250
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1225
Sassoon ..	500	425
Volkart ..	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,500	1,475
Anglo-Indian ..	100	104
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	585 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,400
Rhowngur Mills ..	1,000	650
Bombay United ..	1,000	590
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	740
Central India S. W. and M ..	1,000	750
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	900
D. Spinning ..	2,000	650
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,100
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	800
Khandeish ..	1,000	1,040
Madras ..	1,250	1,550
Manchester Spinning ..	500	200
Mazagon Spinning ..	1,000	1,050
National Spinning ..	1,000	1,130
New Great Eastern ..	625	730
Oriental ..	1,250	350
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,000	810
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,060
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	860
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New 4½ Shares ..	130-14-5	140
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	72
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,000	275
Do. New 4½ Shares ..	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..	100	142 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	200	450
Teacher and Co. ..	500	730
Thacker and Co. ..	100	110

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs. 98 8 to 98 10
4½ of 1870 (1885) ..	102 0 to 102 4
4½ of 1871 (1881) ..	98 8 to 98 10
4½ of 1878-9 (1893) ..	107 10 to 107 12
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	107 10 to 107 12
Debentures of 1867 ..	101 8 to 101 10

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 105 8 to 106 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1877 (1892) ..	108 0 to 110 0
6 of 1878 (1893) ..	109 8 to 110 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	500	120 to 121
Acra Savings ..	100	125 to 126
Allahabad ..	100	172 to 173
Alliance of Simla ..	100	108 to 109
Bank of Bengal ..	500	742½ to 743
Do. of Upper India ..	100	125 to 126
Delhi and London ..	225	180 to 182
Himalaya ..	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to 101
National of India ..	12½	103 to 104
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	50 to 51
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills ..	500	170 to 171
Barnagore Jute ..	500	72 to 73
Bengal Coal ..	1,000	165 to 166
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	4 to 5

Balliaghatta Jute ..	100	20 to 21
Bengal Mills ..	1,000	1275 to 1280
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	265 to 266
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	61 to 62
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	86 to 87
Burrakur Coal ..	100	135 to 136
Calcutta Docking ..	700	170 to 171
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	6 to 7
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	118 to 119
Chitnore Hydraulic Press ..	100	103 to 105
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	31	10 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	500	1 to 2
East Indian Railway ..	500	1 to 2
Equitable Coal ..	250	220 to 221
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	43 to 44
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	245 to 246
Gouripore ..	100	89 to 90
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	165 to 166
Howrah Docking ..	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	88 to 89
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1410 to 1411
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping ..	100	58 to 59
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	110 to 111
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	405 to 406
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	3 to 4
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	100 to 101
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	3 to 4
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	500	1 to 2
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	102 to 103
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	96 to 97
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	78 to 79
Riverside ..	90	103 to 104
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	1 to 2
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	500	1 to 2
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	17 to 18
Strand Bank Press ..	100	110 to 111
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	113 to 114

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to 81
Amuckie ..	100	55 to 56
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	100 to 101
Assam ..	500	550 to 551
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	55 to 56
Do. contributory ..	80	23 to 24
Bishnuth (Assam) ..	200	2 to 3
Do. contributory ..	100	103 to 104
Borelli (Assam) ..	500	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	80 to 81
Burkhola (Cachar) ..	100	60 to 61
Central Cachar ..	200	75 to 76
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	300 to 301
Chota Nagpore ..	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah ..	100	par.
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to 61
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	50 to 51
Cutecherra (Cachar) ..	100	110 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	400 to 410
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	40 to 41
Dehra Doon ..	100	75 to 76
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	55 to 56
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar ..	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	25 to 26
Gietle (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	30 to 31
Grob (Assam) ..	500	250 to 251
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	45 to 46
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	40 to 41
Indian Terai ..	500	500 to 501
Jellalpor (Cachar) ..	250	200 to 201
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 25
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	90 to 91
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	50 to 51
Kangra Valley ..	100	par.
Kunchanpor (Cachar) ..	100	20 to 21
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	65 to 66
Do. contributory ..	200	45 to 46
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	1200 to 1201
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Loobah ..	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam ..	50	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	50	120 to 121
Majagram Cachar ..	100	25 to 30
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory ..	90	35 to 36
Moran (Assam) ..	80	30 pm.
Methola (Assam) ..	100	80 to 81
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to 71
Mungledye (Assam) ..	50	100 to 101
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to 101
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to 51
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 51
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	50	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to 101
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	64 to 65
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	65 to 70
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	40 to 41
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm.
Seemah ..	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	65 to 66
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	64 to 65
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	64 to 65
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	88 to 89
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	80 to 85
Teendarrea (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to 61
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	70	par.
Tukwar (Darjiling) ..	200	150 to 151
Upper Assam ..	50	30 to 31

MADRAS.—Dec. 1.

Four per cent ..	1½ to 1½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	7½ to 8 pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893) ..	7½ to 7½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	2 to 2½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	¾ to 1 dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	1 to 1½ pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	31 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY. 7½d.	CALCUTTA. 7 23-32d.	MADRAS. 7 11-16d.
Do. Tele. ..	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight ..	15 29-32d.	—	15 15-16d.
Do. 4 do. ..	15 9 25-32d.	15 7 13-16d.	15 7½d.
Do. 3 do. ..	15 7½d.	15 7½d.	15 7½d.
Cred. 6mo. sight ..	15 8 3-32d.	15 8 1-32d.	—
Do. 3 do. ..	15 7 31-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6mo sight ..	15 8½d.	15 8 1-32d.	15 8½d.
Do. 3 do. ..	15 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Dec. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	Price.
5	Do. October 10, 1880 ..	105½ to 105½
4	India Enforced Paper ..	81½ to 82
4½	Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893 ..	— to —
5	Do. do. 1895 ..	89½ to 89½
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	18 to 23pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..	18 to 23pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	102 to 102½
3½	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	103 to 105
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
6	Mauritius, 1882 ..	102 to 104
6½	Do. 1895-96 ..	117 to 120
4½	Do. ..	107 to 109
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99 to 101

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..	100	116 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100	104 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	133 to 135
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	147 to 149
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	23½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1½) ..	—	25 to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ ..	—	132 to 134
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	132 to 134
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	126 to 128
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	2 to 4pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..	100	110 to 112

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 10
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	102 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	101 to 104
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 13
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	10 to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	110 to 113
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sec., 1900 ..	—	106 to 108
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	106 to 108
Indo-European	25	25 to 26

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police, 24 mos., May 19, 1880.
Aller, F. W., Indian Marine, 12 months, May 23, '80.
Anderson, C. F., Centra Prov. Police, 12 mos., June 5, '80.
Anley, A., Assam Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mos., July 27, '79.
Baker, H. V., P.W.D. Punjab, 10 months, April 9, '80.
Bamber, H. W. J., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and General, 12 mos. Apl. 9, '80.
Barrett, E. C., Survey Department.
Bartlett, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 12 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Barwick, F. M., Indian Marine, 12 mos., July 30, '80.
Batten, G. H. M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust. gmo., Mr. 3, '80.
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 1, 1879.
Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 10, '80.
Bell, H., P.W.D. India, 16 mos., July 10, 1880.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Beynon, R. C., B. Rev. Survey, 24 mo., Feb. 17, 1870.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fincl. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 24 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 20 mos., July 13, '79.
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 30 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Bruce, R. I., Pol. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Buck, E. C., B.C. Agri. &c., N.W.P., 15 mo., May 18, '80.
Burne, K. G., Burma Com., 15 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Burnell, A. C., C.I.E., M. Cov. M. d. J., 24 mo., July 11, '80.
Burrows, L. R. (M. Cov.), M. Municipality, 16 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Burrongs, C. W., Madras Educational, 12 mo., July 8, '80.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dep., 19 mos., May 3, 1881.
Channing, F. C. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., Apl. 10, '80.
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mos., Sept. 9, '79.
Christie, A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Sept. 25, '80.
Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 18 mo., May 7, '80.
Cline, G. W., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '80.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 15 mos., Feb. 21, '80.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Cooke, T., L.L.D., Bombay Educ., 12 mos., Aug. 14, '80.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 12 months, May 22, '80.
Connell, C. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mo., July 24, 1880.
Cornwall, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., Mar. 27, '80.
Crowe, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), Jud. Dep., 23 mos., May 5, '80.
Coudrey, H., Bo. Mint, 18 mos., May 19, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., Apr. 1, 1880.
Crawley-Bovey, A. W. C. (Bo. Cov.), Sett., 16 mo., Feb. 28, '80.
Dashwood, F. A., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., Sept. 14, '80.
Davry, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 12 mo., June 19, 1880.
Dawson, H., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 months, Sept. 25, '80.
Dodd, A. F., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '80.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 24 mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 36 mo., March 23, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 21 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Durant, A. H., Transport Dept., 12 mos., April 23, 1880.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Elliott, J., Central Prov. Educ., 12 months, Oct. 1, '80.
Ellis, H. W., Ben. Marine, 15 mos., Feb. 19, '80.
Ellison, T. E. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 9 m., May 29, '80.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mo., April 21, '79.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Medical, 15 mos., June 19, 1880.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., 80, 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 24, '80.
Fitzgerald, J. R. (Bo. Cov.), Police Dep., 20 m., Apr. 10, '80.
Flockhart, A., Indian Marine, 20 mon. h., May 1, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 18 mos., April 4, 1880.
Foxton, W., Sind Judicial, 24 mos., July 31, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, 1879.
Fullerton, J. G., Madras Police, 18 mo., June 27, 1880.
Furnivall, J. C., State Railways, 22 mo., Sept. 12, '77.
Gael, J. D. (Ben. Cov.), 13 months, Aug. 13, '80.
Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rv. and Gen., Mr. 22, '80.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educ., 12 mo., June 27, 1880.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 21 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '80.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 22 m., June 5, '79.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. K. and G., 19 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Goddard, R., Ishapore Factory, 6 months, Oct. 10, '80.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 13 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon Lewis, Central Prov. Com., 15 mos., Oct. 1, '80.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., July 1, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., May 1, '80.
Gribble, J. D. B. (Mad. Cov.)
Gruen Lepel, C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), S. G. Pun., 4 m., Oct. 9, '80.
Guérin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 21 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos., April 1, '80.
Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12 mo., July 10, 1880.
Hamilton, R. C. A., N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., 15 dys, Mar. 1, '79.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Depart., 12 mos., Aug. 7, '80.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov. Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Heard, C. Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80.
Hearn, R. V., Bo. Legal, 12 mos., May 15, '80.
Henderson, E. P. (Bo. Cov.), Punjab Com., 17 mo., Apl. 7, '80.
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 23 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Holland, W. J., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 27, 1880.
Hope, T. C. C.S.I. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., April 14, '80.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 29, '80.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '77.
Howe, W. A. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 7 mos., April 8, '80.
Hill, A. D., Te. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, C. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., May 3, '79.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 24 mos., April 21, '79.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 4 m., Dec. 4, '79.
Ivins, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 13, '80.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.

Jervoy, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 21, '79.
Jevey, E., Survey Department, 12 mo., June 26, 1880.
Johnston, W. M., State Railways, 15 mo., June 5, 1880.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, T. B., Judicial, 33 mo., May 15, '78.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 3, '80.
Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 14 m., May 10, '80.
Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 1, '79.
Kellner, E. W., Financial Dept., 10 mos., May 9, '80.
Kirkham, T. B., B., Educational, 15 mos., May 6, '80.
Keyser, A. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Laing, J. H., Bombay Dock, 12 mos., Sept. 12, '80.
Lamborn, H. E., Indian Marine, 3 months, May 21, 1880.
Larmine, W. R. (Bo. Cov.), B. R. & G., 22 mo., May 7, '79.
Larmore, A. D., Bl. Gais, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 24 mo., Mar. 23, '79.
Leach, E. A., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., May 6, '80.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gen., 18 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leupolt, J. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 12 months, May 2, '80.
Loam, J. F.
Lloyd, H. J., Opium Dept., 12 mos., June 22, 1880.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 17 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Lloyd, J., State Railways, 12 months, Oct. 2, '80.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept. Bengal, 12 mos., April 11, '80.
Lucks ed., H., State Railways, 6 months, June 26, 1880.
Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Macleod, L. F., Punjab Irrigation, 12 months, June 8, '80.
Macleod, F., Burma Judicial, 12 mos., July 30, 1880.
Mac cane, C. F., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 14 mo., Jan. 6, '80.
McCrindle, J. W., Bengal Educational, 6 mo., June 23, 1880.
McLeod, G. E., Assam Comm. s., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Malby, T. J. (Mad. Cov.), April 22, '80.
Man, E. H., Andamans Com., 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Mangles, R. L., V.C. (Ben. Cov.), B.R.G. 17 mo., 'ep. 10, '73.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 24 mo., May 25, '79.
Mathews, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), 14 months, Oct. 2, '80.
Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Mearns, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Melkielejohn, D. O. (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Prvs., 19 mo., Apl. 1, '80.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 14 mos., April 3, 1880.
Mendham, C. E., Opium Dept., 10 mos., April 28, '80.
Mories, W., 6 mos.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 21 mo., Aug. 8, '79.
Monteath, A. M., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Post-office, 24 mos.
Moore, L. M., Cov. M. Rev. and Gen., 21 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Moore, F. S., V.W.P. Irrigation 18 mos., May 13, '80.
Moore, E. J., State Railways, 12 mos., July 10, 1880.
Moore, E., Burma Educational, 12 mos., July 30, 1880.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial 24 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Murray, F. C., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., April 9, 1880.
Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 24 mos., August, 1880.
Neale, W. E. (B-n Cov.) N.W.P. Sett., 18 m., May 1, '80.
Neill, L. (Ben. Cov.), Cen. Prov., 12 mos., April 10, '80.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., April 11, '80.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Nicholls, G. J., Ben. Cov., Cen. Prov. Com., 6 m., Oct. 9, '70.
Noble, G. J., C.P. Police, 18 mos., March 31, '80.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Feb. 7, '80.
Norman, M. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 8 mos., July 16, 1880.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Co.), Punjab Judl., 13 m., Mr. 27, '80.
O'Kinealy, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 6 mos., Oct. 11, '80.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. C.), B.R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Parker, Lieut. G. C. (Bo. Marine).
Parker, W. H., P.W.D., India, 12 mos., May 29, 1880.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15 1/2 mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Partridge, Dr. T. D. O. (Ben. Med.), 24 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 15 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peet, A. W., Madras Forests, 24 mos., April 21, '80.
Pierce, E., Telegraph Department, 12 m. nths, May 7, '80.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Philipps, W. H., India Telegraph, 24 mos., Feb. 25, 1879.
Pilcher, R. H. (Hn. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Porteous, W. (R.C.), Bo. R. and G., 21 m., 20 d., April 7, '79.
Pritchard C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 24 mo., May 26, '79.
Propert, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 15 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Quinton, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Jhansi Com., 9 m. 3, Aug. 4, '80.
Reid, H. J. G., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Rind, L. A. W., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., July 18, 1880.
Rennie, W. C., P.W.D., Bombay, 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Keynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., April 10, 1880.
Rice, R. (Mad. Cov.), 18 months.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 32 1/2 mo., March 25, 1878.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robinson, A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rv. and Gen., Mr. 20, '80.
Roberts, S. C., Bengal Irrigation, 12 m. s., July 8, '80.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 m. s., April 7, '79.
Rowe, F. J., Educ. Dept., Bengal, 17 mos., Aug. 23, '80.
Russell, A. S., P.W.D., Madras P.W.D., 15 mos.
Savi, W. B., Assam Police, 12 months, June 6, '80.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Ca cutta, 20 mos., Apl. 9, '80.
Seah, F., State Railways, 12 mos., June 4, 1880.
Sewell, E. J. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos., Nov. 9, '80.
Seymour, L. W., Sind Settlement, 12 months, May 7, 1880.
Single, J. G., P.W.D., Bo., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '79.
Simpson, M., Tele. Dept., 9 mo. 6 days, July 10, 1880.
Skirne, F. H. B. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 36 mo., April 3, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
Smith, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos., Av il 9, 1880.
Smythe, G. C., N. W. P. Police, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 14 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Somerville, T. C. W., Sind Political, 15 mos., Aug. 16, '80.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from June 7, '79.
Spedding, J. R. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 18 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Sping, F. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 24 mos., April 9, 1880.
Stenhouse, W., P.W.D., Bu ma 12 mos., May 10, '80.
Stoddard, A., Myor P.W.D., 24 m. s., July 13, '80.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 24 m., Mar. 26, '70.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 30 mos., Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Stuart, A. J. (Mad. Cov.), Jud. Dep., 12 mos., Aug. 25, '80.
Symonds, W. P. Bo. Cov., Bo. K. & G., 15 mo., June 29, 1880.
Thomas, T. E., Madras Police, 19 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 14 mos., April 17, 1880.
Thomas, W. P., Cent. Prov., Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 10, 1880.

Thomson, J. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 21, '80.
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 18 mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thornston, T. H. C. S. I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24 m., Nov. 1, '79.
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 24 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Tucker, H. St. G., Bl. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 mos., April 23, '79.
Turner, G. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 18 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tynjall, A. H., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '79.
Vincent, C., 6 months.
Waddington, G. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., Nov. 18, '80.
Ward, A. R., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., May 15, '80.
Ward, W. E. (Bengal Cov.), Assam, 12 mo.
Ward, W., Punjab Police, 18 mos., July 17, 1880.
Warden, W., Bengal Customs, 12 mo., June 6, 1880.
Watts, C. W. P. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 15 mos., Apl. 17, '80.
Waterfield, W. (Ben. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '80.
Webb, W., Bombay Educational, 7 1/2 mos., July 14, 1880.
Weidemann, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Bur. Com., 18 m., Oct. 15, '80.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov. M. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 11, '80.
Weld, M. R. (Mad. Cov.) M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., Nov. 20, '79.
Wells, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 18 mos., March 31, 1880.
Wells, J. R., Pilot Service, 24 mos., August 5, 1880.
White, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ajmere, 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
White, J., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Winter, H. E. (Bom. Cov.), 12 months, Oct. 25, '80.
Williams, G. M., M. Cov. M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 11, '79.
Williams, H. C. (B. C.), Assam Com., 18 m., May 7, '80.
Willmot, Dr. R., State Railways, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April, '80.
Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 12 mo., June 5, 1880.
Woodward, H. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
Woodward, W. (Bo. Cov.), 14 mos., April 17, 1880.
Wordsworth, W. Bo. Educational, 12 mos., May 1, 1880.
Wyatt, J. C., P.W.D. Military Works, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPELAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W. (Ben.), 24 months, Nov. 6, '80.
Atlay, Rev. B. T. (Ben.), 15 months, Nov. 28, '80.
Ayerst, Rev. W. (Ben.), 24 months.
Bell, Rev. W. C. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (R. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 27, '78.
Bromhead, Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.
English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Ben.), 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.
Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos., April 1, '80.
Horsburgh, Rev. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14 m., Sept. 19, '79.
Jones, R. W. (B. Estab.), 20 months, April 10, 1880.
Lamert, Rev. M. (Ben.), 24 months.
Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.), 24 mos., Feb. 11, 1878.
Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Mitchell, Rev. A. L. (Ben.), 18 months.
Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Penry, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 12 mo., June 11, 1880.
Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R. (B. E.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.
Ramsey, Rev. A.
Scobell, Rev. J. F. (Bl.).
Spear, Rev. J. (Ben.), 15 months 20 days.
Spencer, Rev. W. (Ben.).
Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 10, '79.
Walford, Rev. C. (Bo.), 20 mos., April 1, 1880.
Walker, Rev. J. M. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
Young, Rev. J. W. (Ben. Est.), 8 mos.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2 y. 10 m., from April 11, '78, B.
Adamson, Major D., S.C., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '80, B.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '79, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Anderson, Col. G. S., Inf., 1 yr. 84 d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Maj. C. O. W., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Capt. J. A., R.E., 1 y. 165 d., fm. May 15, '80, B.
Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. H., S.C., 1 year, fm. May 20, '80, M.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 24, '70, M.
Babington, Major C. W., Inf., 18 m., from Dec. 14, 1879, B.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 m., from April 9, '80, Bo.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 18 m., from April 17, '80, Bo.
Banerman, Major A. J., S.C., 5 mo., fm. Sept. 4, '80, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Barker, Surg. F. C., 2 years, from May 25, 1880, Bo.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 16 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barnett, Major J. H. M., S.C., M.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. Gn. C. A., C.B., S.C., 1 y. 57 d., fm. Jan. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bates, Col. C. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1880, M.
Bateman, Surg. Major D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from May 31, '79, M.
Bean, Col. J. W. T., 1 year, from Jan. 10, '80, B.
Beitson, Surg. C. H., 1 1/2 years, from May 8, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2 y., fm. Apl. 28, '79, M.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., 3 m., fm. Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. J. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 1, '79, M.
Beile, Surg. Maj. P. F., M.D., 1 yr., from April 24, '80, B.
Beville, Col. H. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Bo.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birney, Major J. R. E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '79, M.
Blair, Lt. Col. H. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Blenkinsop, Major E. G., S.C., M.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 5, 1879, B.
Boddam, Lieut. Col. W. W., S.C., 8 mo., from May 14, '80, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March 7, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., 2 yr., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 2 y., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Boswell, Lieut. Col. J. J., S.C., B.
Boustead, Surg. Maj. K. F., 5 1/2 mos., from Aug. 1, '80, Bo.

- Boyd, Surg. H., 2 years, from May 29, '80, B.
Boyle, Major R.E., S.C., 18 mos., from June 19, '80, B.
Branson, Major C.E.D., Inf., 1 year, from June 5, '80, B.
Broadfoot, Capt. W.R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Broome, Major A.P., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W.A., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Brown, Lieut. L.J., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Brown, Capt. W.H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 25, '79, B.
Brown, Lieut. Col. J.C.S.I., R.E., 2 yrs., from July 4, '79, B.
Brown, Lieut. A.G.F., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 8, 1873, B.
Brown, Col. G.A., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C.L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 21, '80, B.
Brown, Major F.D.M., V.C.S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 7, '80, B.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 18 mos., from May 20, '80, B.
Bruce, Major E.A., S.C., 18 months, from July 10, '80, M.
Bruce, Capt. E., S.C., B.
Bunbury, Major W.R., 14 yrs., from April 24, 1880, B.
Burge, Col. R.S., S.C., M.
Burne, Col. H.K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W.H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H.K., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Busteed, Surg. Major W.J., M.D., 2 yrs., from July 11, '79, M.
Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex., R.E., 1 yr., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Call, Capt. C.F., R.E., B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A.D., 24 yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H.L., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 27, 1880, B.
Campbell, Major C.W., Cav., B.
Campbell, Capt. J.R., S.C., 18 mos., from May 22, '80, B.
Campbell, Lieut. J.C.L., R.E., B.
Campbell, Maj. C.S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 16, '80, M.
Candy, Major G.H., R.A., B.
Carnegie, Maj. D.C.S.L., Cav., 30 1/2 mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carruthers, Capt. J.T., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 29, '80, B.
Carter, Major T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H.V., M.D., 18 mos., from Apr. 1, '80, B.
Case, Major C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Cates, Surg. Major W.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Cautley, Major C.G., Cav., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C.T., S.C.I., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 11, '80, B.
Chamier, Lt. Col. F.E.A., S.C., 18 mos., from May 1, '80, B.
Channer, Capt. B., S.C., 10 mos., from Aug. 28, '80, B.
Chapman, Lieut. Col. E.F., R.A., B.
Chapman, Lieut. R.H., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '80, B.
Chapman, Major R.T., Inf., 1 yr., from June 12, 1880, M.
Chesney, Lieut. D., S.C., B.
Chippindall, Lieut. W.H., R.E., B.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W.R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Churchill, Capt. G.F., S.C., 1 yr., 243d. from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clare, Capt. A.B., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '80, B.
Clarke, Capt. H.W., R.E., 1 yr., 182d., from Apr. 26, '80, B.
Clark, Lieut. Col. E.G., 1 yr., 159 d., from April 5, '80, B.
Cloete, Lieut. Col. J.G., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 28, '80, B.
Colledge, Major J., S.C., B.
Colvill, Surg. Maj. W.H., 2 yrs., from June 16, 1880, B.
Comyn, Major F.F., Inf., 12 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Constant, Surg. Major F.G., 1 yr., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Cooke, Capt. E.S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 29, '79, B.
Cooper, Surg. Major C.M.D., 16 mo., from June 12, '80, M.
Corbyn, Major E.C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A.J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mos., from July 2, '80, B.
Costello, Surg. Major C.P., 2 yrs., from Sept. 12, '80, B.
Cowie, Surg. Major A.J., 2 years, from Feb. 1, '79, B.
Cowie, Maj. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H.W.H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.
Creak, Major H.C., Cav., 14 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Crookshank, Maj. A.C.W., S.C., 18 m., f. Sept. 1, '80, B.
Cubitt, Lt. Col. W.G., V.C.S.C., 1 yr., from July 31, '80, B.
Cullimore, Surg. D.H., 35 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cumming, Major W.G., R.E., 1 yr., 180d., from April 14, '80, M.
Cummins, Capt. J.T., S.C., M.
Cunningham, Capt. C.R.E., 2 yrs., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G.V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Col. A.A.C.B., S.C., 1 yr., 182d., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Daniell, Major H.S., Cav., 15 mos., from May 15, '80, B.
Davidson, Surg. D.C., 17 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, B.
Davidson, Col. E.R.E., 15 mos., from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A.A., S.C., 20 m., f. Mar. 26, '80, M.
Davis, Surg. G.M.B., 2 years, from April 11, '80, B.
Davis, Major A.T., Inf., 2 years, from April 9, 1880, B.
Dawson, Col. F.S.C., 2 years, from June 19, 1880, M.
Dawson, Surg. L.R., 1 yr., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G.W., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 27, '80, B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Major F.W.A., B.
Donnelly, Surg. Major J.M.N., 2 yrs., from June 19, '80, M.
Drever, Col. W.S., S.C.I., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 25, '80, M.
Dunsterville, Col. C.D.A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 29, '80, B.
Durand, Lt. Col. A., S.C., 18 mo., from June 19, 1880, B.
Durand, Major C.J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, B.
Eastall, Capt. C.E.L., Inf., M.
Ebdon, Capt. F.I., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 23, '80, B.
Edmonds, Maj. G., Unatt. List, 1 yr., from May 2, '80, B.
Eliot, Capt. G.L., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Eliot, Col. C.S.C., 2 yrs., from April 12, '79, M.
Eliot, Capt. W.V., S.C., B.
Elton, Major H.S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C.H., S.C., 23 mos., from April 21, '79, B.
Faber, Maj. H.R., R.E., 2 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fasken, Lieut. E.J.N., S.C., 18 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 3 years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fitz-Hugh, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., B.
Fitzpatrick, Surg. Major J.F., M.D., M.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J.D., M.D., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Foss, Lieut. K.M., S.C., 1 yr., from March 7, '80, M.
Fraser, Capt. E.A., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. Col. I.L., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Fraser, Major A.T., R.E., 18 m., from Sept. 8, '79, M.
Fry, Surg. Maj. W., 2 yrs., from July 20, '80, M.
Fulton, Maj. G.H., S.C., 20 m., from May 1, '80, B.
Garden, Surg. Maj. A.M., 3 1/2 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Gardiner, Lieut. R.K.E., 1 yr., 182d., from May 30, '80, B.
Gartside, Lieut. R.F., S.C., 1 yr., from July 17, '80, B.
Gaselee, Capt. A., S.C., B.
Georges, Lt. H.W.E., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 30, '80, M.
Gerrard, Lieut. H.D., S.C., B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R.A., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Gillford, Col. C.L.R., S.C., 1 year, f. March 27, '80, B.
Goozefellow, Col. W.C.B., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 17, '79, B.
Gordon-Cumming, Maj. F.H.T., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 28, '80, B.
Gowan, Capt. W.E., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W.L., R.E., B.
Greenstreet, Capt. W.L., R.E., B.
Grylls, Major G.R., 1 yr., from March 25, '80, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C.E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Haller, Capt. W.H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 30, '80, M.
Hjlm, Surg. J.N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hammond, Capt. A.G., S.C., B.
Handcock, Major A.G., S.C., B.
Harris, Lt. Col. H.W., S.C., 32 mos., from March 23, '78, B.
Harris, Col. J.T., S.C., 22 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W.H., 14 yrs., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H.T., S.C., 14 yrs., from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Harrison, Col. T.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 27, '80, B.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J.O., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A.G., Inf., 20 mo., from April 21, '79, B.
Harvey, Surg. Major C.A., 14 mos., from April 23, '80, M.
Hawke, Col. T.S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hawthorn, Lt. Col. G.S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '80, B.
Heath, Lieut. H.R., S.C., 18 mo., from May 1, '80, B.
Heathcote, Lt. Col. M.H., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 2, '80, B.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. F.J., Inf., 2 yrs., f. April 30, '79, B.
Hewitson, Lieut. Col. G.S.B., S.C., 2 yrs., f. April 30, '80, M.
Hewitt, Lieut. W.S., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 28, '80, B.
Hill, Col. J.T., S.C., B.
Hill, Surg. H.W., 2 yrs., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., B.
Hills, Major G.S., S.C., 1 yr., 182d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hildebrand, Col. F., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J.W., S.C., 3 yrs., from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J.R., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 10, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 26 mo., from May 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Lieut. H.C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, B.
Hogg, Col. G.F., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 10, '80, B.
Hogg, Maj. G.C., Cav., 18 mos., from Oct. 16, '80, B.
Home, Lt. Col. R., R.E., 20 m., from March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F.J., R.E., 15 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G.S., Cav., 2 yrs., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hope, Major H.R., Cav., M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1880, B.
Horsley, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 4, '80, M.
Houghton, Col. W.R., S.C., 18 mo., from May 29, '79, B.
Houghton, Major R., 23 m., from April 14, '80, M.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 10, 1879, B.
Howes, Lieut. Col. F.A., R.E., M.
Hughes, Brig. Gen. R.J., 6 mos., from Sept. 25, '80, B.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J.N., R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Ives, Major E.R., Inf., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Jackson, Major G.D.A., Cav., 18 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G.W., 14 1/2 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Jameson, Major L.F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jeffries, Lt. Col. W.R.E., 2 yrs., from March 1, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S.W., S.C., 1 yr., from March 14, 1880, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major J.W., B.
Johnstone, Col. G.N., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Kennedy, Major R.G., S.C., B.
Kensington, Lieut. C.H.M., R.E., B.
Knox, Lieut. F.R.B., S.C., 18 mo., from May 1, 1880, B.
Laird, Surg. J.A., 6 mos., from Sept. 18, '80, M.
Lambert, Col. W.R., S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, B.
Laugharne, Lieut. M.R.E., 2 yrs., from April 16, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D.W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Lester, Col. W.C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 30, '80, B.
Lewis, Capt. T.L., S.C., B.
Lindsay, Major A.F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Little, Col. A.B., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, '80, B.
Lloyd, Surg. J.M.D., 18 mo., from April 24, 1880, B.
Lockyer, Major N., 2 years, from Feb. 24, 1879, B.
Luard, Major C.H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lucas, Lieut. C.C., S.C., B.
Lucas, Lieut. H.C.E., S.C., 18 m., from Nov. 24, '79, B.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P.S., K.C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., f. Dec. 8, '79, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R.T., 2 yrs., from July 1, '79, B.
Macdonald, Col. J.A.M., 1 yr., from May 25, '80, B.
Macdougall, Maj. J.W., S.C., 15 mos., from July 24, '80, M.
Macintyre, Lt. Col. D., V.C.S.C., 1 yr., 182d., from June 27, '79, B.
Mackertich, Surg. S., 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Major F.J.N., S.C., 21 m., f. March 3, '80, B.
Mackenzie, Surg. G.P., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, 1880, B.
Macleod, Lt. Col. C.D., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 14, '79, B.
Macpherson, Maj. G.H.T., C.B., V.C., S.C., 6m., f. Oct. 10, '80, B.
Mallins, Surg. H., 1 year 182 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Mallins, Surg. C., 1 year, f. July 21, '80, M.
McAllum, Surg. Maj. D.C., M.D., 2 yrs., from May 3, '80, M.
McDonnell, Surg. J.O.M., 19 mo., from Aug. 11, 1879, B.
McDwall, Surg. Maj. C.J.F.S., 14 yrs., from Sept. 5, '79, B.
McInroy, Maj. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 12, '80, M.
McLeod, Lieut. R.W., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
McNair, Col. E.J., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
McNair, Capt. A.L., S.C., 18 mos., from May 19, '80, B.
Mander, Major A.T., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Marrett, Lieut. H.R., S.C., 1 year, from April 17, '80, B.
Mathias, Lieut. Col. H.V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 16, '79, B.
Maunsell, Maj. Gen. F.R., C.B., R.E., from May 22, '80, B.
Mayhew, Capt. A.H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 3, '79, B.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H.C., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, M.
Mignon, Col. F.P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '79, B.
Miller, Col. H.N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, B.
Mitford, Major R.C.W., S.C., B.
Mockley, Major E., Inf., 2 yrs., from May 1, 1879, B.
Moloney, Surg. T.M.D., 1 year, from Sept. 22, '80, B.
Moncrieff, Major C.C.S.I., R.E., 20mo., f. Aug. 22, '79, B.
Money, Maj. R.E.K., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 24, '80, B.
Mookerjee, Surg. Maj. P.N., 2 yrs., from May 22, '80, M.
Morant, Major J.L., R.E., M.
Morgan, Col. W.D., S.C., 1 yr., 205d., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Moriarty, Major M.P., S.C., B.
Morris, Capt. R.F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Morris, Lieut. Col. W.G., 1 year, from March 27, '80, M.
Morton, Col. B.W.D., S.C., 1 yr., from May 26, '79, B.
Murray, Surg. Major J.M.D., 13 mo., from June 30, '80, M.
Neave, Capt. E.S., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G.R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Nicholls, Capt. R.C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '80, B.
North, Maj. W.R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
Nicholson, Maj. M.H., 18 months, from Oct. 30, '80, B.
Nimmo, Lt. Col. T.R., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Norton, Col. E.N., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
Ogg, Surg. Major G.S.W., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major C.F., 2 yrs., from March 6, '79, B.
Ogilvie, C.I.J.S.C., 6 mos., from Aug. 7, '80, B.
O'Kearney, Surg. Maj. F.R., 1 yr., from July 17, '80, B.
Olivier, Lieut. H.D., R.E., B.
Orpen, Lieut. R.T., R.E., B.
Owen, Major A.G., S.C., 14 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Ozzard, Lieut. H.H., S.C., B.
Palme, Surg. Major W.J., 2 years, from April 5, 1879, B.
Peile, Col. F.W., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C.B.F., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Phipps, Maj. P., R.E., 2 yrs., from Feb. 2, 1879, B.
Pitchall, Surg. Major J.M.D., 18 mo., from May 10, '80, B.
Pitcher, Major D.G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 17, '80, B.
Pollock, Lieut. C.E., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Pond, Col. A., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, 1879, B.
Porteous, Capt. J.E., S.C., 13 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, M.
Porter, Lieut. C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 2, '79, B.
Powis, Capt. F.T., Inf., 2 yrs., 6 mos., from Oct. 2, '78, M.
Powllett, Major F.W., S.C., B.
Prendergast, Lt. Col. G.A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Price, Capt. T., S.C., 3 years, from July 3, '78, M.
Price, Col. R.H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Pulley, Lieut. C., S.C., B.
Raikes, Lieut. F.D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '79, B.
Ratton, Sgt. Maj. J.J., M.D., 17.8m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Reilly, Lieut. E.G., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 21, '79, B.
Reilly, Lieut. B.L.P., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 30, '80, B.
Reid, Surg. J.M.D., 18 mo., from June 14, 1880, B.
Remington, Capt. F.A., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 17, '79, B.
Richardson, Lt. W.St.J., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 25, '80, B.
Richmond, Major J.A., S.C., 18m., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ridgeway, Capt. R.K., V.C.S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 17, '80, B.
Rimington, Lieut. Col. S., S.C., B.
Ringer, Surg. Major T., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '79, B.
Robb, Surg. J., 2 yrs., from April 5, '79, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C.J., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 2, '80, B.
Roberts, Col. G.R., S.C., 2 years, from May 19, '79, B.
Roberts, Major A.W., Cav., 2 yrs., from May 12, '78, B.
Robinson, Maj. W. Mac.D., S.C., M.
Robinson, Surg. E.L., 2 yrs., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Rogers, Col. H.T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '80, M.
Rogers, Capt. M.W., R.E., B.
Ross, Col. Sir C.G., K.C.B., S.C., 6 m., f. May 25, '80, B.
Ross, Surg. Maj. C.G.H., 1 yr., from March 27, '80, B.
Ross, Lieut. Col. H.W., 18 m., from April 3, '80, B.
Ross, Capt. J.C., R.E., 1 yr., 115 d., from April 24, '80, B.
Rowband, Lieut. Col. H., Inf., B.
Rowcroft, Lieut. Col. G.C., S.C., from July 3, '80, B.
Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, M.
Russell, Surg. E.G., 18 mos., from April 25, 1880, B.
Rutledge, Surg. E.B., 18 mos., from June 12, '80, B.
Ryall, Col. B.W., S.C., B.
Ryves, Capt. C.M., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 1, 1880, B.
Sanderson, Surg. Maj. A.M.D., 20 mo., from Apr. 1, '80, M.
Sartorius, Lieut. Col. R.W., C.M.G., V.C., Inf., B.
Saunders, Lieut. Col. J.B., Cav., B.
Saunders, Maj. H.C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
Scott, Col. T.L., S.C., 26 mos., from May 1, '80, M.
Scully, Surg. John, 2 yrs., from July 17, '80, B.
Selous, Surg. Major E., 1 yr., 119 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Seton, Major A.R., R.E., B.
Sharp, Major W.G., S.C., M.
Shaw, Col. W.B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
Sibley, Col. T.H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '79, B.
Skardon, Surg. Major T.G., 1 year, from April 18, '80, B.
Smalley, Major F., Inf., 20 mo., from May 6, 1880, M.
Smalley, Major H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
Smith, Lt. Col. M.G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 15, '79, B.
Smith, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
Smith, Dep. Surg. Gen. A.M.D., 6 mos., from Oct. 6, '80, B.
Smith, Col. H.C., S.C., 20 m., from April 24, '80, B.
Smith, Major C.J., R.E., 18 m., from April 24, '80, M.
Smyth, Capt. E.W., Inf., 2 years, from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Smyth, Major R.G., R.E., 1 yr., from April 1, '80, B.
Spence, Lieut. M.R., S.C., 19 mo., from June 17, 1879, B.
Spence, Surg. Major J.A.W., 14 mo., from Nov. 17, '79, M.
Spens, Lieut. Col. A.T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 19, '79, B.
Stace, Capt. E.V., S.C., 15 months, from Aug. 13, '80, B.
Stack, Lieut. Col. C.E., Cav., 2 yrs., from April 28, '79, B.
Stansfeld, Lt. Col. H.H., Inf., 1 yr., 20 d., f. Mar. 13, '80, B.
Steel, Major J.N., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
Stevens, Capt. M.W., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 23, '80, B.
Stewart, Maj. A.F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 10, 1879, B.
Stewart, Lieut. Col. G., S.C., B.
Stoddart, Lt. Col. W.S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, 1879, M.
Street, Major C.W., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 1, '79, M.
Sutherland, Surg. Major P.W., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
Tandy, Surg. Major E.O., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '80, B.
Taylor, Capt. R.F., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 18, '79, M.
Taylor, Col. H.A., S.C., 2 years, from March 1, 1880, B.
Teed, Capt. T., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 23, '80, B.
Ternan, Lieut. A.G.B., S.C., 15 mo., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Thackeray, Maj. E.T., V.C., R.E., 18 m., f. Mar. 23, '80, B.
Thomas, Capt. F., Inf., 2 years, from Nov. 20, 1879, B.
Thomas, Major G., S.C., 15 months, from Dec. 16, '79, M.
Thompson, Capt. W.O., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 6, '79, B.
Thompson, Lieut. Col. W., Cav., M.
Thorold, Surg. Maj. H.O., 18 m., from April 3, '80, B.
Thurhill, Major H.R., R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 17, '79, B.
Tierney, Col. E., R.A., B.
Tinning, Major J.J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Sept. 4, '80, B.
Tobin, Lieut. F.J., S.C. (Prob.), B.
Toker, Major A.C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 6, 1880, B.
Trevor, Lieut. Col. S.T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Feb. 22, '79, B.
Trevelyan, Maj. W.R., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 28, 1880, B.
Trotter, Lieut. R.F., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Turton, Col. J.P., S.C., 14 mos., from Jan. 14, '80, B.
Uwinn, Maj. W.H., S.C., 2 years, from March 17, 1879, B.
Upperton, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., B.
Van Someren, Capt. G.J., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 13, '79, M.
Vertue, Major W., S.C., 2 years, from March 14, 1879, M.
Vizard, Col. W.J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Wahab, Col. C.W., S.C., 20 m., from April 24, '80, B.
Walker, Lieut. Col. R.J., S.C., 1 yr., from May 29, '80, B.
Wall, Surg. A.J., 26 mo., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
Wall, Surg. R.M., 3 yrs., from March 4, 1878, B.
Walter, Lieut. G.E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Walsh, Lt. Col. T.P.B., S.C., 18 m., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Wapshare, Lieut. A.S.C., 18 m., from May 6, '80, B.
Warburton, Capt. R.J., S.C., 1 yr., 182 d., from May 8, '80, B.
Waterhouse, Major J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 13, '79, B.
Watson, Capt. J.R., S.C., B.
Way, Maj. G.A., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 2, '80, B.
Wemyss, Col. H.M., S.C., B.
White, Surg. Major J.B., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Williams, Lieut. Col. S.H., S.C., 2 yrs., f. Aug. 28, '80, M.
Williams, Surg. B.H., 1 year, from Sept. 18, '80, M.
Willoughby-Osborne, Lt. Col. J.H., Inf., 27 f. Feb. 22, '80, B.
Wilkins, Lt. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., 27 f. Jan. 1, '80, B.
Wilkinson, Capt. A.F., Inf., 2 yr., 7 mo., from Oct. 3, '78, M.
Wilson, Maj. R., Inf., 24 yrs., from Feb. 10, '79, M.
Wilson, Maj. W.H., S.C., 1 months, from Oct. 2, '80, B.
Winson, Lieut. Col. W.S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Woodhouse, Capt. H.O., S.C., 1 yr., f. Sept. 30, '80, B.
Woodborne, Maj. R.G., R.E., 1 yr., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
Wright, Capt. J.T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Sept. 1, 1879, B.
Wynch, Lieut. E.L., S.C., 20 mos., from June 22, '80, M.
Young, Major C.J., R.E., B.
Young, Lieut. Col. D.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 24, '79, B.
Young, Lieut. K.A., S.C., 18 mo., from Sept. 14, '80, B.

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T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.
India-office, 10th December, 1880.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 11; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 9; Calcutta, Dec. 8.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Nov. 30 state that in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal general prospects are good. In Madras there was a considerable rainfall, and standing crops are thriving. In the Bombay Presidency there was rain in the Deccan and a slight fall in Sind. In Bengal, where there was no rain, harvest operations continue with, in some cases, more than an average yield. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh also no rain fell during the week; rabi sowings are being pushed on, and the prospects of the crop are now improved. In the Punjab agricultural prospects are not reported to be unfavourable; but rain is generally required for spring sowings. Slight rain again fell in most districts of the Central Provinces; the kharif outturn has been good on the whole, but jowari and cotton have been slightly injured in places by recent rain. In Burma reaping has commenced; the outturn will be affected by the deficient rainfall in the latter months, but to what extent is not yet known. In Assam and in the other provinces and in almost all native States, prospects remain good; but in Mysor, Hyderabad, and Marwar the recent heavy rain has done some damage; whilst there have been complaints of drought from some parts of Northern Bundelkhand. Prospects throughout the Empire are, on the whole, good; and the grounds for anxiety which was at one time felt in regard to parts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh have for the present been removed.

THE general health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: Fever continues, but is abating in Guzerat. Bengal: Fever still very prevalent in many places, and deaths reported very numerous in Nuddea and in Sudder Division of Jessore. Cholera in Cuttack, Pooree, and Maldah, and some cases reported from Bhuddrach and Deoghur. Small-pox in Pooree and Chumparun, and at Jhalda, in Manbhoom. North West Provinces and Oudh: General health, with the exception of slight fever in Bareilly and Agra, and some cholera in Fyzabad, is good. Central Provinces: Good. British Burma: Cholera in parts of Pegu, but few fatal cases; a little small-pox; otherwise public health good. Assam: General health fair; fever about Ganhati. Mysor and Coorg: Health good.

THE situation in Cabul is described by the *Times* correspondent as critical. We quote his words:—

"The latest Cabul news would seem to indicate that the Ameer is still far from feeling his position assured. He continues to push on the enlistment of soldiers and the manufacture of arms, and has imprisoned the Mir Butcha chief, whose name was a year ago so familiar as one of the leaders of the Yakub faction. Sirdar Yassuf Khan, formerly the Governor of Cabul, was also arrested, and Sirdar Shere Mahomed Khan has been banished to Turkestan for disrespectful conduct in a durbar. The Ameer is said, moreover, to have been unsuccessful in an attempt to collect the arrears of revenue for the last two years and to be somewhat unpopular with the people. Asmutullah Khan, the Ghilzai chief, is still in apparent favour; but, as the Ghilzais are known to lean towards Yakub, it is impossible to place much faith in the continuance of their friendly relations with Abdul Rahman. The situation, in a word, is most critical, and it will not be surprising if within the next few months the Ameer is obliged to fight for the throne on which we placed him. The Kuram Valley has been quiet since the withdrawal of the British troops, and the Turi tribes are still in undisturbed possession. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to hold their own without our help during the period of anarchy which many Indian politicians believe to be about to commence in Northern Afghanistan."

THE telegraphic news from Kandahar is as follows:—

"Travellers from Herat report that Khan Agha Jamshadi was, on his arrival in Herat, imprisoned and shortly afterwards put to death. Ayub has found out that the stoppage of trade has done himself more harm than us; and Hasim Khan, Governor of Farah, has been personally escorting caravans on their way to Kandahar through a tract of country infested by robbers. Colonel St. John has now completed arrangements for the administration of the provinces. Sirdar Gul Mahomed Khan, grandson of Kohendil Khan, an independent ruler of Kandahar in Dost Mahomed's time, has charge of the Trans-Helmand District, where he is well known and respected. Sherirdi Khan, the Wali's nephew, is appointed Governor of Tirin, in the north; Mahomed Hasam Khan, his brother, is managing the country between Kandahar and the Helmand; and Mahomed Khan, the Wali's brother, that to the east of the city between it and the independent Kahar and Ghalai country. Each is allowed a small number of mounted and infantry levies to keep order in the districts, to levy the revenue, and to protect the caravans from robbers. This last is very necessary, as the country round Kandahar has been well-nigh drained of supplies by our army and Ayub's, and both troops and citizens are mainly dependent on the corn brought from a distance. General Hume held a general parade on the 22nd inst. of all the troops in the garrison, and at the close congratulated the commanding officers on the efficiency evinced by the steadiness and the accuracy with which all the movements were carried out on this the first occasion on which the troops had been brought together. Some raiding has been going on in Persian Seistan from the Afghan border. Sirdar Shere Ali Khan has reached India. He goes temporarily, at his own desire, to Karachi. He will be treated by the British Government with all due honour and liberality. The latest news from Herat indicates that the coalition formed against Ayub Khan has dissolved, but he is said to be very weak there."

THE troubles in Gilgit seem to have now quite subsided. Major Biddulph, with a small escort, has visited the Sher Kila Fort, lately besieged by the Yassinis, and proceeded towards the Yassin frontier with a view of collecting information about the occupation of that country by the Chitral chief. On his return to Gilgit he reported that he had found everything quiet and that the Kashmir troops were arriving.

THE correspondent of the *Times* has telegraphed that the report of the Viceroy's resignation is officially contradicted. The Viceroy leaves Allahabad for Calcutta on Jan. 3. He was able to leave his bed on the 24th.

THE first meeting of the Supreme Council since the Viceroy's illness was held in Calcutta on Thursday last. Mr. Stokes, the senior member present, presided.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY left India on Christmas Day. Mr. Baring was expected to reach Calcutta on the 27th inst.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, will take three months' leave, to begin in January. It is believed that Mr. Cockerell, secretary to the Bengal Government, will act as his *locum tenens*.

A TELEGRAM from Allahabad, dated Dec. 24, informs the public that the report of the appointment of Sir Donald Stewart as commander in chief of the forces in India, in succession to Sir Frederick Haines, is declared to be untrue.

MR. DONALD MACNABB has proceeded to take charge of Beluchistan affairs from Sir Robert Sandeman, who remains for a short time to complete the settlement with the Marri tribe, against whom General M'Gregor's expedition was directed in October. The tribe submitted as a whole, but one section refused to fulfil the terms imposed upon them. Sir Robert Sandeman has gone with a small force to support the principal Marri chief in coercing the refractory section.

GENERAL PHAYRE's despatch describing his march to relieve Kandahar was published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*. This document is a long record of the efforts made to overcome the difficulties arising from the heat of the weather, the scarcity of supplies, and the insufficiency of transport, and it presents no points of any particular interest, except so far as it shows how wholly unprepared the reserve force was to take the field. Most of the transport

cars were under repair when the news came of the Maiwand disaster. The transport cattle were weak from want of grain and forage, and most of the cattle attendants had deserted. The advanced force, after leaving Quetta, was nearly brought to a stand by the desertions of the drivers of 300 carts, and half a regiment of native infantry had to be utilised as drivers. The lesson to be learnt from these and many other incidents mentioned by General Phayre is an obvious one, and it is to be hoped that the Indian Government will lay it to heart and lose no time in putting the Transport Department on a sounder footing.

It is notified in Bombay General Orders of Dec. 7 that Major General Robert Phayre, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to the Divisional Staff, vice Lieut. General J. Forbes, C.B., whose period of service on the staff expires on the 5th proximo.

LIEUT. COLONEL J. W. H. JOHNSTONE, Bengal Staff Corps, has been strongly recommended to the notice of her Majesty by the Government of India to receive some special mark of approval in recognition of the services performed by him in relieving the besieged garrison of Kohima, Naga Hills, in October, 1879.

THE attention of Government is called to the danger of allowing the troops stationed at Kohima, in the Naga Hills, to remain there, in face of the fact that, consequent on the failure of transport arrangements, they are practically without supplies. The garrison is 128 miles from its base.

It is stated that the bronze stars for the march from Cabul to Kandahar are to be made from the metal of some of the guns captured from the enemy at Sherpur and Mazra. The work will be done at Calcutta.

WE are authorised to state that officers of the Indian service on furlough entitled to medals for the Jawaki campaign can receive the same on application at the Military Department of the India-office.

THE Maharaja Sir Runodeep Singh, Prime Minister of Nepaul, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday to pay his respects to the Viceroy.

SIR RUNODEEP SING, Prime Minister of Nepaul, is accompanied by fifteen ladies, forty military officers, three hundred male attendants, fifty bandsmen, and fifty maid servants.

MR. LOVERY, a Eurasian gentleman, has been appointed sheriff of Madras. The new sheriff of Bombay is a Parsee.

A BOMBAY journal says that the abandonment of the Khyber is only now delayed pending a complete understanding with the local tribes. The tribesmen are to hold the Pass in our interest against all comers and give us timely warning of any hostile movement. No fortifications will be allowed, but the military road will be maintained in good order.

THE *Englishman* understands that the British Indian Association are preparing a most elaborate address of welcome to the Viceroy, in which the principal points dwelt upon will be the proposed rent law and the license tax. It is to be hoped that the state of his Excellency's health will be taken into due consideration in regulating the length of the address.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the Duke of Buckingham's departure seems to be much regretted by the natives, and during the last few weeks he has been constantly employed in receiving addresses and attending entertainments given by them in his honour. The European community appear on the whole to hail the change with relief, and their general verdict is that his Grace's tenure of office can hardly be described as successful.

GENERAL C. C. JOHNSON sent in his resignation of the office of quartermaster general the day he sailed from

Bombay—very loyal conduct on his part, as he thus reverts to the rank of colonel and loses considerably in pocket by forfeiting certain furlough allowances that he might have held on to by the rules of the service.

THE native community of Madras have subscribed over ten thousand rupees for the erection of choultries as a memorial of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

AT the meeting for the Patriotic Fund at Allahabad Sir George Couper announced that subscriptions had already been received or promised amounting to two and a-half lakhs. Sir George also suggested, very properly, that the committee should issue an order that no pressure was to be put on the people to induce them to subscribe.

DR. J. ANDERSON, superintendent of the Indian Museum, the *Pioneer* hears, has returned from leave to Calcutta and taken over charge of his office from Mr. Wood-Mason.

THE success which attended the floating of the Indian loan caused as much surprise in India as it apparently caused in England. Rupee paper has in consequence changed hands enormously at very advanced rates.

THE refusal of the Viceroy to preside at the meeting of the Doveton College has been attributed to the unsatisfactory condition of that institution. But the *Times of India* says that it has been explained that the telegram was followed by a letter from the private secretary, explaining to the Doveton committee that Lord Ripon regretted he could not comply with their request on account of the multiplicity of engagements already upon his hands requiring his attention and attendance on his Excellency's arrival in Calcutta. The same paper adds that "it ought not to be forgotten that Lord Ripon presided at the annual meeting of a Church of England school at Simla the other day, and that one of the best of his recent educational speeches was made at another strictly Protestant institution at Amritsar."

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Bombay cannot be charged with fickleness. The allusion of Lord Ripon at the recent banquet given in his honour to the 'indomitable energy of Sir Richard Temple' elicited a burst of cheering as loud and as prolonged as that which greeted Sir Richard himself when he rose to respond to the toast of his health in the Byculla Club last March. The heartiness of the demonstration appeared to strike the Viceroy, who was evidently surprised by the electrical effect of the allusion to our late Governor."

THE policy of the new Council of Agency at Jaipur is a curious illustration of the uncertain tenure of Western ideas and improvements. The death of the enlightened and improving Maharaja is but of yesterday, but we are already informed that the new council have abolished the Photographic and the Meteorological Departments. The Jaipur Medical Hall is to be handed over to any enterprising druggist who will take it and the Jaipur Hotel will soon be a thing of the past.

THE *Statesman* hears that a committee, consisting of Major General Napier Campbell, R.A.; Col. Childers, R.A., superintendent Madras gunpowder factory; Col. Baily, R.A., superintendent gunpowder factory, Kirkee; and Major Walker, R.A., superintendent small arms ammunition factory, Dum Dum, has been appointed by Government. The officials, it is said, have arrived at Calcutta and will hold their meetings to deliberate upon the best means to simplify the process of proving gunpowder.

NEWS comes from Central Asia to the effect that the Russians have pushed forward telegraph lines to Mamagan, a place on the Sir Daria to the north east of Knokand and on the direct line between Tashkend and Kashgar.

THE Raja of Jhind has given the sum of Rs.100,000, and the Maharaja of Patiala Rs.5,000, towards the repairs of the golden gates of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. The Maharani Surnomoye, of Kassimbazar, has given a dona-

tion of Rs.2,000 to the Naini Tal relief fund. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has given Rs.5,000 to be laid out in Government securities towards providing a scholarship and prize for the study of Sanskrit.

THE Government of India have refused to extend the State Railway Savings Bank rules to guaranteed railways not earning a surplus profit, the Madras Railway Company being one of them. They also refuse to entertain any proposal in regard to granting pensions to the officers and servants of that company, as this can only be done under exceptional circumstances, which do not exist in its present financial condition.

THE Austrian ports—or rather the port of Trieste—receive large quantities of goods from India for distribution in Austria, Germany, and Italy. Last year the total value of exports from India to Austria was but a little under 186 lakhs, and this was an increase over the figure for the year before. The returns for the first half of the current year are not yet available; but such statistics as have been published show that the mercantile relations between the two countries are still flourishing. India's chief export to Austria is raw cotton, of which 90 lakhs worth was sent during the six months, against less than 67 lakhs for the same period of last year. This, with the largely-increased exports of Indian raw cotton to Germany, Italy, and Russia, will compensate for the decrease in the amount sent to France. The chief article which India imports from Austria is paper, some Rs.267,500 worth being imported within the six months.

THE returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the first seven months of the financial year show that the value of merchandise exported and imported was respectively Rs.39,41,15,565 and Rs.28,91,25,567. These figures in the corresponding period last year were Rs.35,18,02,100 and Rs.21,27,39,206. The import duty collected was Rs.2,38,81,720, as against Rs.2,28,63,428; the export duty Rs.32,24,608, as against Rs.27,64,831. For the month of October the imports were Rs.4,48,01,107 and exports Rs.5,01,53,295, against Rs.3,34,10,808 and Rs.4,70,85,318 in October, 1879.

In India, in the three months ending June 30, eighty persons were killed on railways, but of these only seven were passengers, and six are said to have met with their deaths from misconduct or want of caution. Three passengers were injured, six railway servants killed, and twenty-seven injured from causes beyond their own control. Thirty-nine servants were killed and one hundred injured from misconduct or want of caution. One person was killed whilst passing at a level crossing, twenty-three while trespassing, and two committed suicide. One person was injured in attempting to commit suicide, and two killed from what is described as "miscellaneous causes." The accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, &c., were, in point of number, considerably below the average, although the mileage has so largely increased. On the Great Indian Peninsula the number of goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails decreased from twenty-one to eight, and the failures of machinery from ten to *nil*, but it is reported that the cases of fire in trains considerably increased. In a resolution of the Public Works Department the attention of Government and officers concerned is invited to a large increase in the number of cattle accidents on the South Indian and Northern Bengal State Railways, and in the number of failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines in the Punjab, Northern, and Indus Valley State Railways; to the large number of broken rails on the Northern Bengal State Railway; and also to the fires in trains on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Eighteen trains, it seems, caught fire on this line, but under what circumstances is not explained. Nor is the extent of the damage done by the fires stated in the circular of the Railway Department.

DURING the week ended Nov. 27 there were 412 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 50 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras during the same week there were 265 deaths,

and the death-rate was 34·6. In Bombay during the week ending Nov. 30 there were 380 deaths, being a death-rate of 28·40.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Major A. Gore-Anderson, 60th Rifles; Lieut. W. H. Bishop, 11th Foot.

THE Government of India has lately intimated to the home authorities its intention of reorganising the divisional and district staff of the Royal Artillery serving in that country. The following establishments will in future be sanctioned:—Bengal—Nine colonels, fourteen lieutenant colonels, eight adjutants, two riding masters. Madras—Four colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, four adjutants, and two riding masters. Bombay—Four colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, four adjutants, one riding master. This establishment includes the inspector general, the deputy adjutant general of artillery, Bengal, and the assistant adjutant general, Madras and Bombay. In no case is the total number of both grades to exceed forty-five, or the number of colonels eighteen. The tenure of these appointments will be for five years.

UNDER existing rules an officer proceeding to join an appointment giving him additional pay has to travel at his own expense. A case lately occurred in which an officer of the artillery was ordered to proceed from Trichinopoly to Jhilm, a distance of some 2,500 miles, to join a staff appointment, and found that his travelling expenses would swallow up his extra allowances for many months. So he appealed through the Madras Commander in Chief to the Duke of Buckingham and the latter referred the question to the Controller of Military Accounts. Officers will be glad to hear that the latter, with the concurrence of the Government of India, has decided that officers proceeding on field service are allowed free conveyance, whether posted to staff appointments carrying increased allowances or otherwise.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

DR. HUNTER ON INDIA.*

UNDER the collective title of "England's Work in India," the Director-General of Gazetteers and Statistics has republished the four lectures which last year and this excited general attention. In the preface Dr. Hunter says that the first two chapters, which deal with the primary duties of every Government—namely, the protection of its subjects and the development of the country—gave rise, when delivered as lectures, to a too favourable view of our position in India. The last two chapters, which are entitled the "Work to be Done," and deal with "the functions of an Asiatic administration connected with the food supply and self-government of the people," caused "an unduly despondent view" and a belief that English rule was proving itself a failure. Dr. Hunter desires that these views should correct and counterbalance each other. The result of carefully reading his review of the work done in the past and the difficult tasks that now tax the wisdom and energy of the Indian Government will, he hopes, be a calm resolve that "Englishmen will with a firm heart enter on the new duties which are there being forced upon them." Dr. Hunter very clearly shows that the poverty which affects, as it always has affected, too large a proportion of the population of India, has been increased by the beneficent protection resulting from the British rule, which has caused an increase of population beyond the feeding power of the land; and, after soaring into imaginary heights of future representative government, he says—"Administrative improvements can do much, but the Indian people themselves can do more. The poverty of certain parts of India is the direct and inevitable result of the over-population of those parts of India. The mass of the husbandmen are living in defiance of economic laws. . . . There is plenty of fertile land in India still awaiting the plough. The Indian husbandman must learn to mobilise himself and to migrate from the crowded provinces to the under peopled ones." And if, as Dr. Hunter omitted to state, such a migration takes place from any British provinces to the native States, where the population is only one-third as crowded, we shall be told that the migration is an escape from the intolerable burden of British government. Dr. Hunter warmly supports Mr. Hume's plea for the establishment of a real effective Agricultural Department, and we would gladly see this topic more widely ventilated. We regret to see that Dr. Hunter, who must know better, repeats the electioneering statements about the vernacular Press without note or comment or any qualification. He might have told the people of Edinburgh, many of whom, in their capacity of Midlothian voters, carried away the idea that the native Press was forbidden to offer fair criticism, that all that was prohibited was incendiary sedition. There is lying before us now an article quoted by the *Calcutta Englishman* from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* on English

* "England's Work in India." By W. W. HUNTER, C.I.E., L.L.D. Smith, Elder, and Co.

ideas of governing India, which we commend to Dr. Hunter's perusal, both as a proof of the freedom of the Press and of the admirable way in which English endeavours for the good of India are appreciated by the class who clamour for representative government. But his little book contains so much that is useful and valuable that we hope it will be widely read. His peroration, which exhorts his countrymen to realise how great a responsibility lies upon them to legislate for India in the interest of India, or, as he says, "the Indian people," has a curious echo in words which we quote from the *Indian Mirror* commenting on Lord Northbrook's address at Birmingham:—

"It is undeniably true that at the present day political questions affecting Europe, and more directly England, exercise the minds of the educated classes in India far more than at any previous period of our history. The cause of this greater and growing interest is undoubtedly due to the transfer of the government of the country from the East India Company to the Crown, and to the consequent change, whether for better or for worse, which has brought the final decision of questions of Indian policy within the venue of the British Parliament. The result is naturally that every educated native who is capable of using his judgment is prepared to cast in his lot with the Liberal Party, from whom alone, as he has already seen from the working of the Conservative policy, he can hope for a concession of those rights and privileges to the inestimable value of which the study of English history and literature has opened his eyes."

THE SOLVENCY OF INDIA.*

THE question to which Mr. Thorburn has endeavoured to give a satisfactory reply is being asked and answered in various ways. The English inquirer into the facts about India must begin to feel rather bewildered as authority after authority presents him with a new statement generally differing from, sometimes diametrically contradicting, the one which has preceded. Mr. Thorburn has gathered together a strong array of facts and is clear and decided as to the conclusions arrived at. He finds the explanation of the shortcoming of the Indian revenue to be a simple one. The native States have surpluses to invest or waste because they do not pay their fair share of the expenses of the empire. British India has a deficit because it has to pay for its neighbours as well as itself. The native States, he argues, receive as much benefit proportionately as British India from our armies. They derive advantages also from the Central Governments establishment and from the political service, but they do not pay their quota, which he calculates at 27½ per cent. of their aggregate revenue, 12,500,000. That is to say, that instead of 700,000, which the native princes pay at present, they ought to contribute nearly three and a-half millions of pounds sterling, which would be a very comforting addition to the imperial revenue and enable the puzzled Finance Minister to make both ends meet. As might be expected from a member of the Madras Civil Service, he is especially strong on the subject of "Travankor," which "gets exactly the same protection as Tinnevely and Malabar from foreign enemies and domestic sedition; but, while the British districts pay for it at the rate of 35 per cent. of their revenue, Travankor pays at the rate of only 14 per cent." He deals also with Mairor, and shows that it will be advantageous to take territory, which he carefully maps out, instead of additional contribution; indeed a "peaceful and entirely unobjectionable rectification of frontiers is particularly desirable in Mairor and Travankor." Mr. Thorburn is severe on the money wasted in native States on armies and palace expenditure, and so induce a profitable economy, the savings effected by which would make the payment of the additional contribution less burdensome to the taxpayers. He has other fiscal remedies—e.g., a marriage tax graduated according to the proposed expenditure. The probable amount to be raised by this novel tax is put at Rs. 9,50,000 per annum. Another recommendation is the resumption of Inams, followed by the recommendation to substitute whipping for imprisonment and so save the expense attendant on the latter form of punishment. The most valuable portion of the pamphlet is devoted to a vindication of the Madras land assessment from the charge of excess. Mr. Thorburn is of course at home in all the facts and figures, and shows where reforms could be effected, one being the buying out of zemindars.

* "India Solvent." By W. M. THORBURN, M.C.S. Madras: Higginbotham and Co.; London: W. H. Allen and Co.

THE ORDER OF VALOUR.*

THE handsome volume which the care and industry of Mr. O'Byrne have compiled surprises us at first sight by the fact that it is not an extended edition of a previously existing compilation, but is a novelty. The idea of placing in the hands of the public the official records of the acts of valour for which the much-prized Victoria Cross has been bestowed is one that entitles the editor to the thanks of all. But the other day we heard very well informed men surprised by the statement that the holder of a Victoria Cross might by a new act of valour gain the additional distinction of a bar. The possessor of Mr. O'Byrne's work will have had the opportunity of being acquainted with the royal warrants instituting and creating the Order of the Victoria Cross, which has been awarded to over 350 members of the service of all ranks, of whom 140 names

* "The Victoria Cross: A Chronicle of Deeds of Personal Valour." Edited by ROBERT W. O'BYRNE, Esq. W. H. Allen and Co.

have the asterisk attached, which means that they survive no longer. The records of each act are given in their official form, and it is impossible to avoid noticing that the particulars of the gallantry of the defenders of Rorke's Drift is curiously noticeable for the omission of the name of the locality. The last named upon the roll of our heroes is Capt. Ridgeway, B.S.C., for conspicuous gallantry throughout the attack on Konoina. The arrangement of the headings enables the reader to see at a glance the several services and regiments, while the nominal index renders reference easy. Mr. O'Byrne has furnished a complete history of the "new order of chivalry instituted in the nineteenth century."

THE "ANTIQUARY."*

THE January number of this magazine, which commences the second year of its existence, contains among other interesting papers one upon "Some Traditions and Superstitions Connected with Buildings." Mr. Gomme traces back through the numerous local legends which tell of churches which were, like the Kirk of Deare, obliged to be built on ground designated by supernatural objects to the original site, the ghostly superstition which required each new building to be founded in human sacrifice. He naturally is led to correlate the almost modern customs which obtain in Africa, in Borneo, and in Burma. He seems somewhat doubtful as to the statement that when the late King of Burma built his new capital, Mandalay, the posts of the principal gate of the royal city were erected on the bodies of slaves. But there is more reason to credit the statements made by those who had sufficient opportunity for local inquiry, and the murderous savagery of royal Burma is quite in keeping with such traditional rites. The *Antiquary* promises to be a success if we may judge from the programme of articles and papers for the coming year.

* "The Antiquary." No. 13. January, 1881. Elliot Stock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN FAMINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* for this month there is an interesting article on the Indian Famine Reports which well repays perusal. I wish to call your attention to the writer's remarks on the export trade of India (p. 739), as I find that many Scotchmen, who are usually long-headed political economists, entertain the idea that we can tax foreign nations who consume Indian products without injuring our own subjects. Suppose the case of your wishing to sell a horse or a carriage or a cow. Would you be grateful to Government if it made a law enacting that you were only to sell your property to your neighbours in your own village, or else pay a heavy tax if you sold it to an outsider? All property subjected to an export tax immediately falls in value. Facilities for transferring property to any part of the world is one great source of increased value. The American owners of pigs and wheat would rebel at once if the Government of the United States were to attempt to impose a tax on their property which they send to foreign countries. We injure the poor in India by imposing a heavy tax on the export of rice. Were we to abolish this foolish tax the cultivation of rice in India would immediately and enormously increase, thus supplying the people with vastly increased supplies of food. We do not tax the rich merchants by an export tax; they take good care to reimburse themselves. We cannot tax consumers in foreign countries, for, if we increase the prices of Indian products by export taxes, consumers will buy from other countries, just as they are now buying inferior rice from Siam, Saigon, &c. Our common Indian rice is in quality far superior to the rice of Siam; free the former from cruel export duties and it will be generally eaten throughout all the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. Some of the rice grown in the Pillibheet District is as beautiful in appearance and as excellent in quality as that of South Carolina. Lastly, a system of export duties on Indian produce would ruin Indian finance. It would send down exchange to 1s. 6d. the rupee. The India-office requires eighteen millions sterling to be remitted home every year; private individuals require about seven millions more. If twenty-five millions sterling cannot be remitted in produce it must be remitted in rupees; and how many sovereigns do you think the India-office would realise by the sale of 200 millions of rupees in London every year? The simple mode of meeting famines in India is by providing food for the starving, which the British Government has never yet done in a satisfactory manner. Its duty is to ascertain the existing stocks of food compared with the amount of food which will be required, and to publicly advertise for tenders to supply the deficit. Thousands of tenders would be presented and grain supplied by competing contractors. Export taxes check agriculture, free trade would enormously increase the production of food, and in famine years that food would be detained in the country by purchases effected by Government contractors.—Your obedient servant,
T.
Dec. 22.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE DUKE'S ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS.

SOON after his arrival the new Governor presided at a banquet given in honour of Sir Frederick Haines, whose tour of command at Madras had just then come to an end; and in the speech he made on that occasion he uttered a sentence which was thought lightly of at the time—was, in fact, regarded as pleasantry:—"I have taken the reins," said he, "and you will find that I also hold the whip." Madras has since discovered that those words were indeed pregnant with meaning. Nothing of importance took place, of course, until symptoms of the famine began to assert themselves; but during the quiet months that preceded that event his Grace gave ample proof of an independence of spirit, and an indifference towards the opinion of his colleagues in Council, that had never been heard of in a Governor of Madras before. Unfortunately for everyone the Duke from the first day could never conduct business on terms of official friendship with his senior member of Council—a piece of ill fortune which to a certain extent no doubt prejudiced his mind throughout the whole period of his administration. Sir William Robinson had officiated as Governor for seven months prior to his Grace's arrival, and he at once assumed a *quasi* patronising air towards his successor which the Duke was the last man in the world to tolerate. The only member of Council indeed with whom the Duke of Buckingham has worked for the past five years on terms of respect and official pleasantness was the late Mr. Robert Ellis. From the day of Mr. Ellis's retirement the Duke may be said to have done exactly as he pleased in all things. He maintained a perpetual guerilla warfare with Sir William Robinson, and with Sir Neville Chamberlain he has to this day carried on a never-ending series of disputes. With Messrs. Hudleston and Carmichael he has had his own way without a struggle. An administration thus conducted could hardly be crowned with any great success, while universal unpopularity might be expected as its certain doom. The conduct of the Duke of Buckingham during the famine is now a matter of history; no man could have worked harder, and though it may be urged that if he had not done so he would have proved himself unfit for his position there can be no doubt that by his example he instigated others to work, and that by his personal influence the charity of England was largely stimulated. With the exception, however, of his behaviour during the famine, the Duke has not been fortunate in his government of Madras. The Rampa disturbance and its pitiful mismanagement will long be remembered as the chief blot of his *régime*; while the numerous things he has left undone will rankle for many a day in the minds of the people of Madras. He leaves the Native Army of the Presidency as he found it—without a single grievance redressed. He has effected nothing towards the improvement of the municipality of the city of Madras or of *mofussil* Local Funds Boards. He has disappointed everyone in his attitude with regard to railways; great things were expected of him as ex-chairman of the London and North Western; but his policy has been retrogressive rather than progressive. In education he has never evinced any special interest, nor does he leave behind him a single public building that owes its foundation to his energy. It is true that he has erected, at enormous outlay, a new Government House at Ootacamund, concerning the necessity of which, however, even his friends are silent. Madras is as ill drained and its condition is every bit as insanitary as it was five years ago. The changes effected in the Judicial Department have not been productive either of improvement or of economy; while in many instances they have given rise to discontent and inconvenience. The employment of natives in high positions under Government has met with the Duke's approval, but the advantage gained by the movement in Madras is said to be imperceptible. In the teeth of these shortcomings it cannot be denied that the Duke of Buckingham has been no idler during his sojourn in India. He has been a hard working busy official from the day he landed. He has travelled a good deal in his Presidency and has evinced the greatest zeal in every direction. Personally hardy, and a man of strictly regular habits, he has never been absent from duty or unable to attend to his daily budget of correspondence. He has been indefatigable in his support of the Madras harbour works, and in the prosecution of his pet scheme—the Buckingham Canal—he has worked like a horse. The former undertaking is still sufficiently incomplete to render speculation as to its ultimate success doubtful, but the practical failure of the latter as a remunerative work can no longer be questioned. In the dispensation of patronage the Duke has been singularly unfortunate. Hardly an appointment that he has made has been well received by the services under his control. For a man of his Grace's antecedents, knowledge of the world, and previous history, he has proved himself extraordinarily susceptible to the blandishments of sycophancy. Those, therefore, that have been cumbered about much serving at Government House have had no cause to complain of his Grace's administration. In the matter of his promotions and appointments the Duke has not only given a good deal of offence to the officers of various departments, but he has also been blamed for culpable dilatoriness. Men have been frequently kept waiting for months for simple confirmation in their appointments, and vacancies have been left open for over half a year that should have been filled in a week.

His Grace's carelessness of private interests was adverted to on a former occasion in these columns; and at the same time his refusal to withdraw erroneously delivered censure was *aminadverted* upon. —*Pioneer*.

THE POPULATION OF INDIA.

THINGS have not yet come to such a pass in India that any doubt need be entertained of the means of subsistence sufficient for the increasing population not being obtainable within the country itself. Mr. Caird assumes that the population of India increases at about the rate of 1 per cent. a-year, but the Government, basing their conclusion on the different census reports, think that until the information on this subject is more complete the normal increase of an Indian population might be taken at 0.5 and 0.6 per cent. In the country immediately under British rule there is an average of 211 persons to the square mile, and, with the feudatory States included, of 165 to the square mile. In the order of density Oudh stands highest, with 468 persons per square mile; Bengal next with 397; then the North Western Provinces with 378; Madras, 226; Mysor, 187; the Punjab, 173; and Bombay, 131. The least densely populated province is British Burma, with 31 persons to the square mile; then Coorg with 84; the Central Provinces, 91; Assam, 99; Ajmeer, 119; and the Berars, 129. In Bengal, however, there are seventeen districts in which the population is over 500 to the square mile, thirteen such in the North Western Provinces, seven in Oudh, three in the Punjab, one in Madras, and one—a very obvious one—in Bombay. The general average in the case of Bengal and the North Western Provinces is brought down by the large area of mountainous and thinly-peopled hill country, and in the Punjab the large desert tracts produce a like result. It is worthy of note that more than 50 per cent. of the whole population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, for of the estimated number of adult males, namely, 62,000,000, 34,844,000 are returned as agriculturists, the next class in point of importance, the industrial, numbering only a little over eight millions, while the class designated as labourers are rather less. It is self-evident, therefore, that the problem to be solved has to do almost exclusively with those now engaged in agricultural occupations. It is pointed out in the famine commission report that the agricultural population is not restricted to adult males, large numbers of women and children being engaged in agriculture, but this does not affect the value of the statistics we have referred to, for, on the principle of averages, we gain from them approximate accuracy of the true facts. More important is the statement that "many artisans and professionals, besides their trade, own and cultivate land, and must be added to the population that lives on the soil, as must also the greater part of the labouring population," and we are quite ready to accept the suggestion that "probably 90 per cent. of the rural population, or rather more than 80 per cent. of the total population, is closely connected with the land," specially as this is about the proportion in other countries which are essentially agricultural. The institution of new industries, such as the production of tea, coal mining, jute weaving and spinning, cotton weaving and spinning, railway workshops, and rice cleaning have already done much, and are likely to do still more towards raising the wages and improving the condition of the labouring classes in various parts of the country. Yet Mr. Caird has told us that wages in India do not rise and have not risen. The policy of the Government in respect of remedying the evils of over population is of more consequence, however, than the hastily formed and as hastily digested views of Mr. Caird on the subject. In their despatch relative to his report on the condition of India occurs this passage:—"We do not see how Government can take steps to restrict the increase of population. Emigration from the densely peopled districts to the colonies, to the tea districts, or to other sparsely peopled parts of India is conducted on a voluntary system, regulated by law, and under carefully devised rules for the protection of our Indian subjects, and no restrictions are placed on those who seek to better themselves in foreign lands. As yet such emigration may be comparatively small, but obviously it would be impossible to make it in any way compulsory. We have at different times tried to promote systematic emigration from the Ganges Valley into Burma, into the Central Provinces, and into the tea districts. But if our efforts have borne very little fruit it may be said to be in a great measure due to the strong attachment to their homes which prevails among all classes in India. During the last few years communications between the districts of redundant population and the tea districts, where labour is much in demand, have been improved; we are considering the advisability of largely reducing the fees on the registration of emigrant labourers; and we hope that before long the transport of labourers to Assam or Cachar may be somewhat cheapened. But such emigration could never, without heavy State subsidies, which we do not advocate, provide for the normal increase of population among the 100 millions of the densely peopled Ganges Valley. We fully admit that the density of the poor population and the gradual increase of the landless labourer classes in Bengal and the North Western Provinces constitute a very serious administrative difficulty. But we look to the spread of education, the improvement of communications, the gradual growth of manufacturing and other industries, as the agencies by which the evils of over population may be mitigated." Probably the spread of education, railways, manufactures, and other

industries will prove wholly inadequate to serve the purpose contemplated, but the Government are on the right track in enumerating them, while we are inclined to regard Mr. Caird's alarming calculations in regard to the public increase of population in India during the next ten and twenty years as partaking of the character of those alarming calculations connected with the probable exhaustion of the Welsh, Scotch, and English coalfields.—*Times of India*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE SONTHALS.—No fresh acts of violence are reported from the Sonthal country, but some anxiety is felt lest an outbreak should occur on the occasion of the great national festival known as the Bandhna, which will take place on the 3rd of January. Strong police reinforcements have been sent, and a detachment of fifty sepoy of the 11th Madras Native Infantry, under European officers, has been despatched from Barrackpore to Jamtara, whence they will march through the Sonthal Pergunnahs to Nya Dooruka. The police have arrested an ascetic known as Babajee, who possessed great influence with the people of Sonthal, and who is charged with inciting them to resist the census-taking. This man had set himself up as a person of great sanctity and as gifted with supernatural powers, and had for some time been in the habit of issuing a series of extraordinary orders to the people, such as that they should kill every white animal in their possession, all of which were blindly obeyed by the simple tribesmen. Notwithstanding his profession of poverty and his allegation that he lived upon grass, the sum of Rs.2,000 was found in his house. No attempt was made by the Sonthals to resist his arrest. The objection of the people to being numbered, and their fear that the census was a preliminary to their deportation or to the imposition of a poll-tax, are the ostensible reasons of the present restlessness, but there is some ground for believing that the exactions and oppression of the money lender, that *bête noire* of the Indian rural population, are at the bottom of the movement.—*Times Telegram*.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.—The census preparations are proceeding rapidly, and every effort is being made to ensure its being the most complete record yet obtained of the Indian people. Among the orders issued by the Bengal Government is one to the effect that the steps to be taken to procure information regarding the criminal tribes, when these lists are once obtained, will become the duty of the police. Each district is to keep them constantly corrected, and it is hoped that a sensible diminution of crime may thus be brought about.

IRRIGATION IN THE N.W.P.—In the event of a total failure of the rain required to prepare the soil for the rabi sowings—and for a large portion of these provinces this calamity has been but just missed this year—it becomes an interesting problem to calculate what would have been the actual value of a canal running through the distressed parts. We may take it for granted that, under the circumstances supposed, no crops whatever could be grown without artificial irrigation, either by canal or well, and for the purposes of our problem may work out the actual value of the crops grown and compare it with the cost of constructing the canal. In 1878-79, a year of famine, it was computed in the Irrigation Revenue Report of that year that the Ganges Canal, with a length of 593 miles of main channel, produced crops worth Rs.4,11,02,350, or Rs.66,300 per mile, the capital cost of the canal being Rs.51,500 per mile. Thus supposing a season in which the kharif crops failed entirely and there were no rains to enable the rabi to be sown, it may be said that the canal would more than cover its original cost by the value of the produce, which could not have been brought to maturity without it. Again, if we take out the value of the canal in the same way, based on the rabi crops only, which we will assume could not be given at all without its aid, we shall find the value of crops raised to be about 29,500 per mile of canal, or 57 per cent. of the cost of its construction. On the supposition, therefore, that a drought occurs once in ten years only, it would appear that a canal which would hardly pay its expenses in an ordinary season would be worth constructing as a protection against total failure. The above figures are worth weighing in considering whether it is worth while to construct such a work as the Sardah Canal, which, we believe, is now to be started as a relief work in the distressed districts of Oudh. It seems clear that in a season like the present, when kharif has produced not more than a four anna crop, and when the rabi cannot be sown, the canal, had it been in existence, would have saved its own value in crops. Turning again to the canal returns for 1877-78 we learn that an area of 1,037,000 acres was cultivated by a canal 539 miles long, which cost Rs.51,500 a mile.—*Pioneer*.

THE POLICE OF UPPER INDIA.—The total cost last year of the police force in the North Western Provinces and Oudh was Rs.4,450,984. Of this sum Rs.3,666,299 were payable from provincial revenues and Rs.784,685 from other sources. The force consisted of 25,413 officers and men all told, of whom 7,214 were armed with firearms, 11,822 with swords, and 6,377 with batons only.—*Indian Herald*.

A NEW GAOL INDUSTRY.—A novel departure is being meditated by the Rangoon Gaol authorities in the matter of what are known in this country under the comprehensive name of gaol indus-

tries. It is proposed to start a new "industry" in the shape of the retail sale of "Europe" goods. It is reckoned that as the gaol pays no rent, and as rent is a very serious question in Rangoon, it will be possible to undersell the legitimate traders. A more barefaced attempt at gaol interference with the course of private trade it is impossible to conceive, and it is to be hoped that the ingenious projectors of the scheme may not be permitted to carry it out into practice. Under no shadow of a pretext could the establishment of a retail shop of this nature be termed a gaol industry. The suggestion itself is a strong commentary on the continued tendency on the part of the gaol authorities to make their establishments so many Government trading centres in which the main object in view is to make money by trading.—*Englishman*.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—Perhaps the best solution of the difficulty as to who is to make a railway between the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway and Hardwar would be to allow the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company to go westwards only as far as Rurki, and to give to the proposed Dehra Dun Railway Company a concession for a broad gauge railway from Saharanpur, through Rurki, Hardwar, and then on to Dehra and Rajpur, the Oudh Company to have running powers at all times to Saharanpur, and during fair time only to Hardwar. The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company also might have running powers, during fair time only, to Hardwar. A concession to the Dun Company of the sections from Saharanpur to Hardwar would ensure the raising of the capital for the whole line to Rajpur, while the accommodation of the Oudh and Rohilkund Company's traffic would be perfectly provided for.—*Ibid*.

OSTRICH FARMING.—An attempt is to be made at ostrich farming in the North West Provinces, the stock being imported from the Cape. This is not, however, an attempt to develop the resources of the country emanating from the fertile brain of the Director of Agriculture, but a private speculation.—*Ibid*.

THE STAMP REVENUE IN BENGAL.—The progress of the stamp revenue of Bengal is shown in the following table:—1874-75, Rs.89,54,520; 1875-76, Rs.93,50,190; 1876-77, Rs.95,47,880; 1877-78, Rs.1,08,14,520; 1878-79, Rs.1,07,84,594; 1879-80, Rs.1,14,98,422. The report of the department for 1879-80 is before us, and it is, on the whole, an encouraging one. The increase over last year is Rs.7,13,828, or 6.62 per cent., and of this increase only Rs.2,44,501 come from court fee stamps. This amounts to 34.25 per cent. of the whole increment. We are always suspicious of an improving revenue from increased litigation. The amount payable to the Imperial Government under this head is Rs.1,03,50,000, consequently the local Government is to the good to the tune of Rs.11,48,422, a by no means despicable sum. The cost of collection was 2.34 per cent. against 2.32 in 1878-79, and 2.28 in 1877-78. The incidence per head of the population in Calcutta is Rs.4.38; Howrah, Rs.4; Nowakally, Rs.3; Chittagong, Rs.2.9; Durbhungah, Rs.0.6; Chumparun, Rs.0.4; and in Singhbhum, Rs.0.2. The average in Bengal being Rs.1.82, or 2 annas 11 pies. In ordinary 1 anna receipt stamps the sales amounted to Rs.1,92,153, representing over three million stamps. In the case of instruments stamped subsequently to execution, in which there is a penalty due, the number was 2,178, and the amount of duty and fines Rs.20,051-11-6. The attention of the revenue authorities and of the courts is drawn to this fact, as these represent, in many cases, an attempt to defraud the revenue.—*Indian Daily News*.

KASHMIR.—Vine-growing and wine-making have proved so successful in Kashmir under the superintendence of M. Ermens that the Maharaja has decided to increase his vineyards and has sent M. Ermens to France to bring out fifty lakhs of new vine cuttings. We also learn that another important industry, that of beet sugar-making, is likely to be successful in Kashmir, for, just before starting for France, M. Ermens was very successful in an experimental manufacture of sugar from the Kashmir beetroot. The beetroot yielded 7 per cent., and the sugar has been pronounced excellent. In France the maximum is from 8 to 10 per cent.—*Englishman*.

ASSAM FORESTS.—From the progress report of forest administration in Assam for the year 1879-80 we gather that the new system of appointing to the Indian forest service officers who have been trained in France is not altogether appreciated in this country. One such officer "was allotted to Assam, but as he was not acquainted with the language of the people, and on account of the great contrast between forest work in Europe and India, he was first employed under a senior officer to assist in the forest survey." The Chief Commissioner sanctioned during the year the appointment of ten apprentices to be admitted in the Central Forest School at Dehra Dun, in the N.W. Provinces, and under these orders six apprentices were entertained, but only three proved after trial sufficiently good men and willing to go to Dehra Dun. The year was an extremely favourable one for fire protection in Assam. While in 1878-79 only 33,259 acres out of a total area of 90,342 acres, or 36.8 per cent., were successfully secured against fire, in 1879-80 the area saved from burning was 91,935 acres out of a total of 92,605, or 99.2 per cent. This very satisfactory result was chiefly due to the extreme wetness of the season, the grass being too green to burn fiercely and there being little wind to fan it; but something must, however, be attributed to the more efficient measures taken to protect

the reserves from fire; clean fire lines, 200 feet in width, being made, and to a larger expenditure on this object. The financial results are satisfactory, the department being self-supporting and yielding a net profit of Rs. 31,506. This amount is somewhat less than the profit of the previous year, owing to the present depressed state of the tea industry caused by low prices, which has had the effect of exhausting many of the less powerfully supported tea concerns, and has disinclined them from taking up fresh land for cultivation. Nearly two-thirds of the income of the forest department in Assam is derived from payment for timber standing on waste land disposed of for cultivation, the most valuable timber in the province being cal. The question of utilising the young shoots of bamboos for the manufacture of paper has now for some years past been under the consideration of Government, and great diversity of opinion is said to prevail regarding the cost of production and the quantity of young shoots which may with safety be taken from a clump of bamboo; opinion differs also as regards the cultivation required to ensure the highest yield in the way of young bamboo shoots. To obtain by actual experiment correct information on the above points a bamboo farm was started, but no very decisive information has been as yet obtained. The Shillong experiment farm was taken over by the forest department, and contains fifty thousand young seedlings of the wild apple (*Pyrus Indica*), which it is intended to grant for sale.—*Pioneer*.

ACCIDENTS ON THE PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.—It appears that an accident similar to those reported as having occurred on the Punjab Northern State Railway took place on the 18th October, between Surabaya and Mudjokerto, the result being fatal to the European engine driver and two native stokers. The accident is ascribed to the malice of native carriers dreading the competition of the railway, who had hence dug away the earth from under the rails where the accident happened. Perhaps a similar explanation may be given for the Rawul Pindi accident, as there used to be a large carrying industry between that place and Jhelum which is now greatly injured by the railway, and it is quite possible that some rascality on the part of native carriers may account for the disasters on the new line.—*Times of India*.

PATRIOTIC FUND MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.—A public meeting was held at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Dec. 4, to further the object of the Patriotic Fund in the North-West Provinces. The Lieutenant Governor, Sir G. Couper, Bart., presided, and there was an influential attendance. The Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stuart, proposed the first resolution, which ran as follows:—"That this meeting sympathises with the object and aims of the meeting held at Simla on Sept. 14, 1880, under the presidency of his Excellency the Viceroy, at which it was resolved that, in order to mark the high appreciation in which their countrymen hold the gallantry displayed by the troops in Afghanistan, and the courage and endurance with which they have borne the hardships of the campaigns, a fund should be raised, to be called 'The Patriotic Fund,' and to be devoted to the relief of those who have been disabled, and of the families of those who have died during the war." The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Simson, was carried unanimously. The second resolution was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Pearson and seconded by the Rev. J. Stephenson. It was to the following effect:—"That to further the objects to promote the success of the Patriotic Fund, and in compliance with the invitation addressed by the central committee to the public of these provinces and Oudh, through the Hon. Sir George Couper, a provincial committee be formed, on which the following gentlemen be asked to act, with power to add to their number:—Sir George Couper, president; Sir Robert Stuart, vice president, and Messrs. G. W. Allen, Atkinson, C.S.; Ajudiah Nath Pundit; Col. Brownlow, R.E.; Major Birch; Mr. E. Birch; General Cobbe, C.B.; Messrs. C. P. Carmichael, C.S.; T. Conlan; P. Corbett; R. Carr; Major Clifford; Major C. A. Dodd; Baboo Dwarka Nath Bannerjee; Rev. F. Francis; Col. Glass; Bubu Gaya Pershad; Messrs. A. S. Harrison; C. H. Hill; Munshi Hanoman Pershad; Munshi Jowalo Pershad; Messrs. J. L. Lyell; A. L. Markham, C.S.; H. Martin; Mahomed Muhsin Khan Bahadur; Capt. H. Okeden; Mr. G. Peddie; Babu Pramoda Churn Bannerjee; Messrs. H. S. Reid, C.S.; C. Robertson, C.S.; Raja Banspat Singh, of Barah; Raja Ram Pertab Sing, of Manda; Lalla Ram Churn; the Hon. Messrs. Spankie and Straight; Messrs. J. Simson, C.S.; A. P. Sinnett; Rev. J. Stephenson; and Col. Smithet; members; and Messrs. W. Tyrrell, C.S., and G. W. Allen, secretaries. Some other resolutions were also passed.—*Times of India*.

MORTALITY IN THE NORTH WEST.—The return of mortality in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the month of October, 1880, is a striking contrast to the return for the corresponding month of last year. This year the total deaths from all causes in the month numbered 119,043, of which 91,248 were from fevers. Last year the total deaths during the same period was 429,115, of which no less than 401,082 were due to fever.—*Ibid*.

DEATH OF THE MAHARANI OF KASHMIR.—The Queen Consort of the Maharaja of Kashmir died Dec. 1, and her remains were cremated on the right bank of the river Tavi on the following day. The ceremony is thus described:—"The corpse was carried on a bier preceded by silken banners and military music and followed by his Highness the Maharaja, the durbar officials, and a large

multitude. Silver and gold coins were thrown on either side as the procession moved. The funeral pyre stood near the river's brink, surrounded by attendants and priests, the body was placed on it, and, after the usual ceremonies, consigned to the flames." Special sowars on camels had been sent to recall the three princes who had proceeded to Lumbagan for the celebration of Prince Ramsingh's wedding, but they had not arrived when the sad ceremony took place. The greatest sympathy is felt by all classes for his Highness's bereavement. The late Queen Consort was much beloved for her many virtues and her loss is deeply deplored. The Court has gone into mourning for a whole month.—*Times of India*.

LIEUTENANT CURZON, 34th Foot, has been appointed an extra aide de camp on the staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT SIMLA.—It is proposed to build on the ridge at Simla a large public building which shall serve all the purposes which a town hall does in towns in England or on the Continent of Europe. A building, designed by Mr. Tyndall, superintending engineer, provides:—(1) a town hall for public durbars or meetings, banquets, concerts, balls, and the annual exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society; (2) a station library and reading-room; (3) a library and lecture-rooms for the United Service Institution of India; (4) a masonic hall; (5) accommodation for the local volunteers; (6) a meteorological observatory for the reporter to the Government of India; (7) a theatre; (8) three large places of business for first-class shops on the basement, and a restaurant. The building will also furnish what is so much required at Simla—a place of public meeting and shelter during the long rainy season. It has been decided to apply for a loan of two lakhs of rupees.—*Times of India*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 30,319 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed firm with a decided upward tendency for weight at £2 16s. 3d. to £2 17s. 6d. for rice, £3 for wheat, £3 to £3 2s. 6d. for cotton, hides, tea, &c. Seeds nominal, poppy, £3 2s. 6d. For London *via* Cape: The market closed weak at £2 2s. 6d. for rice, £2 5s. for wheat, £1 15s. for saltpetre, £2 7s. 6d. nominal for linseed, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d. nominal for jute, £2 10s. for rape, and £2 12s. 6d. for poppy. For Liverpool *via* Canal: There are no transactions to report. The market is quiet at £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for rice or wheat, oils and measurement, £3 5s. For Liverpool *via* Cape: Rates for the mail, rice or wheat £2 5s., jute, £2 7s. 6d. nominal, linseed, £2 10s. nominal, oils, £2 15s.—*Englishman*.

THE MEDICAL LIBEL CASE.—The appeal against the decision of the magistrate of Allahabad in the charge of defamation brought by Dr. Hall, of Allahabad, against the editor and printer of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, has been heard in the High Court, Allahabad, when the judge announced that he would in his judgment reverse the finding of the lower court.—*Englishman*.

ZEMINDAR STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE.—An endeavour to get zemindars in the Madras Presidency to send pupils to the Saidapet Farm for the purpose of studying agriculture has met with but little success, only two zemindars responding to the invitation. How reluctant, or even averse, Indian landowners are to agricultural improvement is shown by the action of one zemindar, who on attaining his majority gave up the farm which had been established by the Court of Wards during his minority. The question, how far it is justifiable to utilise the frequently large surplus funds available in estates under the management of the Court of Wards is still a vexed one, and the influence of the court varies in its action as the holders of opposite views find themselves in a position to give effect to their different opinions. It would seem a stretch of privilege to employ trust funds in providing stipends for students of agriculture, but it would seem reasonable that improvements, on methods proved by experiments, should be introduced with no sparing hand by the trustees, as would be done by any improving landlord with his own estate. It has been found impossible to attract a good stamp of pupils to the Cawnpore Farm, but an endeavour is being made, we believe, to train some Eurasian lads as apprentices; and if they will only recognise "nobility of labour" and not look upon agricultural work as a mere excuse for lounging, there can be no reason why they should not develop into valuable managers for estates under the Court of Wards.—*Pioneer*.

QUARTERS IN RANGOON.—Rangoon abounds with broken-down houses, whose supports are sinking deeper into the earth, and whose frowning roofs of decaying thatch look crushed and dismal after the late heavy rains. The white ant revels in the rotted woodwork; the rails are falling to pieces, the thatch hangs loose, the ragged matting is hung with masses of dingy cobwebs, which cling to them and are not to be easily swept off the torn fibres to which they have suspended themselves. Many of these sad dwelling-places are unsafe and unhealthy, but they are tolerated and inhabited instead of being knocked down for the benefit of the public. It is only recently that attention is being called to the sickness and fevers which prevail here amongst subordinates, for which bad accommodation and wretched food are in a great measure answerable. In a climate so singularly unfavourable to Europeans and Madrassis alike it is high time that attention should be paid to the quarters occupied by commissariat and warrant officers. New ones are now being built for the commissariat officers on Godwin's-road. Quarters are also being constructed for

subalterns of the Royal Artillery, and when money is available houses will be built for officers of the European regiments. Rents even in cantonments are exorbitant, and the accommodation provided poor to a degree. Sickness is very prevalent amongst sepoys and ordnance lascars, but the warrant and non-commissioned officers suffer severely too, thanks to the decaying, damp, mouldy tenements in which they are compelled to live.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

PONDICHERRY.—Monsieur Laugier, Governor of the French Colonies in India, has been appointed Governor of Guadeloupe in the West Indies by decree of Nov. 2, 1880, and the same decree appoints M. Drouhet, Directeur de l'Intérieur of French Guiana, as Governor in the place of M. Laugier.—*Madras Times.*

GOLD MINING.—It is reported from the Colar goldfields in Madras that forty-four tons of quartz recently crushed at Ooregum yielded 400z. of gold, and that much gold is believed to have been lost during the process owing to the defective machinery and retorts.—*Times Telegram.*

INTENDED ALTERATION IN LIGHT APPARATUS.—It is intended to exhibit a fourth order fixed white dioptric light instead of the light at present exhibited at Calicut; and from Dec. 8, and during the time the alteration is being carried out, a temporary light will be shown from a platform in front of the lighthouse column. The platform will be about twenty-five feet above the level of high water, and the temporary light should be visible in clear weather, in every direction seaward, from a distance of about nine miles. Further notice relative to the new light will be given when the change is effected.—*Madras Times.*

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE HARBOUR WORKS.—This accident having been reported to Government, his Grace the Governor has expressed his deep regret at the sad occurrence and loss of life occasioned thereby; and has intimated to the superintendent of the harbour works that the Government are willing to sanction any reasonable amounts which he may consider suitable as gratuities to the widows and families of those who lost their lives.—*Madras Mail.*

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The camp of exercise for the Madras Volunteer Guards which was proposed to be held during the Christmas holidays has fallen through. The Local Government object to sanction the expenditure of a camp of exercise so soon after the one held at Guindy in March last. Probably the camp will be held during the Easter holidays.—*Madras Times.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—With reference to the Government order assembling a committee for remodelling the Civil Engineering College at Madras, Col. Sankey, the chief engineer, has suggested that the propriety of Government offering yearly one or two scholarships to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund might be also considered and reported on at the same time. The asylum has in its workshops means for imparting a certain amount of mechanical instruction in the way of smithery and carpentry, and boys in the institution are precisely of the class from which this department, as well as the local fund boards and municipalities, would gladly draw their subordinates. The principal must also often be sore pressed to find an opening for such of them as he finds of age for adopting a calling in life. The scholarships now belonging to the Civil Engineering College are as follow:—Second department, five of Rs.15 each; drawing class, five of Rs.8 each; survey class, five of Rs.8 each—all tenable for one year; and the Walker scholarship, about Rs.13 per mensem, tenable for two years. As in the case of the Lawrence Asylum boys many are orphans of both parents; the least sums at which in such cases the scholarships could be fixed would probably be Rs.20 for a European and Rs.15 for a Eurasian per mensem, with probably freedom from college fees and charges for books and instruments; but of course these and all other matters would be carefully considered should the proposal as now generally put forward be accepted by Government. Col. Sankey adds that both the principals of the Lawrence Asylum and of the Civil Engineering College have each expressed their concurrence in the proposal. The committee appointed by Government have been requested to consider the above suggestion.—*Ibid.*

DUTY ON SPIRITS.—The Government of Madras, in order to prevent arrack, the country spirit, from superseding imported spirits, levy a higher rate of duty upon it than that charged on imported spirits. Here are their own words:—"The duty on both Colombo and puttai arrack within the High Courts limits are higher than the duty on imported spirits; the latter being thus protected." In Madras there are forty-eight shops licensed for the sale of Colombo arrack and ninety-three for the sale of puttai arrack. "The shopkeepers enter into an engagement called a dowie, wherein they agree to sell, or at any rate pay the duty on certain quantities supplied to them daily from the Government stores. The revenue is obtained by issuing the liquor to the shopkeepers at a price higher than that at which it is obtained from the contractor, and the difference constitutes the duty."—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS GAOLS.—Deducting the convicts admitted by transfer, the total number of prisoners in confinement in the gaols under the control of the Inspector General was 42,847, or 19,210 less than in 1878. The number of convicts admitted under fresh sentences

amounted to 20,021, against 34,202 in the previous year, and the daily average number in gaol to 15,377 (males 14,739 and females 638) against 21,390 (males 20,486 and females 904). On the last day of the year there were 11,934 convicts in prison (11,329 men, 434 women, and 171 children), of whom 11,093, or almost 93 per cent., were undergoing sentences of rigorous imprisonment. In addition to these there were 294 persons under trial, 149 civil debtors, 37 security prisoners, 2 State prisoners, and 27 lunatics (viz., 21 non-criminals and 6 criminals). The Inspector General will take the cases of all lunatics of either class sent to any gaol during 1879 and report the average length of time which elapsed before transfer to a lunatic asylum of criminals and non-criminals respectively. During the year 72 persons were executed and 476 transported beyond seas.—*Government Report.*

COLONEL MALLESON.—Colonel G. B. Malleson, for some time sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, and afterwards tutor to the Maharaja of Mysor, arrived in Bombay last week, much to the surprise of his many friends in this country. There have been many surmises as to the object of this visit; but we think we are correct in stating that he has returned to India at the invitation of his old ward, the Maharaja of Mysor, to be present at his Highness's installation on the 1st January next.—*Indian Herald.*

RETIREMENT FROM THE SERVICE.—After a long and faithful service in India, the last five years of which were engaged in administrative duties as deputy surgeon general of the Southern Division, and for a short time of the Mysor Division and Ceded Districts, Dr. J. Wilson, at Trichinopoly, retires from the service in the early part of next year.—*Madras Times.*

THE PATCHEAPPAH SCHOOLS.—The report for the past year shows that the income during the year amounted to Rs.58,049-6-11 and the expenditure to Rs.57,394-12-3, leaving a small balance of Rs.654-9-8 in favour of the year, which, being added to that left at the end of 1878, raised the total balance remaining on hand at the close of the year under report to Rs.79,985-15-1. The receipts, however, showed a decrease of Rs.4,557-4-7 as compared with those of the year, notwithstanding the steady advance in the collection of fees in all the schools, being in round numbers about Rs.2,615 in excess of 1878. There was at the same time an increase in the disbursements of Rs.2,866-5. The decrease on the receipt side is mainly attributable to the grants from Government for the Central or High School having been reduced from Rs.700 to Rs.200 per month. The roll at the beginning of the year in Patcheappah's High School showed a numerical strength of 447. There were 460 admissions against 391 withdrawals during the year, leaving 316 names on the roll at its close. The average daily attendance was likewise better than in the year previous, being 614, or 91 per cent. of the strength. As regards examinations the success of this institution was considerable. The number allowed to go up for the matriculation examination was 43, of whom 35 passed, two being placed in the first class. This result compares favourably with those of several previous years. The inspector of schools visited the institution in September, 1879, and the results of his examination were fair in many of the subjects, though there were failures in others. Mr. Fowler notices specially the large size of the classes, but it is indeed to be regretted that the sudden reduction of the Government grant mainly led to this increase in the number of admissions, as it became necessary to make up for the loss by an additional revenue from fees. The trustees had under their consideration the question of extending the usefulness of the central or high school by raising its standard so as to meet the growing desire of the Hindu community for a liberal education beyond the point hitherto reached by this institution, and also to keep pace with the progress made by the other educational establishments; and being satisfied that the time had come for gradually developing the school into a college under the new principle, and that the accommodation and resources of this single institution would not be permanently equal to the task of meeting the increasing demand for a middle class education on a secular basis, the trustees resolved to add an F. A. class to the high school and to establish a separate middle school to absorb its junior classes. In Govindu Naidu's school the income of Govindu Naidu's charities amounted to Rs.10,666-0-3 against 12,278-10-0 in the previous year, while the expenditure aggregated Rs.14,334-15-2 against 12,726-14-4. The decrease in the receipts is chiefly owing, as already observed in the case of the central school, to the reduction of the Government grant to this primary school from Rs.300 to Rs.100 per month. The number of boys at the commencement of the year was 447, the admissions 400, and withdrawals 404, so that there were 443 left at the end of the year. The average daily attendance was 481, or 90 per cent., the same as in last year. The director of public instruction, when reviewing the inspector's report on the school, noticed certain shortcomings, and ascribed them to the inferior qualifications of some of the masters.

THE LADIES GRENVILLE.—The ball given by Madras to the daughters of the Duke of Buckingham took place in the Banqueting Hall on the 2nd instant and was a great success. After supper H.E. Sir Neville Chamberlain proposed "The Queen," which toast having been drunk, he rose again to ask the company to drink the healths of the Ladies Grenville, coupled with the name of his

Grace their father. The toast was drunk with three hearty cheers, and yet another, while the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" filled the hall with stirring melody. The Duke acknowledged, on behalf of the Ladies Grenville, how gratified they felt at the entertainment that had been given them, and expressed his personal appreciation of the honour that had been done them; he was sure that when they were all settled again in the old country they would often look back to the pleasant five years they had spent in Madras, that though they were leaving India they were not likely to forget the friends they had made here, and that it would always give them sincere pleasure to welcome again in England those who had so largely contributed to their happiness in Madras. It was attended by about three hundred and sixty ladies and gentlemen, of whom a hundred had come to Madras for the special purpose of taking part in it.—*Times of India*.

A SACRIFICIAL MURDER.—Some time ago the headmen of certain of the hill tribes in the Vizagapatam hill tracts mustered their gangs, and, as a preliminary measure, plundered the village of Chitrakonda, carrying off such of the inhabitants as were unable to escape, for the purpose of making a propitiatory sacrifice preparatory to an attack on the police station. The morning after these poor wretches had been taken prisoners a piece of ground was prepared for the sacrifice, in accordance with the ceremonies of the tribe, and cooked food was offered to the unhappy victims, which, naturally enough, they refused to partake of. Their heads were then cut off by order of the headman of the fituridars (or conspirators who had organised the expedition) with his own sword. The blood of the slaughtered men was then mixed with rice, and smeared by the man who had butchered them over their foreheads, with which the disgusting and superstitious observances came to an end. The attack on the police station did not take place after all, but the main facts as to the murders were not denied, though the nine persons who were accused denied that they had been committed in furtherance of a sacrifice for the purpose alleged. Two out of the nine protested that they had not taken any part in killing the pariahs, who are usually the only victims in such cases, though on this particular occasion the headman of the village had also been killed for having given up the family of one of the hillmen to the police. The joint sessions judge of Vizagapatam, before whom the case was tried, found eight of the nine prisoners guilty, and sentenced the ringleader to death and the remaining seven to transportation for life. The High Court, in disposing of the case last Monday, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the first prisoner, who was the actual perpetrator of the murders; but, as it was not proved that the others had actually taken any part in the crimes, the sentences of transportation for life passed upon them were reversed, and the men were ordered to be discharged from custody.—*Times of India*.

RAMPA AFFAIRS.—Though it is reported that everything is quiet at Rampa the Government have decided not to withdraw all the troops at present. Under existing arrangements a detachment of fifty will be located at Nursipatam and another detachment at Woodigoodiem.—*Mail*.

BOMBAY.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The municipal election at Bombay enables us to form an opinion of the interest taken by the ratepayers in representative institutions. There were thirty-nine candidates for the thirty-two seats, and 1,795 votes were recorded. This would represent only about one-tenth of the possible voters, as each one who actually went to the poll had from one to five votes, and the whole number of eligible voters numbered over 6,000. The female ratepayers voted in good numbers.—*Englishman*.

RAILWAYS.—The Limri and Gondal Railway was formally opened by the Governor of Bombay at Bhanagar on the 18th inst. At a banquet the same evening Sir J. Fergusson made a speech in which he praised the Thakore of Limri for the manner in which he administered his State, and said that his energy placed him in the front rank of the Indian Princes who had distinguished themselves by their public usefulness. He then proposed success to the new railway, and mentioned that it was only commenced in March, 1879, and that all the carriages had been manufactured in the Thakore's own territory—a boast which no other Indian railway could make.—*Times Telegram*.

LEGISLATIVE.—The following rule has been made by his Excellency the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 49 (a) of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879:—"When the right to claim a certificate under section 46 accrues the prescribed fee shall be paid and the certificate demanded within ten days from the accrual of such right, otherwise the conciliator shall dismiss the application." It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Governor of Bombay in Council, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, has declared certain enactments, specified, in force in Sind to the extent to which they are in force in the Presidency of Bombay not including any schedule district. Notice is also given that the Governor in Council has extended Act XXI. of 1860 (Registration of Societies), Act I. of 1877 (the Specific Relief Act) to the Province of Sind, and Bombay Act V. of 1875 (the Bombay Land Revenue Code), with the exception of section 104,

to the collectorates of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur.—*Times of India*.

THE appointment of Mr. Sorahjee Shapoojee Bengalee to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year is gazetted.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The following gentlemen have been elected members of the corporation:—Sir Frank Souter, The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. F. Matthew, Mr. Dosabhooy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Coghlan, Mr. John Macfarlane, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay Major Portman, Dr. Macdonald, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhooy, Mr. Homejee C. Dady, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. C. A. Turner, Mr. P. M. Mehta.—*Times of India*.

H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has arranged to proceed on a tour of inspection through the Southern Mahratta Country, leaving Bombay on Dec. 23. His Excellency, who will be accompanied by the military secretary, adjutant general, quartermaster general, one A.D.C. and a medical officer, will return to Bombay about the end of January.—*Times of India*.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—We hear that the Secretary of State for India has approved of the nomination made by his Excellency the Commander in Chief of Col. A. Lyttleton Annesley, late 11th Hussars, as adjutant general, thus overruling the Bombay Government, who think that the appointment should be held alternately by a British and Indian officer.—*Ibid*.

JACOBABAD.—The very name of Jacobabad—the town of Jacob—tells its own tale, and in a quiet corner of the station is the tomb and monument which commemorate the founder of the station, General John Jacob, one of the men whose memories afford lasting proofs of the wonderful influence which some of the pale-faced Aryan race can at times exert over his dark-skinned brother. In a quiet corner of the little English cemetery, surrounded by a low, thick hedge, is the tomb of General Jacob, consisting of a low plinth of unfaced brickwork, surrounded by two plain but massive blocks of granite, on one of which a small slab bears the intimation that "beneath this stone lies the body." At the head of this simple tomb I noticed a little chiragh—a small earthen lamp of the most primitive form—with a slender wick burning fitfully and ingloriously in the splendour of the evening sun. Before the tomb and the lamp—a Hindu—one of the Purdesi race, with his wife and children near him, stood making poojah—worshipping a Melecha—a Feringhee. He had travelled many miles on a pilgrimage to this shrine, but neither the journey nor the fear of the ridicule of his brother Hindus, or the scorn of the Moslems around, could deter him. He was not an exception; such pilgrims are frequent at this quiet and almost forgotten shrine.—Correspondent of *Times of India*.

COURT-MARTIAL AT ADEN.—We hear from Aden that a general court-martial is now being held at that station for the trial of Major B. Saldwyn, commanding 14-8th Royal Artillery, on charges connected with some deficiencies or irregularities in the accounts of his battery. Col. Chads, commanding her Majesty's 62nd Regiment, is president of the court, which held its first sitting on Wednesday, Nov. 24. As there were not enough field officers at Aden to compose the court, Lieut. Col. Davis, Bombay Infantry, and Major Sexton, R.A., were sent to Aden on special duty to sit as members, while Lieut. Col. Mignon, deputy judge advocate general, went from Puna to conduct the proceedings. We believe that the court had finished its sittings before the English mail left Aden for Bombay, but some time must necessarily elapse before its decision can be made public. We think we are right in saying that the last officer tried by court-martial in this Presidency was Major Fletcher, R.A., who was tried at Nusseerabad towards the close of 1876.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE CORPORATION AND THE C.D. ACT.—Government have overridden the Bombay Municipality's resolution not to contribute the grant of Rs. 15,000 a-year asked for towards the cost of working the C.D. Act in the town, by stopping the amount out of the annual contribution of Government towards the maintenance of the local police force. The corporation is about to hold a special meeting to protest against this as arbitrary and illegal.—*Bombay Gazette*.

HYDERABAD.—We hear from Hyderabad that an officer of the Nizam's regular troops was cashiered last week for gross misconduct, a step which the members of the court-martial deemed necessary for the welfare of the service. Our informant does not give any particulars of the offence.—*Ibid*.

THE CHOTA OODEYPUR MURDER.—It is stated that Chundra Sing, son of the Raja of Chota Oodeypore, whose case was the subject of a protracted investigation at Godra before Mr. H. M. Birdwood, and who has been hitherto kept under police surveillance at Godra, has been ordered for the present to be released and to be allowed to proceed home. The Raja of Chota Oodeypore, who had arrived in Bombay, had an interview with Sir James Fergusson on Dec. 6 at Government House.—*Ibid*.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, of the grant of a silver medal for "distinguished conduct in the field," without annuity or gratuity, to Lance Corporal F. Druce, 9th Royal Lancers, as a reward for his gallant conduct in the action near Killa Kazi on December 11, 1879.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1880.

THE NEW BENGAL RENT BILL.

It would appear from the news which was published in our last issue that the attitude of resistance to the new bill as formulated in accordance with the views of the commission, which the landowners of Bengal and Behar have adopted, has produced an effect on the Government. The landholders of Eastern Bengal protested strongly against there being any need for legislation, and especially against the bill as revolutionising the system of land tenure. The Bankipore meeting obtained from Mr. Reynolds the assurance that, as weighty arguments had been adduced showing the proposed transferability of holdings to be injurious to the zemindars and ryots alike, these arguments would have due consideration. Dr. Hunter, in his work elsewhere noticed, summarises the condition of things and the effects generally of the new proposals. The land law of 1859, which was intended to protect the rights or the interests of the cultivators against the encroachments of the zemindars, who had been converted into landlords by the settlement of 1793, divided the cultivators into four classes, of which those who had held for twelve years had a right of occupancy, and their rents could only be enhanced for certain specific reasons by a suit at law. The lowest class, however, were left unprotected. They are now the principal objects of the protective legislation which is intended to save them from the oppressive enhancement of rents or rack-renting. The former class are to have their occupancy rights consolidated into a valuable peasant tenure, transferable by sale, gift, or inheritance. All "unearned increment" is to be divided between the proprietor and cultivator, who will be joint sharers in the increasing value of the land caused by new communications and growth of trade. But the lowest class, who have hitherto possessed no rights, and who have multiplied and increased, and, by their eagerness for the needful land whereon to live, have become self-devoted victims of the avaricious landowners, are, in the interests of the country, to receive benefits which the landlords assert amount to spoliation of their rights.

"The commissioners declare that the competition for land, if unchecked by law or custom, will reduce 'the whole agricultural population to a condition of misery and degradation;' and they have resolved, so far as in them lies, to arrest this slow ruin of Bengal. They enunciate the principle that 'the land of a country belongs to the people of a country; and, while vested rights should be treated with all possible tenderness, no mode of appropriation and cultivation should be permanently allowed by the ruler which involves the wretchedness of the great majority of the community if the alteration or amendment of the law relating to land can, by itself, or in conjunction with other measures, obviate or remedy the misfortune.'" They propose to give a *quasi* occupancy right to all tenants who have held for three years. If an enhanced rent be demanded the tenant may quit his holding, but the landlord must pay him compensation, which will swallow up the increased rent for several years. Dr. Hunter remarks that the landlords have rights as well as the tenants. It cannot be gainsaid that the latter have had wrongs. The zemindars have largely profited by the increasing competition that the increased population has entailed; and, although their property in the soil was an absolute creation of the Government, who reserved full power to protect the cultivator, yet they have, in the course of nearly a century, come to look upon the land rights, which in many cases they have purchased as an investment, as absolute property, and consider themselves, like all proprietors, at liberty to take it to the best market. The Bengal tenants have resorted to legal methods of resistance to the encroachments of the landowners. The landowners now resort to constitutional means of defending what they believe to be their vested rights against the proposed measure, which they contend contains vast and various innovations which really are designed to upset the permanent settlement and destroy their proprietary rights. Their case has been argued out in the *Calcutta Review* by Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, whose articles have been reprinted in the more accessible form of a pamphlet. He points out that the landowners themselves clamorously called for some reform in the existing law relating to the recovery of rents; in the attempt to afford facilities to the zemindar without pressing unfairly upon the ryot it was found needful to place the whole law of landlord and tenant upon a satisfactory basis. Hence the commission and the new bill of which the landowners so loudly complain. The general ground that the permanent settlement must be the unalterable basis of all land legislation is occupied in force by Mr. Mookerjee. But the strength of his contention lies in the opposition to the transferability of the third class of occupancy rights, and the "flagrant innovation of investing three year rights with occupancy rights in a modified form. The difficulties which present themselves in the solution of the Bengal land question are not blinked. The ryot, says Mr. Mookerjee, in this respect no better than his landlord, has never been known to postpone the requirements of his family to the requirements of political economy. Over population, subletting, and subdividing are the three most prominent features in the economy of the Bengal peasantry. The commissioners do not propose to impose any checks on minute subdivisions or underletting; on the contrary, they permit underletting to the extent of allowing a right of occupancy to grow *within* a right of occupancy. An eminent native member of the commission points out the inextricable

cable confusion that would result, and Sir Richard Garth is quoted as being of opinion that "the most effectual way of protecting such people (meaning the improvident ryots of Bengal), and preventing them from wasting their substance, would be to secure them a permanent interest in their property by prohibiting the alienation of it in any shape or way. They might be allowed to underlet in the case of minors, lunatics, or others labouring under disability; and some means might be taken for protecting (for a time at least) present interests which have been created by way of under lease. But I should have said that, with these exceptions, it would be more prudent to prevent underletting altogether." Dr. Hunter has made it exceedingly plain that the overcrowding of the lands is the real source of most of the distress which admittedly affects parts of Bengal and Behar. And it does not appear how the owners of these new occupancy rights, even though by twelve years' possession they have proved themselves more deserving than others, are to be safeguarded against the temptations which have proved too strong for the zemindars. The remedy may well seem likely to prove a fomenting cause of a worse form of the disease. In the opinion of the opponents of the bill "the innovation and the injustice involved in permitting free trade in holdings in which a right of occupancy has been or shall be acquired by twelve years' occupation, are eclipsed by the innovation and the injustice involved in extending the same right of occupancy, in a modified form and in a circuitous manner, to ryots who have held land for three or more, but less than twelve, years;" and one of the native members of the commission, Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, observes, with reference to the provisions in the draft bill intended to secure these novel rights that the compensation for disturbance, plus the compensation for houses built or works done on the land, "perhaps without the landlord's knowledge or consent," will generally exceed the price at which existing occupancy holdings are sold, and consequently these ryots will in many cases enjoy a more valuable right than existing occupancy ryots. It certainly seems as if the object of the framers of the bill was to reduce the zemindars to the position of rent-chargers, to use a term which is not strictly applicable. They have, apparently, determined to create a peasant proprietary over the largest tract of Bengal. That there is absolute need of some regulating and reforming measure is undeniable; that the Government are not gainers by the permanent settlement, and that the landowners have strained and abused their rights, are propositions all supportable by proof. But the new law requires much pruning and modification if it is to be more than a doubtful experiment, certain to alienate the landowners, and by no means to be confidently regarded as likely to restore prosperity to the cultivators. The forces of nature will prove too strong for the theories of its framers.

THE LATE MR. W. H. JONES.—The Trades' Association of Calcutta have, we think, done themselves honour in recording their sense of Mr. Jones's character and of his services to their own body in the subjoined resolution:—"Again it falls to our lot to record the loss of an old friend and valued fellow worker. For sixteen years Mr. William Henry Jones held the office of treasurer in this association, and now the place that knew him knows him no more. An upright tradesman, a sincere friend, a generous helper of the needy, a patriarch in his own household—his death leaves a blank which it would be difficult to fill. Quiet and unassuming in manner, sound in judgment, strong in adherence to his convictions, he had many friends and no enemies, and in thus bearing testimony to departed worth the committee desire to tender the expression of their sincere sympathy to his sorrowing family."—*Indian Daily News*



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 4.)

BLOOD—The services of Surg. J. Blood, 37th N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.
GOAD—The services of Mr. H. B. Goad, district superintendent of police, North West Provinces, and at present extra assistant commissioner in the Punjab commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

MORRIS—The services of Lieut. C. H. Morris, B.S.C., of the 1st N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for appointment as officiating cantonment magistrate of Saugor.

PHILLIPS, Mr. A., barrister at law, assumed charge of the office of standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, on the 26th ult.

Extract from brigade orders issued by the Commandant Central India Horse, Oct. 27, confirmed:—

GERARD—CHAMBERLAIN—Major M. G. Gerard, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, and Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, squadron officer, to officiate 3rd squadron commander.

GORDON, Capt. A. E., officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is attached to the Foreign Department on special duty.

ASHTON, Mr. F., assistant commissioner, Internal Branch, is posted to the charge of the Lower Division.

SYNNOTT, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Sambhar Lake Division, is posted to the Upper Division.

HAWKES, Mr. G., assistant traffic superintendent, is posted to the I.V.S. Railway.

LLOYD, Mr. E. R. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Gwalior Jhansi Survey Division of the India State Railway.

MOLESWORTH, Mr. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred to the Pindi Junction to Peshawur Section from the Open Line of the P.N.S. Railway.

LAMB, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the higher standard in Hindustani.

BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the P.N.S. Railway to the Gwalior Jhansi District of the India State Railway.

CORRIGAN, Mr. S. A. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the lower standard in Hindustani.

Officers posted as follows:—

LEDGER—SHADBOLT—To Nerbudda Division—Mr. J. C. Ledger, executive engineer, 2nd grade; and Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, assistant engineer, 1st grade.

SWAPPE—T.A.T.—HEWITT—To Bhopal Division—Mr. C. Swappe, executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. Tait, assistant engineer, 1st grade; and Mr. St. J. Hewitt, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

WHITEFORD—FULLER—ROBINSON—DAVIDSON—NEVELLE—HICKSON—Officers returned from military duty to Kandahar State Railway on the dates specified against their names:—Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade on Oct. 18; Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), on Oct. 18; Lieut. W. W. Robinson, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), on Oct. 18; Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on Oct. 18; Lieut. J. Nevelle, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on Oct. 18; Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on Oct. 18.

BEST, Mr. C. H., 4th grade officer, Marine Department, on probation, having resigned his appointment, his name has ceased to be borne on the books of H.M.'s Indian Marine.

BRACKENBURY, Capt. M. C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is attached to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

PARRY—The services of Mr. J. W. Parry, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

LANG, Lieut. Col. A. M., R.E., ceased to officiate as chief engineer, 3rd class, on Sept. 11.

HENSLEY, Mr. F. F., deputy examiner of accounts, is posted to Bengal.

FILGATE, Major A. J., R.E., officiating accountant general and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the accounts branch, reverted to his substantive appointment of deputy accountant general and ex officio under secretary in the accounts branch on Nov. 15.

MELLISS, Col. G. J., officiating deputy accountant general and ex officio under secretary in the accounts branch, reverted to the appointment of examiner, P.W. accounts, Bombay.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Major H. M. Buller, second in command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, three months' privilege leave; Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dresser, officiating first squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, three months' privilege leave; Mr. W. H. Brand,

deputy examiner of accounts, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, furlough for twenty months.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. Col. C. J. Moonson, 30th Foot; Capt. H. Kemble, 30th Foot; R. B. Mainwaring, 1-23rd Foot; Lieuts W. F. Cockburn, R.A.; R. Williamson, 2-5th Foot; J. B. Forester, 1-18th Foot; T. R. A. G. Montgomery, on probation 34th N.I., 2-22nd Foot; J. F. Muntz, 30th Foot; L. Seward, 40th Foot; G. R. M'Mullen, on probation 34th N.I., 46th Foot; E. V. Bellers, on probation 17th N.I., 57th Foot; F. F. Hilton, on probation 14th N.I., 97th Foot; C. Le G. Justice, on probation 12th N.I., 99th Foot; J. Sherston, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; C. V. M. Williamson, on probation 35th N.I., and C. H. Hayes, on probation 37th N.I., R.M.L.I.; 2nd Lieut. T. H. Bairnsfather, 2-22nd Foot; E. D. Serres 33rd Foot; H. Parkin, 65th Foot; A. W. Gordon, on probation 6th N.I., 102nd Foot; Surgeon Major A. N. Fox, A.M.D., and Surgeon R. R. H. Whitwell, I.M.D.

MILITARY.

CHESNEY, Col. G. T., R.E., will perform the duties of secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay:—

KAYE—SIEVWRIGHT—CARTER—Lieut. A. E. C. Kaye, 109th Foot, to Madras; Lieuts. C. F. Sievwright, 49th Foot, and R. L. B. Carter, 1st Battalion, 4th Foot, to Bombay.

MARRETT, Lieut. H. R., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.

Appointments in the Commissariat Department from Oct. 19:—

LANE—BURLTON—BADCOCK—ROWBAND—KEIGHLEY—MARRETT—Col. C. S. Lane, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. Col. N. R. Burlton, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, and officiating assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Major A. R. Badcock, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. Col. H. Rowband, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, and officiating assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. C. M. Keighley, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. H. R. Marrett, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

CAMPBELL—Punjab Frontier Force—No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery—Capt. W. M. Campbell, R.A., to officiate as commandant.

GERRARD—Punjab Infantry—Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing officer.

WYNOLL—4th Punjab Infantry—Lieut. C. E. Wyncoll, 88th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be wing officer, on probation.

Promotions in the S.C.:—

STEVENS—HANDCOCK—To be captains—Lieut. H. Fitz. G. Stevens and Lieut. R. G. Handcock.

MACINTYRE—To be brevet colonel—Lieut. Col. D. MacIntyre, V.C., Bengal S.C.

Permitted to retire from the service:—

MOORE—CRAIGIE—Major M. J. Moore, G.L.C.; and Major W. B. Cragie, G.L.C.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. Col. H. L. A. Tottenham, S.C., wing commander, 38th (The Agra) N.I., private affairs, for one year; Major C. R. Pennington, S.C., squadron commander, 13th Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for one year; Capt. C. A. Mercer, S.C., wing officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment, private affairs, for two years; Capt. H. M. Carter, 62nd Foot, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, medical certificate, for 182 days; Lieut. C. P. Triscott, R.A., 3rd subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. O. C. Radford, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. E. A. Smith, R.A., 2nd subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for one year; Surgeon E. Palmer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, medical certificate, for two years.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 27.)

BURNE—23rd N.I.—Lieut. N. A. K. Burne, 47th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

NORGATE, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. T. Norgate, S.C., is posted to Meeran Meer for general duty.

EVANS, Lieut. Col. L. E., Bengal Infantry, is posted to Jubbulpore for general duty.

ANDERSON, Capt. W. S., 60th Rifles, to proceed to Natal to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment.

STUART-WORTLEY, Lieut. E. J., 60th Rifles, to proceed to Meerut to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

WALLERSTEIN—The name of Lieut. F. E. Wallerstein, 65th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

MIDDLETON—CATHERWOOD—GALLWEY—TREVOR—CHARLES-WORTH—Medical officers of the A.M.D. directed to proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season:—Surg. Major J. Middleton, M.D.; Surg. Major W. A. Catherwood, M.D.; Surg. T. J. Gallwey, M.D.; Surg. F. W. Trevor, M.B.; and Surg. H. Charlesworth.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 29.)

TAYLOR—Station Staff, Nowshera—Major A. F. W. Taylor, wing officer 16th N.I., to be station staff officer.

BOMFORD—Fort William—Surg. G. Bomford, I.M.D., to be garrison surgeon.

O'CONNOR—3rd Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon P. F. O'Connor to the officiating medical charge.

STEPHENS—9th N.I.—Surgeon A. E. R. Stephens to the officiating medical charge.

HAY—44th N.I.—Second Lieut. G. A. Hay, 1-6th Foot, a candidate for the B.L.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

Officers to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots:—

KANE—MACDONALD—72nd Highlanders—Capt. M. N. G. Kane and Lieut. H. C. F. Macdonald.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 1.)

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

PRATT, Mr. J., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors at Purneah, from 23rd ult.

CURZON, Lieut. E. C. P., 34th Regiment, to be an extra aide de camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

GODFREY, Mr. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, is transferred to Pooree, and to have charge of the Khoorda Division of that district.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Cuttack.

THOMSON, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Julpigoree.

POSFORD, Mr. J., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors at Pubna.

GORDON—The services of Capt. A. E. Gordon, officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

INGLIS, Mr. T., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in Burdwan, is posted to Hooghly.

BARTON, Mr. E. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Dinapore to act as magistrate and collector of Jessore.

HITCHINS, Lieut. Col. C. T., district superintendent of police, Purneah, is transferred to Cuttack.

KNYVETT, Lieut. Col. W. L. N., district superintendent of police, is posted to Purneah.

GOULDSBURY, Mr. J. M. E., district superintendent of police, Singhbhoom, is promoted to the 3rd grade of district superintendent of police.

BOIS, Mr. A. E. C., district superintendent of police, Furreedpore, is promoted to 4th grade of district superintendent of police.

BIRCH, Mr. J. B., officiating district superintendent of police, Dinapore, to be a district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

NEDHAM, Mr. J. F., assistant superintendent of police of the 2nd grade, on deputation, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police.

HAMILTON—The services of the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, chaplain of Howrah, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N.W.P. and Oudh.

WADE, Surg. Major J. W., 34th Regt., to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Dum Dum.

MILLS, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the 1st Calcutta Division.

FURLOUGH—Mr. E. H. Ruddock, officiating magistrate and collector, Jessore, for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 4.)

IRVINE, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is posted to the Ghazipur District as officiating magistrate and collector.

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Meerut District.

THOMSON, Surgeon S. J., to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to be posted to Mirzapur.

BIRCH, Mr. F. W., officiating district superintendent of police, Aligarh, to revert to his appointment as officiating assistant superintendent of police, and to be posted to Meerut.

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., C.S., has been attached to the North West Provinces and Oudh to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.

CLIBBORN, Lieut. J., S.C., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to the charge of the 1st Division Sardah Canal Survey.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 4.)

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. J., Bengal C.S., attached to the Central Provinces, is posted to the Saugor District.

HAMMOND—HAMILTON—Major H. A. Hammond and Mr. R. Hamilton, officiating as district superintendents of the 2nd and 3rd classes, will respectively revert to the 3rd and 4th classes.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

GREY, Major L. J. H., C.S.I., is posted to the Ferozepore District as deputy commissioner.

FRANCIS, Mr. E. B., is transferred to Ludhiana.

ELSMIE—BARKLEY—BIRCH—GREY—Promotions in the commission from Nov. 3:—Mr. G. R. Elsmie, civil and sessions judge, to be commissioner and superintendent; Mr. D. G. Barkley, deputy commissioner, 1st class, to be civil and sessions judge; Lieut. Col. F. M. Birch, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class; Major L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

PARKER, Major W. J., officiating judicial assistant, Umballa, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Rohtak.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, Rupar, to officiate as judicial assistant of Umballa.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., assistant commissioner, from the Lahore to the Peshawur District.
 MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., is reappointed to officiate as judicial assistant of Lahore.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. J. W. H., deputy commissioner, reappointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge, Peshawur.
 MURPHY, Lieut. G. L., quartermaster, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.
 3rd (Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway) Volunteer Corps.—Lieut. Henry Davies, to be captain; George Peter Merret, to be captain; Thomas Daly Fleming, to be captain; Richard Tickner, to be second lieutenant; Arthur Sampson Jameson, to be second lieutenant; Adam Clark, to be second lieutenant; Thomas Siddle, to be second lieutenant; Edward Le Corbet, to be second lieutenant; Percival Edward Keene, to be second lieutenant.

Order confirmed:—

LYSTER—No. 2, Derajat Mountain Battery O., Nov. 14, directing Lieut. H. J. Lyster, R.A., first subaltern, to officiate as commandant.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 4.)

PATCH, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Sylhet, reported his return to duty on the 23rd ult.
 LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., officiating assistant superintendent of police, reported his return to duty at Lakhipur on the 15th ult.
 GOAD, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, on transfer from the Naga Hills, reported his arrival at Goalpara on the 23rd ult.
 GRAY, Captain M. A., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Kamrup District.
 MURRAY, Mr. T. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, reported his return from furlough on Nov. 18.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 7.)

KINDERSLEY, Mr. F. M., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Madras Covenanted Civil Service from Dec. 24.
 GOLDINGHAM, Mr. J. D., M.C.S., reported his return from furlough on Dec. 7.
 GOMM, Mr. F. C. C., to be district and sessions judge of Coimbatore.
 LOVERY, Mr. B., to be sheriff of Madras during the ensuing year.
 JOHNSTON, Mr. J. W., to be superintendent of the Central and District Gaols, Trichinopoly.
 WARLOW, Rev. G., to act as archdeacon of Madras.
 MORLEY, Rev. S., to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.
 CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. J., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Salem.
 SEWELL, Mr. H., is reappointed collector and district magistrate, Trichinopoly.
 GRAHAME, Mr. W. F., to act as district and sessions judge, Kistna.
 BUICK, Mr. D., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Kistna.
 CUMMING, Mr. C. L. B., reappointed special assistant to the collector, Vizagapatam.
 LOGAN, Mr. W., collector and district magistrate of Malabar resumed charge on Nov. 23.
 BODDY, Lieut. O. V., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Kistna Eastern Division.
 PAUL, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the office of the chief engineer for irrigation to the South Arcot Division.
 PERMANENT PROMOTIONS.—Major Ross Thompson, R.E., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade; Major J. L. L. Morant, R.E., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade; Capt. A. Awdry, A.I.C.B., R.E., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. K. F. Nordmann, from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. E. H. Pringle, from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. G. D. Wybrow, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. J. W. Martin, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. J. D. Grant, A.I.C.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. J. C. Johnstone, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. H. S. Taylor, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. A. S. Russell, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. C. M. Smith, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. J. H. A. Tremeneheere, acting special assistant to the agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

ROGERS-HARRISON, Surg. A. N., acting civil surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Vizagapatam, is confirmed in those appointments.

MILITARY.

BEVAN, Lieut. R. J., R.A., to be 3rd class commissary of ordnance.
 WALTERS, Lieut. Col. R. A., S.C., to be staff officer and superintendent of details, Fort St. George.
 MORRIS, Major C. C., cadre, 8th L.C., to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry and Samalkot.

KENNY, Lieut. E. E., S.C., to be sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class.

BULLER, Capt. F. W., G.L.C., to be major, from Dec. 4.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Lieut. Col. J. N. Wilson, S.C., wing commander, 31st L.I., private affairs, for two years; Lieut. Col. J. C. W. Bruce, to Melbourne, Australia, on leave on private affairs for six months; Surgeon Major J. Law, M.D., I.M.D., superintendent of the Central Gaol at Nagpore, medical certificate, for two years; Capt. W. B. Warner, G.L., squadron commander, 2nd L.C., to Europe, medical certificate, for eighteen months; Major C. J. Watson, S.C., wing commander, 21st Regt. N.I., private affairs, for one year one month; Lieut. A. P. Penton, R.A., subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, medical certificate for one year; Major T. J. C. A. Suddy (No. 3 Battery 8th Brigade), Major A. I. Macclaverty (Super-numerary List), medical certificate to England for six months; Lieut. Col. T. Obbard, S.C., wing commander, 26th Regiment N.I., for three months; Major G. H. Oakes, wing commander 36th Regiment N.I., from Nov. 6, to May 5, 1881, sick certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Nov. 23.)

PIERS, Lieut. H. O., No. 19 Battery 9th Brigade R.A., is posted temporarily to L Battery 1st Brigade R.A.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., S.C., wing officer 30th Regt. N.I., is appointed quartermaster of the corps.

Orders confirmed:—

JAMES—March 22, by the officer commanding Tounhoc, appointing Surg. W. M. James to act as interpreter to the detachments of the 44th and 43rd Regts., to and from Kyetymonesakan.

RICH—Oct. 30, by the commandant 16th Regt. N.I., appointing Second Lieut. W. H. D. Rich to officiate as quartermaster.

CLEMENTS—Nov. 11, by the commandant 30th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. J. M. Clements to officiate as quartermaster.

COUCHMAN—Nov. 13, by the officer commanding 2nd Battalion 13th L.I., appointing Lieut. Couchman acting interpreter to the battalion.

COX—EVANS—HUGHES—Nov. 13, by the officer commanding 2nd Battalion, 13th L.I., reconstructing the committee of paymastership of the battalion as follows:—President—Brevet Major W. Cox. Members—Capt. Evans and Lieut. Hughes.

WELCH—Nov. 15, by the commandant 4th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch acting quartermaster.

CONINGHAM—Nov. 15, by the commandant 4th Regt. N.I., appointing Major W. Coningham acting second in command.

SAVILLE—Nov. 13, by the officer commanding 17th Regt., appointing Lieut. Saville acting interpreter of the regiment.

HILL—Nov. 15, by the officer commanding 12th Lancers, appointing Lieut. T. A. Hill acting interpreter to the regiment.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 9.)

WRAY, Lieut. J. W., resumed charge of his duties as assistant political agent in Cutch, on the 30th ult.

FROST, Mr. C. E., magistrate of the first class in the district of Nasik, to be magistrate in charge of the Malegaon Division of that district comprising the Talukas of Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan.

BAKER, Mr. M. B., senior assistant judge and session judge of Sholapur, having returned to Bombay on the 16th ult., the furlough granted to him is cancelled.

JACOB, Mr. G., C.S., to act as justice of the peace of Bombay.

BAKER, Mr., to be a joint sessions judge in the Puna Sessions Division.

TAGORE—BIRDWOOD—Messrs. Tagore and H. M. Birdwood respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Surat on the 26th ult.

SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Nasik, to be magistrate in charge of the Nasik Division of that district, comprising the talukas of Nasik, Sinnar, and Igatpuri.

FOWLER, Mr. W., to act as assistant collector of salt revenue, 4th grade, from July 18.

ADEY—MACKURY—Surgeon Major A. W. G. Adey, civil surgeon, Karachi, delivered over charge of the office of the deputy sanitary commissioner, Sind Registration District, to Surgeon C. W. Mackury, on Nov. 24.

MACPHERSON, Mr. C. G. W., to act as private secretary to H.E. the Governor.

HUGHES, Mr. W. C., C.E., resumed charge of his appointment as acting under secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Dec. 1.

DALLAS, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, assumed charge of his duties as personal assistant to the general manager and engineer in chief, Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

BEESTON, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, temporary 4th grade, transferred to British Burma, reported his departure for Rangoon on the 15th inst.

SHEDLOCK, Mr. O. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, transferred from the P.N.S. Railway, reported his arrival at Neemuch.

KENNEDY—CAMPBELL—Mr. R. M. Kennedy delivered over to Mr. J. M. Campbell charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Kaira, on the 24th ult.

WHITE—YOUNGHUSBAND—Mr. J. G. White delivered over to Mr. A.

D. Younghusband charge of the office of the collector and magistrate, Broach, on the 1st inst.
ATKINS, Mr. J. De C., C.S., reported himself to the collector of Thana on the 22nd ult.
CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart, private secretary to H.E. the Governor, three months' privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

BETTIE—WAGHORN—QUILL—CAMPBELL—DIMMOCK—Appointed to general duty as stated opposite their respective names:—Surgeon Major J. F. Bettie, Puna circle; Surgeon Major H. Waghorn, Presidency circle; Surgeon Major R. H. Quill, Puna circle; Surgeon A. R. Campbell, Mhow circle; and Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, Sind district.

PARAKH—HATCH—The services of Surgeons D. N. Parakh and W. K. Hatch are transferred to the civil department.

MILITARY.

LITTLE, Mr. F., is permitted to resign his commission as second lieutenant in the Bombay V.R.C.

WHITEHEAD, Mr. W. F., is appointed second lieutenant in the Bombay V.R.C.

Extract from brigade orders by Major C. E. Fisher, commanding Dessa Field Brigade, Nov. 8, confirmed:—

PYM, Lieut. E. A. J., 29th Foot, will take over charge of the Commissariat Department, as a temporary measure, from Lieut. Inglefield.

BURNETT, Major C. J., 2-15th Foot, brigade major, Puna, to be an assistant adjutant general of division.

PHAYRE, Major General R., C.B., S.C., is appointed to the divisional staff.

PHAYRE, Lieut. A., 11th Foot, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C.

NARES, Captain H. J., 2-17th Foot, to be deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. H. Pilkington, R.E., P.W.D., Bengal, to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. M. B. Salmon, 30th Regt. N.I. (attached on probation), to Neilgherries for six months; Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., special leave for two years from Nov. 20; Capt. W. H. Lyster, S.C., wing officer, 24th N.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Col. J. Watson, C.B., V.C., aide de camp to the Queen, B.S.C., resident Gwalior, to Europe for 325 days from Dec. 11; Major O'M. Creagh, S.C., second in command, Merwara Battalion, to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Dec. 10.)

FERGUSON—9th Regt., N.I.—Surgeon J. E. Ferguson to the medical charge.

DOUGLAS—Mount Abu Sanatorium—Major J. C. Douglas, 29th Foot, to be commandant from Jan. 1.

BENNETT, Major, is posted to the Mhow Division.

HARES, Capt., is posted to the 2nd Musketry Circuit.

ANDERSON—Lieut. C. C., A Battery 1st Brigade, to proceed to Kandahar for duty with H Battery 1st Brigade R.A.

ALLSOPP, Lieut. F. E., No. 14 Battery 8th Brigade, has been transferred to No. 6 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.

BUTLER—Transferred as a probationer from the Bengal to the Bombay Staff Corps, and posted to the 24th Regt., N.I., as officiating wing officer, on probation—Lieut. J. B. R. Butler, R.M.A.

Orders confirmed:—

DOUGLAS—PYM—Dessa Station O., Nov. 28, making the following appointments:—Major J. C. Douglas, 29th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer; Lieut. E. A. J. Pym, 29th Foot, to command the depot 3rd Cavalry.

HAMILTON—Southern Afghanistan Field Force O., Lieut. B. M. Hamilton, 2-15th Foot, to be brigadier transport officer 3rd Infantry Brigade 2nd Division.

HEYLAND—Dated Oct. 27, appointing Lieut. J. R. K. L. Heyland, R.A., to be orderly officer to Brigadier General T. P. Smith, commanding R.A.

CHRISTOPHER—Dated Oct. 22, appointing Lieut. A. C. Christopher, 78th Foot, to be orderly officer to Brigadier General G. F. Walker, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Division.

BISHOP—BRIGGS—11th Foot, 2nd Battalion O., dated Nov. 17 appointing Lieut. W. H. Bishop to officiate as quartermaster; Lieut. F. C. Briggs to officiate as quartermaster.

KELLY—GREAM—BOWHILL—62nd Foot O., Nov. 25. The committee of paymastership is reconstituted as follows:—President: Major J. L. Kelly; Members: Capt. R. N. Gream and Capt. J. H. Bowhill. Capt. Bowhill will continue to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. E. Miller (Uncov.), J. Lloyd (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—E. J. Sewell (Cov.), C. J. Peter (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. L. Harrison (Cov.), H. St. G. Tucker (Cov.),

E. M. Kellner (Uncov.), A. D. Larmore (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. Wordsworth (Cov.).

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—DEC. 28.

Staff—Capt. J. T. Berry, Royal Artillery, to be brigade major in

China and Hong Kong, vice Capt. T. S. St. Clair, 49th Foot, who vacates after five years' service in the appointment; Capt. F. O. B. Foote, Royal Artillery, to be aide de camp to Major General R. P. Radcliffe, inspector general of artillery at headquarters.

BREVET.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the local rank of major general in the East Indies, to bear date Oct. 26, and not Nov. 10, as notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 9.

NEW INDIAN CIVILIANS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order, and to the divisions of Government placed against their names:—Mr. John Denman, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. Mr. Paul Gregory Melius, Bengal. Mr. Thomas John Kennedy, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. Mr. James Richard Holt, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. Mr. Leslie Melville Thornton, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. Mr. W. R. Bright, Bengal. Mr. T. Ingle, Bengal. Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. (The foregoing were selected at the open competition of Easter, 1878.) Mr. James Edgeworth Innes, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. Mr. Charles Gerwien Bayne, Bengal. Mr. John Samuel Champion Davis, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyll, Bengal. Mr. William George Stack, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. (These gentlemen were selected at the open competition of July, 1878.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on Nov. 6, Driver George Parkes, K Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, was charged with having, on Oct. 20, struck Corporal James Jackson of the same battery. The court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for five years. Gunner Lawrence Finnigan, K Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, was charged with a similar offence, and also sentenced to suffer penal servitude for five years. At a general court-martial, assembled at Bareilly, on Monday, Nov. 8, Driver George Austan, of H. Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on three charges, viz., of escaping when a prisoner in custody, and of violence towards a corporal of the 2-2nd and a bombardier of his own battery. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for 672 days. The above sentences have been approved and confirmed by the Commander in Chief in India.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

IN connection with the movement in support of the patriotic fund about to be initiated at Allahabad we may appropriately give some information concerning the recent operations of the central committee, of which Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, S.C., of the military secretariat, is the honorary secretary. Several meetings of this committee took place before the Government left Simla. Local committees have been and are being formed in the various provinces to receive such subscriptions as may be offered, but great care is being taken to guard against all appearance of pressure for subscriptions on the native portion of the community. The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta has been authorised to receive subscriptions. Arrangements have been also made by which local contributors may lodge their donations in the Local Government treasuries. The Commander in Chief has directed officers commanding regiments and batteries and heads of departments which have taken part in the war in Afghanistan to submit the names of sufferers by the Afghan war, without race or caste distinction, who may be thought entitled to assistance and relief from the fund. The co-operation of the "Afghan War Relief Fund" Committee, which has been formed by many of the most influential men connected with India at home, has been secured. Communication has been opened up with the Bombay "Military Relief Fund" Committee. About 3½ lakhs of rupees have been placed at the disposal of the central committee, not reckoning the sums received by the Bombay or any local committees, from which no report has hitherto been received, nor certain large donations from one or two native princes which have been mentioned in the newspapers, but of which no official report has yet been received.—*Pioneer*.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSION.

A GOOD-SERVICE pension has been conferred on Col. R. H. Sankey, C.B., of the Madras Royal Engineers, in the place of Col. C. S. Elliot, who has succeeded to colonel's allowances. The record of Col. Sankey's services is as follows:—"Col. Sankey was employed in the suppression of the mutiny of the Bengal Army, 1857-8, and was present at the actions of Nov. 27 and 28, 1857, at Cawnpore; also throughout the siege of that place by the Gwalior troops; reconnoitred alone the proposed crossing of the Gogra for the Goorkha force at Tandah, February, 1858; capture of the fort of Nowranee on the Gogra, Feb. 17, 1858; action of Phoolpoor, Feb. 20, 1858 (mentioned in despatches); constructing bridge of boats across the Gogra River, for which he received thanks of the Government of India; capture of the fort of Ferozepore, Jumalpoor, Feb. 26, 1858, for conduct at which was recommended for the Victoria Cross (mentioned in despatches); engagement at the Kandooral nullah, March 5, 1858 (mentioned in despatches); constructed bridge across the Goonatee River, for which received thanks of the Government of India; attack on

the Char Bagh, Lucknow, March 12, 1858; attack on the south-east suburbs of Lucknow, March 13, 1858; led 80 Goorkhas across the city of Lucknow, March 14; attack on works in front of Alum Bagh, March 15; attack on southern suburbs, Lucknow, March 18 and 19, 1858; served as commanding Royal Engineers of the Southern Afghanistan Field Force; received thanks of the Commander in Chief in India for construction of road for heavy artillery through the Gwajah Pass, and took part in the cavalry combat of Jan. 4, 1879, at the Ghlo Kotal, in the advance upon Kandahar (mentioned in despatches); received brevet majority for services in the Indian Mutiny, and made Companion of the Bath for Southern Afghanistan campaign. (Medal with clasp for Indian Mutiny.)"

OFFICERING OF THE NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Now that the drill season is fairly in swing special attention ought to be given to the officering of the native regiments. We see, by last October's Army List, that no regiment has anything like its complement, and those may be reckoned lucky who have four out of the requisite seven. The regiments not on service have suffered in supplying those on service, and there are not enough in the whole Staff Corps and on the General List to continue to do so. The Commander in Chief's remarks about the musketry for the native army would be more to the point were he to supply regiments with officers to carry out his wishes and instructions, but, as is the case with most regiments this season, one wing commander has to superintend the whole of the musketry practice of his wing. Now this entails the dull monotony of sitting from, say, 6.30 a.m. till noon for twenty-four days in succession (Sundays excepted), and superintending the expenditure of 32,060 rounds of ammunition, and only relieved by having to go about a dozen times in the morning to compare the targets with the registers, yet all the thanks old officers, some of them over thirty years' service, get is to be told that their performances are not up to the mark and that their commanding officers must look better after them. This musketry is the bane of the native army. Why, if native officers are supposed to command their companies, are they not allowed to superintend and be responsible for the keeping of correct returns at musketry? This is done in the Hyderabad Contingent, and those regiments compare favourably with any in India in that respect. In one or two regiments of the Native Infantry musketry has had to be altogether suspended, owing to the circumstance that not a single officer was available for that duty. Now-a-days it has become quite common to see field officers doing subalterns' duties; and, indeed, in two regiments recently one officer carried on all the duties from commanding officer down to wing subaltern.—*Times of India*.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

MAJOR BRYANT, of the 2nd Beluchees, a corps which has rendered good service in the field upon more than one occasion, has now in his possession a sword captured in action by a native officer of the detachment of the regiment, which, under Major Bryant's command, behaved so gallantly in the action at Kudbaj. The sword—which is of the finest temper—is an old cavalry sabre, with the royal arms and the monogram "G. R." engraved on one side of the blade, and the name "Ensign Terrington" on the other. The weapon was captured in single combat at Kudbaj, the native officer who took it having a severe hand-to-hand contest with his opponent, paying with a severe wound for his ultimate triumph. The history of the sword is, perhaps, its most interesting feature. Carried into Afghanistan during the first war, most probably by the officer whose name it bears, it fell into the possession of the father of the man from whom it was recaptured at Kudbaj, and is still a weapon which the most curious in such matters might envy for its good qualities.—*Times of India*.

THE 1ST BOMBAY GRENADIERS.—Just a week had passed by when Bombay was given an opportunity of welcoming back from active service another regiment that has proved itself to be possessed of that sterner stuff which goes towards the making of good soldiers. The 1st Bombay Regiment of Native Grenadiers has won golden opinions for its conduct in the Maiwand engagement; and those who witnessed the disembarkation at the Apollo Bunder on Dec. 5 could not have failed to notice the splendid physique and soldierly bearing of the men. The men bore the appearance of those who have had to go through sheer hard work; and it must have been a source of some consolation to them to know that their services have met with due recognition at the hands of the public. Out of 648 of them of all ranks engaged at Maiwand 366 were left dead on the field, inclusive of two officers, Lieuts. Hinde and Whitby. They expended the second largest number of rounds of ammunition, viz., 124,900; and by their volleys had for some time driven back the enemy's regulars. But success was hopeless in the presence of an overwhelming foe; they gradually lost ground, and, as a last attempt, endeavoured to form a square, which proved unsuccessful. Their

colours were honourably lost, and amongst their wounded were Lieut. Col. H. S. Anderson, commanding the regiment, Capt. J. Grant, and fifty-nine men. The regiment rendered valuable services during the siege of Kandahar, and Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, the 2nd in command, was especially brought to the favourable notice of Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander in Chief in India, by Lieut. General Primrose, commanding the First Division Southern Afghanistan Field Force. The Grenadiers left Kandahar on Oct. 8, stayed for a day at Quetta, and then marched on to Pir Chowkee, where they took train to Jacobabad. At the latter station they waited the arrival of the Viceroy, when they helped to line the roads and furnish a guard of honour. They then proceeded to Karachi and embarked on the 2nd inst., on board the B.I.S.N. Company's s.s. *Khandalla*, which has been chartered by Government for troops returning from the front. The vessel arrived on Sunday, Dec. 5, bringing five officers, eight native officers, 410 rank and file, and twenty-two followers. The officers who have arrived are:—Lieut. Col. H. S. Anderson, Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, Capt. J. Grant, Lieut. W. C. Aslett, and Surg. A. H. C. Dane, M.D. An entertainment was given to the regiment on the following Monday in the Apollo Bunder Gardens, the arrangements being carried out by Capt. Tennent, Bombay Volunteers, and the Nanabhooy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. At six o'clock, the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, the gardens were brilliantly illuminated as on the first evening of their opening, and a large number of spectators, including H.E. the Governor and Lady Fergusson, were present. The men were drawn up along the avenues, and visitors, as they entered, were enabled to scrutinise them closely and see what fine fellows they looked. Shortly after six o'clock the regiment was marched to the open space in the centre of the gardens and addressed by H.E. Sir James Fergusson as follows:—"Colonel Anderson, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, I am very proud, as Governor of this Presidency, to meet you on your return from your long and arduous service. On your way to meet the enemy you were long employed in labour, not so glorious, but quite as honourable as that on the battlefield. When you were called upon to meet the enemy you were not so fortunate as some of the regiments, which have gained an easy victory, when you met a force of overwhelming numbers; but we know you bore yourselves on that occasion like the successors of those gallant soldiers who have long composed the Bombay army. It is comparatively easy to rush upon the foe, but it requires the discipline, the courage of trained soldiers to stand for hours under a withering fire. In those trying hours you stood side by side with European soldiers, and I am sure you sustained the honour of the army with no less constancy. Though you were not so fortunate under those circumstances to bring back your colours, you nevertheless returned to those who honour the sacrifices you made. The Governor, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and all the chief civil and military officials of the Presidency, as well as a large portion of the public, come here to welcome you to-day, and when you return to your homes I trust you will feel that you have been received by those who appreciate your conduct, and I trust you will long remain honoured members of the Bombay army. The honour of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers has not suffered in your hands. To-day you will receive some small entertainment from your fellow-countrymen, and I trust it will give you pleasure, and that you will feel that your sacrifices have not been in vain. It gives me great pleasure to see your gallant colonel here, who would have been left on the field of Maiwand but for the gallant assistance the men in the ranks rendered him. I trust he will long live to be at the head of your regiment. Three cheers were then called for Colonel Anderson and heartily given, and three equally hearty cheers were given for the regiment. His Excellency the Commander in Chief then briefly addressed the men, reminding them that in the race which many horses ran only one could win, and although they had been unfortunate on this occasion he trusted they would not relax their efforts in the future. The speeches were translated to the men, sentence by sentence, by Colonel Anderson. The men were then marched off in sections to the open space at and about the dancing board, where carpets had been spread for their use. They seated themselves in rows upon this spot, the high caste Hindus being at one end, the Mahomedans in the middle, and the low caste Hindus at the other end of the space. Each man had served out to him two pounds of native sweetmeats, with a sufficient quantity of curded milk to moisten it. This food—which, in the bulk, looked quite sufficient to cause the consumers to suffer from indigestion for months afterwards—rapidly disappeared, and the men, far from being indisposed in consequence, appeared to brighten up under its influence. At this time there were hundreds of people in the gardens, including most of the principal European and native inhabitants of the city. The military element was very strong, and a number of volunteer officers and men also turned out in uniform to do honour to the gallant regiment.—*Times of India*.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has accepted the offer made by Maharani Raj Roop Koer of Ticcarea to maintain the dispensary at Ticcarea independently of Government aid, and has also sanctioned the proposal to rank the dispensary in Class I. of such institutions. Sir Ashley Eden has also conveyed, though the Commissioner of Patna, his

thanks to the Maharani for the liberality she has displayed; The Lieutenant Governor has also requested the Maharani to nominate an assistant surgeon for appointment to the dispensary. The Maharani has already paid Rs.27,000 for the support of the dispensary, and now promises a donation of equal amount, payable in three yearly instalments. In order to meet the current expenses of the dispensary as a first-class institution she will pay the sum of Rs.1,080, less the amount of interest on Rs.9,000, the instalment of the donation for the first year, and so on until the donation has been fully paid up and the full income needful for the support of the institution is secured.—*Indian Daily News.*

PRIZE AND FOUNDER'S DAY AT LA MARTINIÈRE COLLEGE.—The *Lucknow Express* has the following:—On Tuesday afternoon the annual prize distribution and founder's feast took place at La Martinière College under the presidency of General Cureton, C.B., commanding the division. There was a large attendance of visitors on the occasion, and both the exhaustive and interesting address of the principal and that delivered by the gallant general from the chair were listened to with marked attention and repeatedly applauded during the course of delivery. As regards the examination of the whole school, the examiner—Mr. Pirie—remarks:—"In the course of a fourteen years' experience amongst the schools and colleges of India I have learnt the condition of most of them; and have no hesitation in saying that the Lucknow Martinière is the best conducted institution of its kind in the Bengal Presidency." The health of the school has on the whole been good. The conduct of the boys has been satisfactory. The examiners' reports on the girls' school were very satisfactory.—*Pioneer.*

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, held at Calcutta on the 1st instant, a paper was read "On the Eastern Frontier of Thibet," by M. l'Abbe Desgodins, who has lived for twenty-one years in that country. Beginning from the Himalaya Mountains north of Assam, M. Desgodins described the boundaries of Thibet, up to the Kueulun Mountains on the north, giving at the same time an interesting account of the tribes about the frontier. In reply to some questions about the Sanpo River, M. Desgodins stated that he had not been able to establish beyond all doubt that the Sanpo River falls into the Brahmaputra, as he was unable to explore the country personally; but from the information he was able to collect from the natives of the country he had come to the conclusion that the Sanpo River cannot flow west to the Irrawaddy, but that it must flow south to the Brahmaputra. He has ascertained that there is no large river between the Sanpo and the Saluen which could give rise to the Brahmaputra. General Walker said that by his researches M. Desgodins had made it almost certain that the Sanpo River joins the Brahmaputra, though of course this could not be established without doubt until the tract of country yet unexplored had been opened out. He said that he intended to try and prove the identity of the Sanpo with the Brahmaputra by floating logs down the former river. Another paper read was a "Report of a Visit to Nongpang Lake," on the Burmese frontier, by Mr. S. E. Peal. This paper gives an account of a journey made by Mr. S. E. Peal in February, 1879, from Jaipur to the Nongpang Lake in the valley of the same name. The journey was made chiefly by water, by the Dihing, Namoun, and Namtsik Rivers.—*Pioneer.*

HOME NEWS.

GENERAL ROBERTS.—Sir Frederick Roberts, who formerly lived in Bristol, having promised to visit that city in January, the citizens intend to entertain him at a public banquet, while the Society of Merchant Venturers propose to give a grand ball in their hall to Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts.—*Standard.*

THE AFGHAN WAR RELIEF FUND.—Capt. Gildea, of 20, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, W., will be glad to receive the names of all women who have lost their husbands (officers as well as men) in Afghanistan since the commencement of the war in 1878, and who have not already communicated with him, as also the names of children of officers and men who fell in Afghanistan. The names and ages of children should be stated.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The 15th Hussars, 2nd Battalion 60th, 66th, 73rd, 83rd, 85th, and 92nd Regiments having been placed under orders to return to England from India, passages are to be provided for them as follows, viz.:—The 15th Hussars in H.M. ships *Euphrates* and *Crocodile*, leaving Bombay on January 11 and 16; the 60th Rifles in the *Crocodile*, sailing Jan. 16; the 66th and 73rd in the *Malabar*, sailing on Jan. 20; the 83rd in the *Jumna*, sailing on Jan. 25; the 85th, in the *Euphrates*, sailing on March 31; and the 92nd in the *Euphrates*, sailing on Jan. 11.

STAFF COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.—The following officers have undergone the final examination at the Staff College, viz.:—Brevet Major G. Barton, 7th Foot; Capt. F. G. Doyle, 2nd Dragoon Guards; F. W. Benson, 5th Dragoon Guards; C. F. Thompson, 7th Hussars; C. T. Brown, 20th Hussars; H. H. Crookenden, J. D. Legard, and R. A. Montgomery, Royal Artillery; C. F. C. Beresford, Royal Engineers; A. J. Paterson,

19th Foot; J. W. Godfray, 25th Foot; H. T. W. Aslatt, 46th Foot; T. Prickett, 56th Foot; A. W. Morris, 58th Foot; P. D. Jeffreys, 88th Foot; J. Spence, 102nd Foot; and C. J. R. Fulford, Bengal Staff Corps; and Lieuts. W. Peacock, H. Mitchell, Royal Engineers; F. W. Romilly, Scots Guards; G. M. Bullock, 11th Foot; G. F. Browne, 48th Foot; and W. A. Gough, 52nd Foot.

INDIAN ARMY SCHOOLS.—The Government of India has approved the appointment of an officer as superintendent of Army Schools in India and the post has been offered to and accepted by Mr. E. Shipman. Mr. Shipman has been employed since 1874 as a sub inspector of army schools in the Bengal Presidency and was for many years previously schoolmaster of the 92nd Highlanders.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The following in order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held in November and December, 1880, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—Holms, John M., 9,226; Stone, G. A. S., 7,372; Baynes, Charles Edward, 7,031; Kent, H. V., 6,990; Brown, William Baker, 5,932; Lendy Charles Frederick, 6,522; Bell, T. R. D., 6,329; Morony, B. Edward, 6,055; Pringle, John W., 5,893; Houston, Eyre, 5,889; Oldfield, Christopher George, 5,777; Renny-Tailyour, T. F. B., 5,674; Serjeant, J. R. B., 5,668; Wakefield, P. J. G., 5,646; Robinson, Walter H., 5,506; Stanton, F. W. S., 5,480; Bonham-Carter, H., 5,460; Mould, Charles Frederick, 5,441; Benson, Rion Philip, 5,405; Macbean, W. A., 5,344; Haggitt, E. D., 5,189; Sabine-Pasley, M. W., 4,909; Broughton, Ralph, 4,907; Campbell, M. S. C., 4,817; Persse, W. A., 4,704; Berkley, James, 4,662; Drake F. Richard, 4,552; Pullen, Arthur Fox, 4,510; O'Meara, W. A. J., 4,455; Ferrar, H. Minchin, 4,446; Williamson, O. C., 4,445; Goff, A. H. S., 4,429; Eyre, Moreland S., 4,406; Mackenzie, C. G., 4,405; Randolph, F. Arthur, 4,347; Breeks, R. W., 4,241; Hadley, Henry, 4,173; Cook, Henry Rex, 4,157; Rose, Charles S., 4,123; Thorp, J. C., 4,121;

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.—At a college meeting held last week, presided over by Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, Bart. M.P., member of the council, and with Earl Bathurst also present on the part of the council, the following diplomas and honours were conferred, in addition to the various prizes and certificates of honour for scientific and practical work:—The successful candidates for the diploma of the college were:—Frederick Hermann Weber, son of Dr. Weber, 44, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, London; Alfred Hardie, High-lane, Stockport; and Kumar Gojendra Narayan, cousin of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, Bengal, India. The gold medal was awarded to the first named, F. H. Weber. The scholarships were awarded—the first to G. B. Maclean, son of Col. Maclean, Bray, county Wicklow; the second to C. B. Ryde, son of Mr. Edward Ryde, land surveyor, vice president of the Surveyors' Institution, of 29, Great George-street, Westminster, and Woking, Surrey. The chairman delivered an address on agricultural education and the advantages of the college course for agriculture in Great Britain and the colonies and in distant India.—*Standard.*

AN INDIAN OFFICER IN THE DIVORCE COURT.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, the case of Birch v. Birch was before Sir James Hannen. Dr. Deane, Q.C., and Mr. C. A. Middleton appeared for the petitioner. The petitioner, who was at the time only 17 years of age and a ward in Chancery, married the respondent, then a captain, but now a major in the Indian Staff Corps, at Hollington, near Hastings, in November, 1863. In October, 1864, shortly after Mrs. Birch had given birth to her first child, they went out to India, and there they lived and cohabited together until 1866, when Mrs. Birch returned to England with her husband's consent. Major Graham Birch came to England in 1875 and lived with her until the end of October, 1876. Before leaving England he pressed the petitioner to promise that she would join him in India, but her health being still impaired, she declined to give the promise. All correspondence ceased between them in December, 1878. She subsequently saw the respondent on Jan. 4, 1879, at the London-bridge Hotel, but he declared that he would never again live with her. This was their last interview. It appeared that when at home in 1875 Major Birch made the acquaintance of a young and unmarried lady named Windmill, that she followed him to India in November, 1876, and that they have since lived together as man and wife at different places abroad and in England. On discovering this fact Mrs. Birch filed a petition for divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery and desertion. Both charges were established and the court pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

OBITUARY.—We have to record the death on the 21st inst., on board ship, when returning home on sick leave from Hong Kong, of the Hon. Charles Bushe Plunket, chief magistrate of police at Hong Kong. The second son of John, third Lord Plunket, and brother of the present peer, he was born in June, 1830, his mother being Charlotte, third daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in due course, and was called to the Irish Bar in Hilary term in 1866. He was assistant resident councillor at Penang from 1862 to 1869, and police magistrate at Singapore from 1869

to 1871, when he was appointed inspector general of police at the Straits Settlements. Mr. Plunket married in 1860 Emmeline, daughter of Mr. Robert Murrell, by whom he has left a youthful family.—*Times*.

INDIAN RAILWAY MEETINGS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Dec. 17 at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland, the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said that the last half-year he ventured to prophesy that the present half-year's accounts, although they would not be very unsatisfactory, would certainly not present what he might call a "bumper." They had added during the half-year about £75,000 to capital, of which £26,000 had been expended in additional sleepers, in doubling the line into Bombay, and in flattening the slopes on the Bhore Ghaut; £25,000 had been expended on new engines, £5,500 on workshops, and £5,000 on block signalling, which they had now introduced throughout the line. They had also laid out £11,000 on the work at the Bombay terminus. Some exception had been taken to the amount they proposed to lay out on this new terminus—£120,000 or £130,000—but his colleagues and himself considered it very moderate, having regard to the importance of the work and the cost of material and labour. Passing to the revenue account, he referred to the decrease of £157,000 in the carriage of food grain, and said the other companies had also suffered in this respect, and the decrease was owing to the crops being so satisfactory that there had been scarcely any necessity to transport grain from one part of the country to another. In the past half-year their food grain traffic amounted to 13 per cent. of the total of the goods carried, against 26 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1879. There had also been a falling off of £30,000 in cotton owing to poor crops in their district, £20,000 in sugar, and £12,000 in teel seed. On the other hand, they had increases of £70,000 in linseed, £10,000 in salt—which was a very satisfactory article, as they conveyed it from the coast up the country—and £25,000 in wheat. He thought it remarkable, in face of the abnormally low price of wheat in England, owing to the vast quantities sent from America, that India should still have been able to send such a large quantity as between 60,000 and 70,000 tons. They could not expect till there was an improved line of communication from the North West to have a very large amount of wheat at any time, because the East Indian Railway Company competed with them, and, owing to their exceptional advantages as to fuel, they could carry at rates which would actually entail loss to this company. They, however, had great hopes that before long this improvement in the communications with the North West would be carried out, and, when completed, it would be the shortest line from the North West to the coast. Their piece goods showed an increase of £5,000 and building materials an increase of £7,000. The total loss on goods traffic was £102,000. Up to 1876 they had gone on steadily increasing their rate of dividend, and within a reasonable time they looked forward to their normal dividend being at least 5 per cent.; but, coming to 1879, the profit for the year, instead of being £4 12s. per cent., had declined to £3 18s. 8d. per cent., and the cause of this falling off was that between 1875 and 1879 they made very considerable reductions in their rates for the carriage of many of the main articles of produce. He must confess that they had some misgivings at the time that they were possibly going rather too low, but they were anxious to try how far the lowering of rates would benefit their railway. They were now not satisfied that the rates were sufficient, and had referred the question to their agent, who would carefully investigate and report on the matter. They were most unwilling to enhance their rates, but it was better not to do the work than to do it at a loss. Referring to the expenditure, he stated that every item had been reduced, and it reflected great credit on the establishment that the reduction in expenses should almost have covered the decrease in the receipts, for it was to be remembered that whether a great traffic was conducted or not the stock and staff of a large railway must be pretty nearly the same. They had not yet got into a paradise of cheap coal. They had received only 7,000 tons from the Nerbudda Company, but he believed that company was preparing vigorously to supply them with considerably more, which they would be glad to take. They had agreed to take 50,000 tons annually from the Worrara Colliery belonging to the Government, but there had been a breakdown in the machinery there and in the past half-year they had received only 6,600 tons. The percentage of native to English coal was 31 against 28 in the corresponding period. They had made complaint with regard to the cost of the police, a body with whom they had nothing to do, except to pay, and from their latest advices they had every reason to believe that something like justice would be done to them. Mr. Alexander H. Campbell seconded the motion, and in reply to questions the chairman said their expenses in nearly every item were less than those of the East Indian Railway Company. As their iron rails wore out they replaced them with steel. They charged four pices for third class and two and a half for fourth class passengers. Certain negotiations were now going on between their officers and themselves as to abolishing the fourth class and making it all third class. The report was unanimously adopted,

and a surplus dividend of 4s. 6d. (in addition to the guaranteed dividend) was declared. The usual votes of thanks were passed.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Dec. 17, at the offices Finsbury-circus. Lieut. Col. P. T. French, the chairman, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, thought he might say that it was satisfactory all round. He congratulated them on the revival of trade and also on the estimation in which their stock was held in the market. It was gratifying to see that they had reduced the expenses by £8,794, and that the guaranteed interest on the capital, amounting to £200,257, had all been earned, and £105,625 in excess, which, but for the Nerbudda Bridge, would have been divided between the proprietors and the Secretary of State. It was, however, gratifying to know that there had been such a large sum in addition to the ordinary guaranteed 5 per cent. As to the passenger traffic, they had carried 15,000 first-class passengers, against 10,000 in the corresponding half-year, 104,000 second-class passengers, against 70,579; 308,800 mail third-class passengers, against 182,000; and 2,702,000 ordinary third-class passengers against 2,515,756. The subject of fares was a most important one, and they deliberated very carefully on the whole subject of rates and fares. They had reduced the first-class fare from fifteen to twelve pies, with power to the agent to reduce it to ten pies; the second-class fare from seven to six pies, and the mail third-class fare from four to three pies, the ordinary third-class fare remaining unaltered at two and a-half pies. In the corresponding half-year they carried, as to their ordinary goods traffic, 17,000 tons of material for the Rajputana State Railway and 20,000 tons of food grains—a total of 37,000 tons, which was equal to £34,000; but, notwithstanding that they had not had this advantage in the past half-year, they had had a handsome increase in their goods traffic—24,700 tons to 356,952 tons, the increase in money being £23,000, to £320,947. There was an increase of 37,000 tons and £38,000 in cotton, which was partly owing to reduced rates from Broach and other points touched by the sea competition to Bombay, and partly to improved crops. The net profit of their line in the past half-year was £3 15s. 5d. per cent., which was solely from legitimate earnings in their own district, unaided by any extraneous traffic. With regard to the Nerbudda Bridge, he thought they might almost rely on its being finished next April. He referred with great satisfaction to the expected through opening on the 1st prox. of the State (metre gauge) line between Pahlapur and Ajmere, by which their line would be placed in direct communication on the shortest route with the North West. This 500 miles of additional traffic could not fail to bring an enormous amount of traffic to them. The country was fine and rich, and, being very sandy, the traffic would not be interrupted during the monsoon. He fully endorsed the eulogiums bestowed upon the staff by the agent. Mr. William Hartridge, deputy chairman, seconded the motion. In reply to questions the chairman said they had expended on the new Nerbudda Bridge, out of surplus earnings, £256,000, and £25,000, which came out of revenue, for what was called the fire fund. They hoped the whole work would be finished for £340,000, and they expected that what they received for the materials of the old bridge would add considerably towards the amount now required. The report was unanimously adopted and votes of thanks to the staff were unanimously agreed to.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, Dec. 23, at the offices, Gresham House. Mr. William Patrick Andrew, the chairman, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the satisfactory condition of the affairs of the company. He regarded the surplus which had been earned beyond the guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. as an indication of what their profits would have been had the "missing link" been supplied to their system—if the Indus had been bridged over, and the branch lines been constructed to the Khyber and the Bolan Passes. It was very encouraging to think that the undertaking had rendered important service to the Government in conveying troops and warlike stores, and so efficiently had this service been performed that their officers had been commended both by the Commander in Chief and the Viceroy. Between October, 1878, and February, 1880, they conveyed, without accident, during the two Afghan campaigns, in 1,181 trains, of which 428 were special, 304,130 troops and followers; 82,140 horses, mules, ponies, and bullocks; 2,223 camels; 4,897 bullock carts; 414 guns, artillery and engineer carriages; and 86,560 tons commissariat stores. Their large increase in their earnings in the past year was not merely attributable to the carriage of troops, but was owing to a great extent to the increase of the regular traffic of the country. The Karachi harbour had a material effect on their prosperity, and it was therefore gratifying to learn that it had been so greatly improved that it had recently been declared capable of receiving ships drawing 24 ft. of water. Mr. Edward Thornton, the deputy chairman, having seconded the motion, Sir Bartle Frere, who was introduced to the meeting by the chairman, observed that it was not often that two men like the chairman and himself could congratulate each other on the fulfilment of hopes and expectations and the carrying out of their plans formed a quarter of a century ago. He congratulated them on the realisation of many things which appeared in times past to be little more than dreams of the future. The chairman saw the beginning of the

work by the results of which they were now benefiting; but his own memory went still further back, to the time when Mr. Andrew and he first designed the plans which were now arriving at completion. It would be difficult for anyone to exaggerate the importance of efficient means of communication between the sea and the capital of the Punjab, or with the seat of the Empire of India, which Delhi at that time was by tradition. The chairman had had the boldness to see and the foresight to lay before his countrymen both the importance and the practicability of connecting these points by railway, and he remembered the scorn with which that gentleman's views were regarded at the time. The great men, however, who at that time ruled the destinies of India—men like Lord Dalhousie and Lord Lawrence—looked far into the future and immediately recognised the practicability of the scheme, and Mr. Andrew might, with him, look back with satisfaction to the relations which then existed between him and the merchant princes who ruled India and to those of her Majesty's Government who controlled the rulers of India. He then referred to the former difficulties of communication between the sea and the Punjab when there were no means of sending rapidly anything larger than a post-office parcel, which was conveyed by ponies. There were camels and river boats, it was true, but they took months to convey anything from the sea to the Punjab. Many of those present remembered that being the state of affairs. Now, however, they had continuous railway communication throughout the whole of the valley of the Indus and the valley of the Ganges, and the results had not only not falsified the predictions of the chairman and those who acted with them, but had far surpassed anything which they at first even dared to hope for. For the first time in their history the guaranteed interest had been exceeded by the net revenue of the undertaking, which had strengthened the Indian Empire, developed its resources, and provided a safeguard against famine; it had, further, been the means of employing millions of Indians, and it would add to, rather than prove a burden on, imperial resources. It was unnecessary for him, after what had been said by the Viceroy and others of the value of the line from a military point of view, to say anything on that part of the question. The report was unanimously adopted and votes of thanks to Sir Bartle Frere, the chairman, and directors terminated the proceedings.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MEARS—On Christmas-day, at Bournemouth, the wife of Capt. Arthur Mears, H.P., Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.

DEATHS.

FINDLAY—Dec. 23, at Edinburgh, Elizabeth Johnstone, widow of Peter Findlay, of Arbroath and Puna, aged 84.
FLOWER—Dec. 26, at Woodville, Dollar, N.B., Major George Frederick Flower, late of H.E.I.C.S., aged 72.
HARE—Dec. 20, at Montreux, Edward Wilberforce, son of the late Major George Hare, C.B., of H.M. Indian Army.
NUTHALL—Dec. 21, at Torquay, Major General Thomas John Nuthall, of H.M. Bengal Army (retired), aged 78.
SIMPSON—Dec. 21, at Highgate, Katherine Lumsden, widow of the late Alexander Simpson, M.D., H.M. Indian Army.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—Nov. 30, at Dharwar, the wife of Henry Barrett, Forest Department, a son.
BLACKWELL—Nov. 23, at Shikarpur, the wife of Mr. W. H. Blackwell, Hoozoor deputy collector, a son.
BRISCOE—Dec. 2, at Mussoorie, the wife of C. Briscoe, Esq., civil surgeon, Etah, a daughter.
BROWNE—Nov. 27, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of J. Browne, Esq., 11th Regt., station staff officer, a son.
CAMPION—Nov. 25, at Hushangabad, Central Provinces, the wife of J. M. Campion, a daughter.
CARJEW—Nov. 30, at Somastipur, Tirhoot, the wife of H. M. Cardew a daughter.
CLARKE—Nov. 17, at Shillong, the wife of Deputy Surgeon General J. J. Clarke, a daughter.
DICKSON—Nov. 24, at Point de Galle, Ceylon, the wife of John F. Dickson, a daughter.
DODSWORTH—Nov. 30, at Azamgarh, the wife of H. T. L. Dodsworth, a son.
EZRA—Dec. 7, at Sans Souci, the wife of E. D. Ezra, Esq., of Calcutta, a daughter.
FINNIS—Nov. 29, at Murree, in the Punjab, the wife of Lieut. Henry Finnis, R.E., assistant engineer, P.W.D., a son.
FORBES—Dec. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of A. Forbes, C.S., a son.
FORBES—Dec. 10, at Kateville, Malabar Hill, the wife of C. H. B. Forbes, Esq., a son.
GORDON—Nov. 17, at Henzadah, British Burma, the wife of Robert Gordon, executive engineer, a daughter.
GOULD—Nov. 30, at Calcutta, the wife of T. H. Gould, a daughter.
GRAHAM—Nov. 28, at Bankipore, the wife of Mr. C. J. Graham, Opium Department, a son.
HARTWELL—Dec. 2, at Lucknow, the wife of Sydney C. E. Hartwell, a son.

HATHORNTHWAITE—Nov. 29, at Bombay, the wife of J. P. Hathornthwaite, M.A., professor of mathematics, Elphinstone College, a son.
HUBBARD—Dec. 22, at St. John's, Ceylon, the wife of Hugh L. Hubbard, a son.
KING—Nov. 30, at Betul, C.P., the wife of W. King, Forest Department, a son.
KING—D.C. 8, at Kalbadavie, the wife of Mr. Charles Joshua King, Customs Preventive Department, a son.
LAIDMAN—Dec. 2, at Masu i, the wife of G. J. Laidman, C.S., a daughter.
M'LEAN—D.C. 1, at Calcutta, Mrs. M'Lean, a son.
MELVILLE—Dec. 6, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of W. Babington Melville, E.q., Government Telegraphs, a son.
MISQUITH—Nov. 24, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. W. Misquith, a son.
REINHOLD—Dec. 4, at Agra, the wife of C. Reinhold, E.q., a son.
RIVAZ—Nov. 26, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Major V. Rivaz, 4th Sikh Infantry, a son.
SANDES—Nov. 26, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieut. and Adjutant C. Sandes, 10th Hussars, a son.
SASSOON—Dec. 8, at Sans Souci, the wife of the Hon. S. D. Sassoon, a son.
SAUPIN—Nov. 30, at Malda, the wife of Mr. E. Sauvin, a son.
SHADWELL—Nov. 30, the wife of Mr. Henry Shadwell, P.N.S. Railway, a son.
SPILLANE—Nov. 27, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. M. J. Spillane, a daughter.
SWETE—Nov. 25, at Shillong, the wife of Captain Swete, 10th N.I., a son.
TAWNEY—Nov. 30, at Calcutta, the wife of C. H. Tawney, a son.
TUFNELL—Dec. 26, at Malta, the wife of Lieut. R. H. Campbell Tufnell, Madras Staff Corps, a son.
UNWIN—Dec. 2, at Ahmedabad, the wife of A. H. Unwin, Esq., C.S., a daughter.
YULE—Nov. 30, at Calcutta, the wife of George U. Yule, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRACKSTONE—CRAGE—Dec. 8, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, W. H. Brackstone to Louise Alice Crage.
CAMPBELL—KNIPE—Nov. 24, at Ahmednuggur, by the Rev. J. Polehampton, D. Campbell, sub-engineer, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, to Mrs. Knipe, only daughter of Capt. H. D. Stephen, Bombay.
CLARKE—BARTER—Dec. 1, at Tuticorin, by the Rev. T. Adamson, Thomas Clarke, of Travancore, to Madeline, eldest daughter of the late Christopher Jolliffe Barter, of Tuticorin.
CORRIGAN—M'LEAVY—Nov. 2, at Meerut, Samuel Atkin Lawrence Corrigan, assistant engineer, to Charlotte Mary, the eldest daughter of W. M'Leavy, manager, Bank of Upper India.
DOWNING—KIESER—Dec. 24, at Calcutta, John George Downing, lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, to Alma Catherine, daughter of Mr. Kieser, M.A.
GOODE—EVANS—Dec. 6, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, R. F. Goode, B.B. and C.I. Railway, to Mary Frances, second daughter of W. Evans, of Brighton, England.
GRIFFIN—ANGELO—Nov. 30, at Mussoorie, G. M. Griffin, lieut. 2nd Battalion 9th Regt., to Lizzie Julia Caroline Minnie, second daughter of Major Gen. J. A. Angelo, R.A.
LIOTARD—REBELLO—Nov. 20, at Simla, Mr. Louis Liotard, to Beatrice, daughter of Mr. J. Rebello, of Agra.
SHIRRETT—DAVIDSON—Dec. 7, at Benares, Rev. F. A. P. Shirrett, church missionary, to Elizabeth L., daughter of Major General A. Davidson, R.E.
SIBOLD—SPARLING—Nov. 30, at Madhopore, E. A. Sibold, C.E., executive engineer, Irrigation Department, to Letitia Anne, only daughter of Mr. E. Sparling, Punjab Forest Department.
SIM—BROADBENT—Dec. 4, at Calcutta, J. K. Sim to Emma, second daughter of S. Broadbent, of Douglas, Isle of Man.
SMITH—WALKER—Nov. 24, at Colombo, Herbert Blomfield Smith, C.E., to Caroline Alice, daughter of the late Rev. W. Walker, M.A.
SPARLING—RYAN—Nov. 30, at Madhopore, Lieut. J. R. Sparling, 5th Punjab Infantry, to Lucy Mary, daughter of the late Mr. D. Ryan.
WALKER—SIM—Dec. 3, at Madras, William, eldest son of George Walker, Cottenham, Wimbledon, to Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late William Sim, formerly of Madras.
WILLIAMS—MACARTNEY—Nov. 30, at Cannanore, by the Rev. James Sharp, chaplain, Calicut, Rev. Harry Archibald Williams, M.A., chaplain, Cannanore, son of General J. E. Williams, Madras Army, to Mary (Mysie), daughter of D. Macartney, Esq., 2nd Battalion 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment.
YOUNG—SAUL—Nov. 29, at St. Mary's Church, Madras, James, son of Col. Francis Young, Madras S.C., to Dora Ellen Powell, daughter of the late Robert Powell Saul, of Batavia and Shanghai.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—D.C. 4, at Meerut, Major A. Gore Anderson, paymaster 4th Battalion 60th Rifles.
BISHOP—Nov. 23, at Kandahar, of dysentery, W. H. Bishop, lieutenant 11th Foot, aged 26.
HAMER—Dec. 3, at Calcutta, Florence Mary, the child of J. E. Hamer, (P.W.D.)
NICHOLS—At his residence, in Royapooram, Rev. S. W. Nichols, M.A., of the American Baptist Mission, aged 34.
PERCIVAL—Dec. 2, at Negapatam, the Rev. Samuel Percival, M.A., aged 53.
PICKERING—Dec. 1, at Belgaum, Crestina Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Pickering, 50th M.N.I., aged 85.
WEIGALL—Dec. 22, at Kandahar, Afghanistan, Capt. A. A. D. Weigall, A.P.D., 2-11th Regiment, aged 37.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 23. Leonidas, Calcutta; Reindeer (s), Kustendje.—25. Canara, Bussorah.—27. Lactura, Akyab; Macduff, Colomb; Caller Ou, Rangoon; Champion and Kitteau (s), Calcutta; British Monarch, Rangoon.—28. Durley (s), Pomaron.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 30. Kilwa (s), Singapore; Madras (s), Rangoon; Hartfell, Docks; East Lothian, Cardiff.—Dec. 1. Meinam (s), Point de Galle; Ganges, Mauritius.—2. Vega (*), Liverpool; Shah-jehan (s), Cardiff; Bengala (s), Genoa; Australia (s), port not mentioned; Penulieme, Reunion.—3. Maharani (s), Penang; Navarino (s), London; Kilochan, Cardiff.—4. Callirhoe, Mauritius.—5. Chinsura (s), Bombay; Umvoti, Natal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 27.—Star of Germany, London; Brechin Castle, Clyde; Padishah (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 3. Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool.—4. Coconada (s), and Calder (s), Bussorah; Malwa (s), Sydney.—5. Bengal (s), Liverpool; Khandalla (s), Karachi; Zambesi (s), Shanghai; Leo (s), North Shields.—6. Llanarthen (s), Cardiff; Abbey Town, Swansea.—7. Assyria (s), Delagoa; Strathleven (s), London; Tibet (s), Suez; W. Symington (s), Cardiff; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Sullamatie, Mandvie.—8. Columbin (s) and Clan Stuart (s), Jeddah; Hadden Hall, Liverpool.—10. I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 23.—Alexander Yeats, Liverpool; Jenny Otto (s), Penarth. MADRAS.—Dec. 2. Duke of Buccleuch (s), London; Himalaya (s), Sangoon.—3. Madura (s), Calcutta; Rajpootana (s), Bombay; Redgauntlet (s), London.—8. Booldana (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 26.—Ifafa, London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 23. Strathly (s), Aden; Effie (s) and Austrana (s), Bombay; Chazepore and City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Mayfield (s), Natal.—26. Lavery (s), Bombay; Colina and Catchcare, Singapore; Loch Eck (s) and City of Perth (s), Calcutta; Scotland (s), Singapore; Clan Alpine (s), Bombay.—27. Brahmin, Bombay; Gulf of Panama (s), Colombo; Spartan and Argus (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 1. City of Edinburgh (s), Booldana (s), Curlew (s), and Sir Johu Lawrence (s).—3. Flamingo (s), Evesham Abbey, and Lennox.—4. Duke of Sutherland (s), Prince Lucien, and Monmouthshire.—5. Comilla (s), and Simla (s).

BOMBAY.—Dec. 3. I.G. Tenasserim (s) and I.G. Czarewitch (s), Madras.—4. Hispania (s), Liverpool; Euphrates (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Salazie, Calcutta; Mongolia (s), Venice, &c.; Tenedos (s), Marseilles; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; Tabor, Penang; Colaba (s), Rangoon.—5. Scindia (s), Karachi.—7. Albula (s), London.—8. Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Macedonia (s), Genoa and Marseilles.—9. Oorun (s), Coast and Kutch; Menai, Rangoon; Khandalla (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—10. Duchess of Argyle, Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 22.—Bengal (s), Hull.

MADRAS.—Dec. 1. Merkara (s), London; St. Mark (s), Cocanada.—3. Madura (s), Bombay.—4. Rajpootana (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dec. 25.—Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 19.—From Bombay: Mr. E. Spencer, Lieut. Col. Money, Capt. Lyster, Mr. A. Beaufort, Mr. E. Creaton, Major Prothero, Major E. Burnett, Capt. La Touche, Dr. Murray, Lieut. Pilkington, Major Sewatt, Mr. and Mrs. Corstable, Mr. J. Pruce, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. J. Smith, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Darward, Mr. J. Mossop, Lieut. Macartie, Mr. J. Phelps and two sons, Capt. Hankin, Lieut. Col. Koen, Lieut. Col. Hennessey, Col. Palin, Major Twemlow, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. J. Metcalfe. From Alexandria: Mr. C. O. Coronel, Jules Pastre, Sydney Schultz, and Mr. G. L. Diccon.

AT VENICE.—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 22.—From Alexandria: Mr. Sinclair. From Melbourne: Mrs. Grunnell and child, Mr. W. Scott, and Mr. P. G. Barton.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nepaul*, Dec. 15.—From Calcutta: Mrs. Lidderdale, Miss Hoare, Mrs. Noad and child, Capt. Bennett, and Mrs. Wicks and child. From Madras: Mrs. W. Price and child, Mr. Crole, Major Godson, and Mr. Streeter. From Hong Kong: Miss Walker. From Penang: Mr. Treacher. From Yokohama: Mr. J. Webb and Mr. Broster. From Singapore: Commander Casey, R.N. From Bombay: Surg. Hunter, Lieuts. Domville and Monteith, Dr. Kelsall, Surg. Dorman, Lieuts. Dewar and Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Dr. A. Reid, Capt. G. blings, Surg. Major Davies, and Dr. Morton. From Suez: Miss Inns and Lord and Lady Belmore. From Malta: Mr. Dormer and Mr. Grace. From Gibraltar: Mr. Horsley and Mr. Fletcher.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Thibet*, Dec. 7.—From Southampton: Mr. Boole, Mr. A. Coates, Rev. J. and Miss Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Nolan, Col. J. Campbell, Col. and Miss Watson, Mr. H. Buckley, Mr. and Miss Boyce, Mr. J. Potts, Mr. J. Cann, Mr. J. Bickford, Mr. S. Shear, Mr. J. Collings, Mr. J. Hambley, Mr. Macdonald and son, Mr. H. Gillett, and Mr. Pelletier. From Malta: Mrs. Clough. From Venice: Mr. T. R. Booth, Mr. Odling, Mr. G. P. Melitus, Mrs. and Miss Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Fiedler, Mr. Moriarty, Major Ludlow, and Dr. Mullins. From Brindisi: Mr. Halliday, Mr. Spring, Mr. Grant, Mr. Carr Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. D. Watkins, Mr. Warren, Capt. and Mrs. Bulkley, Master C. F. Hore, Mr. Jung, Mr. Heinman, Col. O. Williams, Mr. Jones, Surg. Major Smith, Mr. A.

C. Campbell, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Mayan, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Moore. From Suez: Mr. E. Wuth, Mr. Tuenheim, Count Tysz Riewetz, and Mr. Soubirow. From Aden: Surg. Major Shortt.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Luwat*, Dec. 13.—From Bombay: Mrs. Darrah, Mr. Willoughby, Mrs. Bell and child, Mr. L. Smith, Mrs. Burnett, Mr. G. Hutton, Dr. J. Dill, Viscount St. Vincent, Major Abadie, M. Gurstain, Cols. Hodding and Macdonald, Mr. Liddell, Capt. Martin, Major Buller, Capt. S. D. Barrow, Major Banco, Lieut. Hughes, Capt. Wyllie, Majors Swinley and Vivian, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. Soares, Dr. Williams, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Henderson, and Miss Smith. At Venice: Mr. Parodis, Col. Bartleman, Messrs. J. Ermens, Maclean, Birch, and Miller, Col. M'Calmont, Capt. Ramsden, and Mr. Currie. From Alexandria: Capt. Burns, Mr. Zucher, and Mr. Martineau.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Peshawur*, Dec. 15.—For Sydney via Bombay: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Salomans, Mr. and Mrs. Faurey, and Mr. and Mrs. Tait. For Melbourne via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Fairhead. For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Best and children, Mr. Murdoch, Mrs. B. Combe, Capt. and Mrs. Nissen, Mrs. Marryatt and children, Miss Dixon, Dr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Tilley, Mr. Curnon, Mr. H. John, Mr. Broomfield, and Mr. Budson. For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Ewart, Master Wilson, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Basendale, Miss Mill, Mrs. Crose and children, Master Flood, Miss Gibbard, Mrs. Connell, Master Coll, Mr. Coaker, Mrs. Wray, Miss Maude, and Messrs. Searle. For Malta: Mr. James Stevens, Major Suart, Master M'Crea, Mrs. and Miss Mitchell, Miss Murdoch, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Carr, Miss Burns, Mr. Archer, and Mr. J. Reid. For Suez: Rev. J. M. Mason and Capt. Montgomery. For Port Said: Mr. W. Royle. For Shanghai from Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Barnard and Mr. Cudworth. For Aden: Commander Mesham.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Surat*, Dec. 24.—For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Cox and child, Miss Cox, and Miss Harwood. From Brindisi: Mr. J. R. Lang. For Bombay: Mr. Buckholtz and Mr. and Mrs. A. Parrish. From Brindisi: Major Harcourt, Mr. W. H. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Onslow, Miss Brandreth, Miss Rooswelt, Mr. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel, Lieut. Cotton, Col. Arbutnot, Dr. Fairweather, Mr. M'Allister, and Col. Goodfellow. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. M'Farlane and children, Miss Darchy, Mr. and Miss Archer, Hon. J. Maxwell, and Rev. and Mrs. Mellor.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Patna*, Dec. 23.—For Algiers: Admiral Right Hon. Lord C. Paget, K.C.B., Miss Paget, and Mr. T. M. Russell. For Jeddah: Mrs. Smith. For Karachi: Mr. G. Warburton, Mrs. Tavenor, Mr. F. Hopkins, Miss Mundy, Mr. J. H. Gibbons, Mr. C. Stanley, and Mr. A. T. Conder. For Bombay: Mrs. Wood and two children, Mr. T. U. Cargill, Mr. John Barr, and Mr. M. Walker.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, Dec. 11.—For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. A. Baird, Lieut. Col. M. M. Prendergast, Mr. D. D. Johnston, Col. J. Watson, Mr. W. G. H. Harter, Major O. M. Creagh, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Lieut. N. P. Fowell, R.H.A., and Major C. F. Moore. For Venice: Lieut. St. G. C. and Mrs. Gore and child, Lieut. Gen. Sir F. F. and Lady Maude, Mr. Pickles, and Dr. J. Law. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Mr. Sydney Stone, Mr. A. Blackburn, Mrs. Maynard and two children, Surg. Major and Mrs. Oughton, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. C. J. Long, R.A., Capt. W. S. Anderson, Lieut. R. L. Greaves, 14th Regt., Mr. T. Harris, Surg. Slaughter, and Lieut. C. Herbert. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Dec. 4:—For Brindisi: Major Burnett. For Southampton: Mr. T. Smith.

CASUALTIES.

The Charles Worsley, from Rangoon, at Queenstown, reports having encountered a hurricane on Nov. 8, during which she lost sails, and was thrown nearly on her beam ends, the lee rail being entirely out of sight.

The Marie, from Antwerp to Yokohama, went ashore on the Goodwin, but was assisted off by Deal boatmen. She is reported to be leaking badly and has proceeded for Dover harbour.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

John Milton, from Rangoon, Oct. 20, 29 S., 46 E.; Bay of Naples, from Rangoon, Nov. 27, 21 S., 1 E.; Eugene, from Akyab, Nov. 10, 6 N., 24 W.; North Riding, from Calcutta, Oct. 20, 30 S., 39 E.; Killeen, from Calcutta, Oct. 22, 33 S., 31 E.; S.W.N.D., from Calcutta, Nov. 3, 23 S., — E.; Mary Low, from Calcutta, Oct. 16, 30 S., 37 E.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will (dated in 1876) of Lieut. Colonel Arthur Trotter, formerly of her Majesty's Indian Army, has been proved by Edmund Coulthurst, Esq., and the Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder, the executors, and the estate sworn under £35,000. An annuity and a few small legacies are given free of duty, and the residue is to be divided into eighteen parts—viz., five parts for the Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army and Navy, of which the Duke of Cambridge and Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Johnson Lawrence, K.G.B., were president and treasurer; five parts for the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. John Hampden Foreman were president and treasurer; two parts for the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, Kent, of which Mr. Robert Hanbury and Mr. W. W. Williams were president and treasurer; two parts for the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. F. G. Hoare was treasurer; two parts for the Asylum for Fatherless Children, of which Baron Rothschild was treasurer; and the remaining two parts for the Home for Female Orphans who have lost both parents, of which Mr. J. Prothero was treasurer.

—*Illustrated London News*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	106½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	726½
Bank of Bengal	500	750x8d.
Bank of Madras	500	620x8d.
Agra	500	113
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	104
Oriental	25	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	800
Frere	150	22
Mazagon	2,000	30exPTB
Port Canning	1,400	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,125
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1110
Apollo (small shares)	2,900	410
Bellary	1,000	530x8d.
Benar Cotton Ginning	500	420
New Indian	350	135
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	62
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	875
Chollera Ginning	300	220
East India	1,000	1,100
Fort	8,500	2,825
French	500	430
Sind	750	485
Mofussil	400	335
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,250
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1220
Sassoon	500	425
Volkart	1,000	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	102
Alfred Manufacturing	500	550 x8d
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,300
Rhownugger Mills	2,000	500
Bombay United	1,000	1,010
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	700
Central India S. W. and M	500	750
Coorla Mills	1,000	800
D. Spinning	2,000	700
Hindustan	1,000	1,090
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	800
Khandeish	1,000	1,015
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,550
Manchester Spinning	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	215
National Spinning	1,000	1000
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,105
Oriental	625	730
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	340
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	840
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,025
Victoria Mills	1,000	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-13	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	142 x8d
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	450
Treacher and Co.	500	730
Thacker and Co.	100	140

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs 99 12 to 100 0
4% of 1870 (1885)	102 0 to 102 4
4% of 1871 (1881)	99 12 to 100 0
4% of 1878-9 (1893)	108 8 to 108 12
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	108 8 to 108 12
Debentures of 1867	101 8 to 101 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 8 to 106 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 8 to 107 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	107 0 to 108 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6 of 1871 (1891)	109 0 to 110 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	109 0 to 110 0
6 of 1873 (1893)	109 0 to 110 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	106 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	750 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	125	130 to 182
Himalaya	100	115 to 118
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	12½	104 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	110 to —
Barnagore Jute	100	67 to 69
Bengal Coal	1000	1625 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	4 to 5

Ballaghahatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	1275	10 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	265 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	61 to 62
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	86 to 87
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	170 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	136 to 137
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	6 to 7
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	118 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	107 to 108
Darjiling Steam Tramway	37	9 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	80 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	— to —
East Indian Railway	100	— to —
Equibale Coal	250	220 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	43 to 44
Goswami Cotton Mills	200	245 to —
Gouripore	100	89 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	87 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1445 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	110 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	405 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	3 to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	100 to 101
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	3 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	96 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association	100	78 to 79
Riverside Press	90	103 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 250
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufactory	100	66 to —
Standard Bank Press	100	108 to 109
Watson's Patent Press	100	110 to 111

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphere Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	55 to —
Arctutpore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	100	550 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Do. contributory	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	20 to —
Do. contributory	100	103 to —
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Central Cachar	200	75 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coochee (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Cutecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	400 to 410
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	38 to 40
Eastern Cachar	100	55 to 60
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	25 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	40 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to 25
Yokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalocherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kursong and Darjiling	250	65 to —
Do. contributory	200	45 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	100	60 to 10
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to 30
Majagram Cachar	100	25 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Do. contributory	90	35 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	64 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65 to 70
Puttarea (Syhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	65 to —
Sinze I (Darjiling)	100	64 to 65
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Springside (Darjiling)	100	83 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	80 to 85
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	100	30 to —

MADRAS.—Dec. 8.

Four per cent.	100	100 to 101
Four and half per cents 1879	100	100 to 101
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	100	100 to 101
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	100	100 to 101
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	100	100 to 101
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	100	100 to 101
Bank of Madras Shares	32	32 to 33 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks demand	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo sight	1s. 7 29-32d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 9 25-32d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 13-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Cred. 6mo sight	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 31-32d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8½d.
Doc. 6mo sight	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Dec. 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	100 to 101
Do. October 10, 1880	105½ to 105½
India Enfranchised Paper	8½ to 8½
Do. do. 1885	— to —
Do. do. 1893	8½ to 8½
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	100 to 101
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	18 to 23pm
Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	18 to 23pm
Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 101
Do. do.	107 to 109
Mauritius, 1882	100 to 104
Do. 1895-96	117 to 120
Do. do.	107 to 109
4½ Straits Settlements Government	99 to 101

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100 to 106
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. c.	100 to 104
South Indian, 4½ p. c.	100 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	133 to 135
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	148 to 150
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	23½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B. 1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	25 to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	133 to 135
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	132 to 134
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 4 do.	100	112 to 114
Oudh & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 128
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	2 to 4pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	110 to 112

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9½ to 9½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 104
Do. 6 p. c. Preference	10	12½ to 13
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10 to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	110 to 113
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	106 to 108
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	106 to 108
Indo-European	25	25 to 26

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21 to 22
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	39 to 41
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to 1½dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19½ to 20½</

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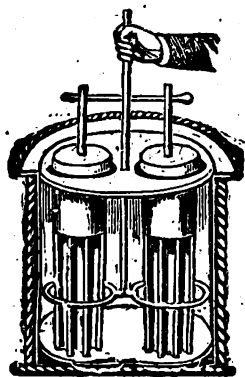
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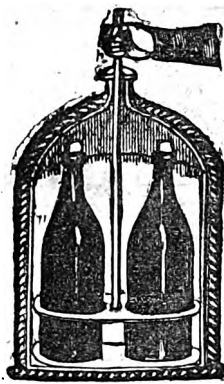
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ASH'S "PISTON" FREEZING MACHINE is the most effective and economical method of freezing known. It is rapidly becoming a part of the "cuisine" in the establishments of the aristocracy of this country; it has received the highest patronage, and is used in all parts of the world. By this process Ice Creams are frozen in shapes ready for table—an operation never before accomplished—entirely superseding the use of ice pots and moulds; it also forms a Wine Cooler and produces Blocks of Ice. When not used with the usual ice and salt mixture, as on board ships, in the Tropics, &c., ASH'S Freezing Powders are most effective, and guaranteed to succeed.

Price of the Machines, from 50s. each.



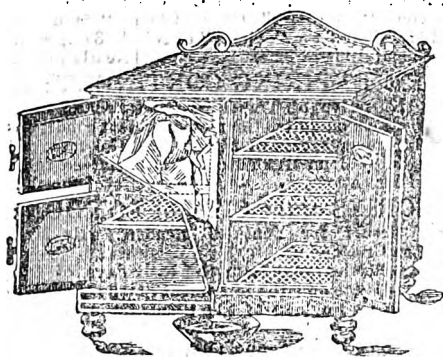
The "Piston" Freezing Machine (without the Fittings) forming a complete Wine Cooler.

Ash's Freezing Powders, 34s. per cwt., or in Boxes at 11s., 22s., and 40s. each.

THE SELF-FEEDING REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED BY MR. CLARKE

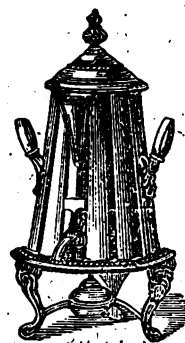
ASH, 1872.



By this invention Economy in Ice, increased space, an uniform low temperature, and a ventilated dry atmosphere are attained. Whether the ice placed in these safes be much or little, the same low temperature is produced, and, moreover, the lowest temperature generated by any given quantity of ice is maintained day by day until the ice is dissolved.

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